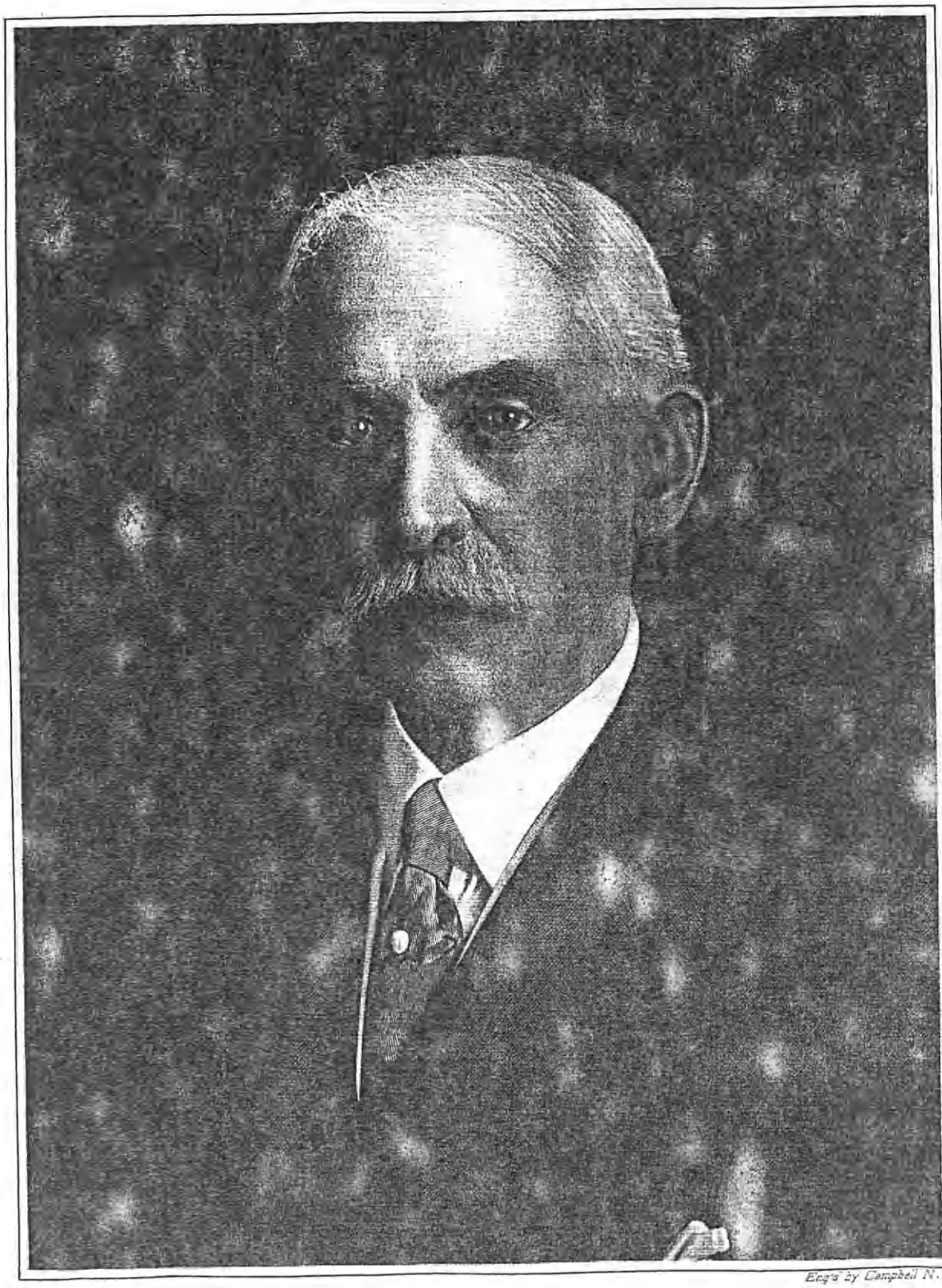

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Samuel McRoberts

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

McROBERTS, Brigadier-General Samuel, M. A., LL. B., LL. D.,

Banker.

To be at the head of one of New York City's leading banking organizations is in itself sufficient commentary on a man's character and ability. The election of General Samuel McRoberts as chairman of the board of the Chatham-Phenix National Bank and Trust Company was not fortuitous; it was due recognition of qualities and attributes demonstrated over a long period of years in positions of ever-increasing importance and responsibility. His early ambition was to become a lawyer; and during the short time he practiced that profession he proved that he had made no mistake in choosing his vocation. Probably at the outset he never even dreamed of becoming a financier. As a matter of fact, there are certain factors without the possession and cultivation of which success cannot be achieved in either profession. From the beginning of his work in the financial field, General McRoberts gave evidence of talent combined with keen intelligence, broad knowledge of men and affairs and a well-nigh limitless capacity for hard work. It was inevitable, therefore, that he should advance steadily to a leading place among the able bankers of America's financial center. The exigencies of the World War found him ready with a proffer of his services, his extensive knowledge of business conditions, and his wide acquaintance with able men. Medals from his country and from France testify of his value to these warring countries. He is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France, and a recipient of the Distinguished Service Medal from Congress, while from New York State there came to him, in 1922, the Conspicuous Service Cross.

Samuel McRoberts was born at Malta Bend, Missouri, December 20, 1869, the son of Alexander Highlander and Ellen (Sisk) McRoberts. He is descended from Scotch ancestors who settled in Virginia during the Revolutionary War, and later moved to Ohio. His mother was of a Maryland Scotch-Irish family which had long before her birth been resident in this country. Mr. McRoberts' father was a farmer. The son, after completing the public school's course in Malta Bend, entered Baker University, at Baldwin, Kansas, from which he graduated in 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Three years later the institution conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1919 that of Doctor of Laws. In 1893 he was graduated from the Law School of the University of Michigan with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar that same year in Illinois, and began the practice of his profession in Chicago.

His first professional work was as private attorney with the legal department of Armour and Company of Chicago. After serving in that capacity from 1895 to 1900, he was transferred to the financial department, where his real genius began to manifest itself. Mr. McRoberts was assistant treasurer, treasurer, and finally financial manager for all the Armour interests. This experience included

the handling of the first public financing of Armour and Company. Thus his ability was brought to the attention of the financial world, and James Stillman offered General McRoberts the vice-presidency of the National City Bank in New York, and he accepted it. He remained in that office until 1916. During his later years in this position, he was executive manager in particular charge of the foreign relations of the institution. The World War and its demands on the executive ability, as well as man-power of the nation, changed the course of General McRoberts' career, as he volunteered his services to his country. He was enlisted in the army first as major and was assigned to the Ordnance Department. In 1920, he returned to business, devoting himself to his private affairs, notably as president of the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York, of which he was the controlling owner. This institution in 1925 merged with the Chatham-Phenix National Bank and Trust Company. Mr. McRoberts was made chairman of the board. He has been chairman of the board of the National City Company and the Kansas City Railway and Light Company; trustee of the Chicago Elevated Railways and the Rossia Insurance Company; director on the board of Armour and Company, the Armour Grain Company, the Armour Car Lines; the Union Stock Yards Company of Omaha, Ltd.; the Fort Worth, Texas, Stock Yards Company; the Sioux City Stock Yards Company; the Sioux City Traction Company; the National Packing Company of Chicago; the Continental Bank of Chicago; the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company of Chicago; the Bank of the Metropolis of New York; the Baldwin Locomotive Works; the Piedmont and Northern Railway Company; the Kansas City, Clay County, and Saint Joseph Railway Company; the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company; the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company; the Banque Nationale de la Republique d'Haiti; the Freeport Texas Company; the Rail Joint Company; and the International Banking Corporation. The mere listing of other organizations in which he has been or still is an executive indicates the sweep and significance of his financial contribution to American business progress; the American Sugar Refining Company; the Consolidation Coal Company; the National Surety Company; the Great American Insurance Company; Cartier, Incorporated, and many others. He is a member of the Finance Committee of Armour and Company, the Consolidated Cigar Corporation, and the Great American Insurance Company. Nor does all this burden of work prevent his performing the duties of trustee of Baker University and of treasurer of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York.

It is probably his war record which gives most satisfaction to Mr. McRoberts. His reason for joining the Ordnance Bureau force was that his broad business experience and international contacts might be available to his country. Soon after he entered the Bureau, he was commissioned, in 1917, a colonel in the National Army. When, at the beginning of 1918, the Ordnance Bureau was reorganized under the direction of Brigadier-General Charles B. Wheeler, acting chief of ordnance of the army Colonel McRoberts was made head of the Procurement Division. The choice was wise, for the Colonel had been conversant with the ordnance operations and requirements of the Allies, both before

his own country entered the group of belligerents, and after that event. He knew the men engaged in work of this character, what their plants were capable of producing, and their costs of production. He knew a host of able men eager to serve their country at this crisis. Thus his participation in affairs was of incalculable value to the organization and furtherance of the tremendous task of the Ordnance Bureau. The Procurement Division was a consolidation of various sections of the Bureau. It was soon filled with competent and trained men and made an enviable record for itself with the promptness and efficiency of its achievements. No small part of this was due to the personality of its head. General McRoberts looks every inch a soldier, tall, vigorous, erect, and radiant with health and purposefulness. He inspires men with those positive qualities and holds them with his tact and grace of manner, based, doubtless, on his sincere respect and liking for others who are worth-while. On August 28, 1918, he was named Brigadier-General and transferred to the American Expeditionary Forces. Thereafter, until his discharge, he was actively engaged either in providing supplies for the fighting army or in disposing of supplies bought after the Armistice was signed. The organization work he carried on in connection with demobilization was likewise important and well-done. He now holds the rank of Brigadier-General of the Officers' Reserve Corps, United States Army.

General McRoberts is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, of the Pan American Society, the Kappa Sigma Fraternity, and many clubs, among them: The Chicago, the Metropolitan and the Army and Navy of Washington; the National Golf Links of America, of which he was a founder; the Metropolitan, the Recess, of which he is governor, the Racquet and Tennis, the Union League, the Riding Club of New York, and various country clubs. His buoyant health finds its chief recreational outlet in general out-of-door sports, notably golf and riding. He was formerly a trustee of St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church in Chicago, and is now trustee of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of New York City .

In 1895, General Samuel McRoberts married as his first wife, Mary Agnes Caldwell, of Wichita, Kansas, who died in 1904. He married (second), September 1, 1906, Harriet Pearl Skinner, daughter of Anson Skinner, of Creston, Iowa.

BOOTH, William Stone,

Baconian Scholar.

The recent death in Cambridge, Massachusetts, of William Stone Booth not only removes one of the most prominent scholars of his day and generation but suggests that the labors of this remarkable man on the Shakespearian-Baconian controversy may eventually assume an importance far beyond the narrow aspects of epistolary debate. It is yet too early to appraise correctly the life and works of Mr. Booth, who claimed that Sir Francis Bacon, under the pen-name of William Shake-spear, wrote the plays attributed to William Shakespeare the actor. It may be that the perspective represented by the lapse of many years will be necessary before his thorough studies are properly appreciated. In the meanwhile we have what he wrote and other concrete evidence of his genius, which it would be difficult for the most pronounced partisan of the orthodox Shakespearian school to blink.

Investigations made by authorities are sufficient justification for searches by the curious. Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence, an English scholar, cites some of these phases in his book, "Bacon is Shakespeare." He quotes Lord Palmerston, who rejoiced to live to see three things: "The reintegration of Italy, the unveiling of the mystery of China and Japan, and the explosion of the Shakespearian illusions": also Ralph Waldo Emerson, "The Egyptian verdict of the Shakespeare Societies comes to mind that he was a jovial actor and manager. I can not marry this fact to his verse"; also John Greenleaf Whittier, "Whether Bacon wrote the wonderful plays or not, I am quite sure the actor Shakespeare neither did nor could"; also Mark Twain, who wrote that Shakespeare was "an actor of inferior grade, a small trader in a small village that did not regard him as a person of any consequence, and had forgotten him before he was fairly cold in his grave"; and Prince Bismarck, who failed to understand how the plays could have flowed from a man who was evidently out of touch with court life and the intimate happenings behind the scenes.

Charles Dickens once said, "Shakespeare's life is a fine mystery. I tremble every day lest something should turn up." Dickens was at an early age a police reporter on the "London Times," accustomed to search into the hidden and obscure, and had he chosen to explore the labyrinthian mazes of this subject, his contributions doubtless would have had great value. Mr. Booth's studies confirmed this impression of mystery, and he diligently sought to turn up the things Dickens feared, in the interest of fidelity to fact. As an historian it was not possible for Mr. Booth to accept parrot-like the authoritative version of Shakespeare. The only thing that would satisfy him was to see at the sources with his own eyes, and when he had done this, he was amazed at his discoveries. The result was that he wrote several books of a highly enlightening nature which carry conviction to some minds and seriously disturb the set framework of others, who, aside from considerations of vested interests in books and royalties, recoil at the thought of tampering with anything of this kind which has found such deep root in the public consciousness.

William Stone Booth was born January 20, 1864, in Gloucester, Gloucestershire, England, the son of Abraham and Elizabeth Ann (Watts) Booth. His paternal grandfather was William Booth, and his paternal great-grandfather was William Stone, Chief Naval Constructor of the English Navy, who built the flagship "Victory," on which, in 1805, Lord Nelson achieved a great triumph over the combined French and Spanish fleets at Trafalgar, but on this vessel he lost his own life. William Stone also built the sister ship of the "Victory" and numerous other vessels which rendered signal service to the empire. He was the father of fourteen children. Ten sons served as officers in the British Navy. Of his two daughters one married William Booth, the head of a boys' school, and the other married Admiral Motley.

Abraham Booth, the father of William Stone Booth, was an importer and exporter of lumber. It was his intention to send his son William to Oxford to study for the Church of England. Mr. Booth finished the Cathedral College School, but his health failing, he traveled instead and executed commissions for his father's firm for a number of years, going to the sources of lumber supply, and

testing the fabric of the fine woods of Australia, the Bahamas, the West Indies, Central and South America, California and elsewhere. In 1880 Mr. Booth returned to London and for five years actively engaged in the lumber trade. Thence he repaired to Australia. In 1887-88 he investigated in Brazil for the Star Brush Company, of London, and the Kew "Bulletin." In 1888-89 he continued the same studies in Mexico and the United States; in 1889-90, extended his activities to the Bahamas, after which he returned to London for three years. In 1893 and 1894 he finished such duties by studying the redwood, sequoia and other timber growth in California.

In 1894 Mr. Booth came to New York City and for four years acted as librarian and "resident worker" at "The East Side House," an Episcopalian Mission. While there he met Herbert Hamblen, who came to the library for books. Hamblen had been a sailor and could tell genuine sailor yarns founded on his own experiences. Mr. Booth persuaded him to write them down, and helped him to put them in shape. The result was a book, "On Many Seas," published by the MacMillan Company, in 1896, which is still a favorite with those who love adventure and tales of daring.

In 1887, Mr. Booth met, through friends of his family, Major George Haven Putnam, the head of the publishing house of G. P. Putnam's Sons, and a decade later he became associated with this concern as literary adviser. He left "The East Side House" to go to Putnams, and was with them for one year. In 1898 he accepted an offer from the MacMillan Company to act as their literary adviser, and with them he remained until 1904.

In 1897 he had married Mary Brewster, of Montrose, Pennsylvania. In 1901 she died in New York, and Mr. Booth returned to England and traveled for some months, then rejoined the staff of the MacMillan Company. In 1904 he left New York and went to Boston as literary adviser to Houghton, Mifflin Company. In the late winter of 1904 he married Leonora Howe, of Cambridge, the daughter of the late Major-General Albion P. Howe of that city. In 1908, Mr. Booth established his own business as editor and literary agent at No. 3 Hamilton Place, Boston. His home was in Cambridge, where his three children were born: Elizabeth McPherson Booth, Robert Howe Booth, and Emily Booth.

Mr. Booth's former intimate connection with Houghton, Mifflin Company was of great value to him in bringing out his first book, "Some Acrostic Signatures of Francis Bacon," a very handsome and expensive quarto which quite possibly was put down as a "publisher's luxury" after its limited sale had been completed. The year of its appearance was 1909, and it created quite a stir in Shakespearian circles, while at the same time it revived the flagging ambitions of the Baconians. In England especially did the book find eager readers. The author was so fascinated with the subject by this time that he determined to devote the rest of his life, if need be, to a solution of the riddle. His studies had given him an entirely new outlook on human affairs, and he plied his pen with renewed vigor on "The Hidden Signatures of Francesco Colonna and Francis Bacon," which appeared in 1910; "The Droeshout Portrait of William Shakespeare, an Experiment in Identification," 1911; and "Marginal Acrostics and other Alphabetical Devices —A Catalogue," 1920.

In April, 1925, appeared Mr. Booth's

last book. The full title—an adaptation of a quotation from Shakespeare—describes and defines its content:

SUBTLE
SHINING SECRECIES
Writ in the Margents
of Books
Generally Ascribed to
William Shakespeare the Actor
and here ascribed to
William Shake-speare the Poet,
by
WILLIAM STONE BOOTH

Mr. Booth rested on the facts he could disclose, without indulging in speculation. Being a scientist, he was content to pin down his stakes in this hunt for literary treasure only after he had seen what he regarded as unmistakable signs of gold. He was satisfied that the greatest hoax of history had been perpetrated, but he kept away from that word and any suggestion of extravagances. He succeeded in establishing that in numerous instances the name of Bacon appeared in most of the plays allotted to Shakespeare. One form of the name was Francisco Bacono, the ablative case in the Latin of which Franciscus Baconus was the nominative. Francisco Bacono means "by Francis Bacon," and Mr. Booth concluded that this was Bacon's clever way of claiming authorship anonymously.

But let the author speak from the preface to his first book on the subject, "Some Acrostic Signatures of Francis Bacon":

It is ungracious to destroy a pleasing illusion, and this book is not written with that purpose. It is written solely in the interest of Science—in this case, the Science of Biography.

By the simple process of cancelling one inference against another, I come to the conclusion that what was left of the biography of Shakespeare was a few facts about the Actor, and the work of the Poet. I had already read and thought much about what we know of the work and mental habits of Francis Bacon, and, like others, had been struck by the many seeming points of contact—and with one or two which were more than seeming—between this work and that of Shakespeare.

As a mere step in a scientific enquiry I turned to see if Bacon could have signed his name to works for which he was supposedly responsible, by some such cipherer's trick as that of Francesco Colonna, and after some methodical tests I found that he, or others, had done so.

I confess that I was daunted at the outset of my work by the personal obloquy that has been heaped upon scholar and charlatan alike by the men who are content with the inferential method of writing literary history; but, reflecting that life is short, and that a little obloquy does not do much harm, I decided to make known these acrostics in the hope that their discovery might lead men to approach the problems of biography in a more scientific spirit. * * *

Bacon was ahead, not only of his own time, but also of the present, when he wrote * * * of the methods of teaching and of the transmission of knowledge. He styles the first difference of method Magistral, or Initiative. "The magistral method teaches that what is told should be believed; the initiative that it should be examined. The one transmits knowledge to the crowd of learners; the other to the sons, as it were, of science. The end of the one is the use of knowledges, as they are now; of the other, the continuation and further progression of them. Of these methods, the latter seems to be like a road abandoned and stopped up; for as knowledges have hitherto been delivered, there is a kind of contract of error between the deliverer and the receiver; for he who delivers knowledge desires to deliver it in such form as may be best believed, and not as may be most conveniently examined; and he who receives knowledge desires present satisfaction, without waiting for due enquiry, and so not to doubt rather than not to err; glory making the deliverer careful not to lay open his weakness, and sloth making the receiver unwilling to try his strength."

Scientifically speaking, there can be no such thing as orthodox or unorthodox scholarship. Such phrases belong to the bygone age of the ecclesiastical pedagogue. The man who allows

his inferences to crystallise into an "orthodox opinion" is on the high road to oblivion, or is courting the ridicule of posterity. Literary history is a science. It is a matter of facts. No lasting history can be built on opinion, and no scholarship which is afraid of enquiry can retain respect.

The main conclusion we reach after examining many first known editions of works of obscure authorship is that it is unsafe to base our scholarships on any man's inferences or reports. We must see the original document, and study it in the light of the literary habit or practice of its time.

In the first chapter of his text, Mr. Booth writes:

In printing this book I wish to present, as concisely as I can, some acrostics which have come to my notice. Each of these acrostics is accompanied, wherever possible, with a photographic facsimile, from the earliest known edition, of the page to which it refers; and accompanying each facsimile are a few words of description to enable the reader to see the acrostics clearly.

Most of the acrostics show the name of Francis Bacon, his title, and armorial motto; a few show the names of his brother Anthony, Ben Jonson, John Milton and Leonora Baroni.

The discovery of these acrostics was the result of study in the cryptography of the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, that is to say, in the cipher codes which were the tools used by ambassadors, intelligencers, and men who were directly or indirectly in the service of the governments of those days.

Every student of history and of literature is aware of the abundant literature on cryptography, and of the constant part the ciphers played in diplomatic and semi-official dispatches between officials and their agents at home and abroad. The student of alphabetical ciphers quickly becomes aware that acrostics and anagrams are close variants of more recondite mathematical arrangements of types, or letters to be seen in ciphers. He will be inclined to regard all such uses of letters as sprung from a very ancient habit—that, namely, of using signs to express meaning.

The official cryptography of the times of Elizabeth brought into play a very high order of intelligence. To decipher a difficult despatch, which had been intercepted, required not only a keenly developed analytical faculty, but often a wide knowledge of languages and mathematics. It would follow naturally that a man learned in the art of ciphering would find it easy to make an acrostic or an anagram. His occupation would suggest to him many a trick for hiding his name, if he wished to do so. The art drew into its service chemistry, curious cabalistic mysticism, and ingenuity, astrology, mechanics, and, as has been remarked above, languages and mathematics.

I shall show later that the use of an acrostic as a structural signature, before the days of the title-page and printing, is of great antiquity. Its more general use in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries is seen in the weaving of the name of a patron or a friend into a poem. The use in both ways seems to have spread at that time, with the influence of Italian genius, throughout the more polite literatures of Europe. Elizabethan literature is liberally strewn with acrostics and anagrams.

Students of talent or genius often found their best means of support in the service of the nobles and gentlemen about the Court, and their fortunes often depended upon the good will of their patrons. Such men were Spenser, John Davies of Hereford, and Ben Jonson, to give three well-known writers as examples. Such men have given us a large part of our literature, and it does not surprise us to find them making use of the devices and courtly literary tricks and amusements of their day. Who does not remember Malvolio's attempt to find his name in cipher in the forged note which Maria let fall in his path? Most readers of "Volpone" have noticed the acrostic which Ben Johnson ran down the side of the "Argument" to that play. Thomas Howell's "Devices" contains many good acrostics; and indeed, what student of Elizabethan and early Jacobean literature could not find enough specimens to fill a large volume? * * *.

Anthony Bacon built up so important a service as an intelligencer for his friend and patron Essex that Queen Elizabeth came to carry on her official correspondence through Essex, to the embarrassment of her responsible minister Burleigh and of his son Robert Cecil.

Sir Henry Wotton's letters bring into use many ciphers, and constantly allude to other cipher despatches. He frequently enclosed a cipher code for the use of his correspondents

to reply. His despatches show that part of the recognized business of an ambassador to a foreign court was to intercept the despatches of the envoys of other courts, and to regard philosophically the interception of his own by another. Provision was often made for this by the despatch of a false message in one direction and a true one in another. Messengers were waylaid and sometimes left for dead, and Wotton half-humorously excuses himself for keeping in his employment an unprincipled ruffian, with the reflexion that by so doing he was preventing the employment of the fellow against him.

To quote from the introduction of Mr. Booth's last book, "Subtle Shining Secrecies":

It by no means follows that such literary secrecy, as is implied by literary devices involving names, connotes a literal secrecy. It might often mean nothing more than a conventional reticence, dictated by professional, social or political prudence. In the case of Francis Bacon, who was reputed in his own day to be a hidden poet, but one who preferred to be generally unknown as such, we have a man who referred to himself as a hidden poet in a letter to Davies, and who himself tells us that invidious remarks would be made by others were he to bring his own tales in evidence against Essex; referring at the time to the play of Richard II. From this remark of his it is plain that his authorship was no secret to others, in the literal sense, though we may have no printed attribution of that play to him. And again, we gather from Freeman's remark that Shake-speare with that nimble Mercury, his wit, had lulled many Argus-eyes asleep. We are entitled to infer that Freeman at least, and possibly others who knew Freeman, were acquainted with the fact that Shake-speare, by his nimble wit, was pulling the wool over the eyes of his contemporaries in some way not stated by Freeman. * * * .

A conventional secrecy could easily have been maintained by a poet with such powerful relations and friends as Bacon is known to have had. He could easily have prevented publicly printed attributions to himself of printed matter which he had allowed to appear, or caused to appear already, under a pen-name, such as that of William Shake-speare, for instance.

From his childhood he had been familiar with Elizabeth, her court, her courtiers, and with most of the important men and women of his day. He was the son of a Lord Chancellor, a nephew of Lord Burleigh, and, in wit and knowledge, and use of the language, regarded by so competent a judge as Ben Jonson as the summit and acme of his time; having filled all numbers * * * .

A Cynic Poet, under a carefully closed vizor like that of Pallas Athene, the Spear-shaker.

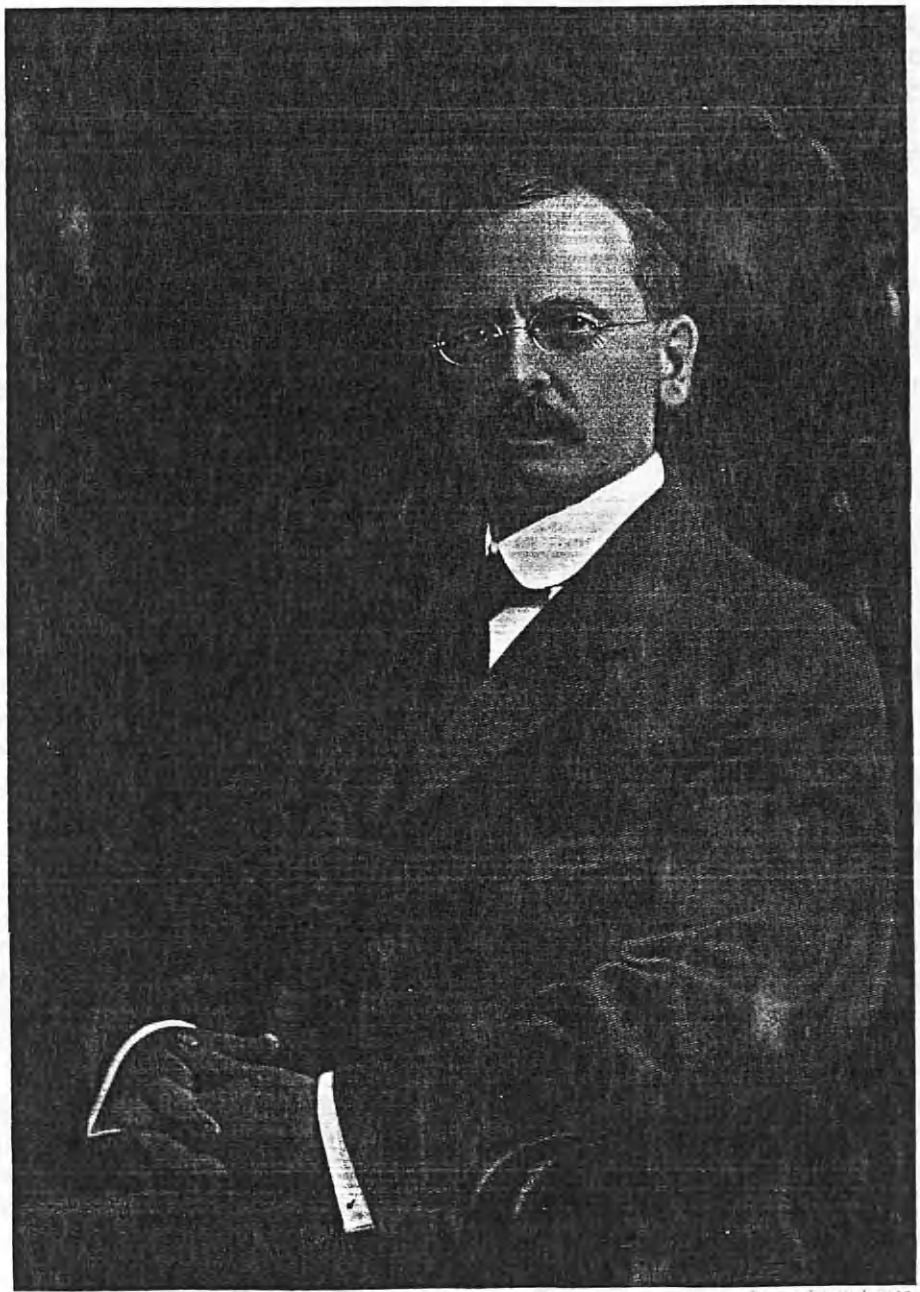
The death of William Stone Booth occurred at his Cambridge residence, October 14, 1926, and was the occasion for much sorrow among a large number of friends and admirers who valued the man for his contribution to knowledge and for those innate qualities which mark a man of character. He was not a partisan in the Bacon-Shakespearian controversy to the extent of wishing wantonly to destroy images or to win points by unfair means, but he was very much concerned that the truth should prevail, and his judicial attitude won him personal admiration from those who clung most tenaciously to contrary views.

SHERWIN, Carl Paxson, M. D.,

Educator, Physician.

One of the most notable physicians in New York City because of his extensive preparation, his wide research, and his distinguished achievements in one of the most modern branches of medicine, Metabolism and its maladjustments, is Dr. Carl Paxson Sherwin. He is a practising physician, connected with important hospitals, an educator along his special line, and a writer.

Dr. Sherwin was born in Bristol, Indiana, May 21, 1885, son of Richard James and Clara Adelaide (Paxson) Sherwin. The grandfather was the first to come



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John C. Bragdon.

to this country from Ireland, and settled in Indiana in the eighteenth century, Lawrence (Larry) Sherwin by name. The father, Richard James Sherwin, a farmer and stockman, was born December 25, 1848, died May 30, 1901, at the age of fifty-two. Dr. Sherwin received an excellent and comprehensive education, winning distinction in scholarship throughout its course. He was a student in J. B. Stetson University, De Land, Florida, 1907-08; he received the degree of Bachelor of Science from Hanover College, Indiana, 1909; Master of Arts from Indiana University, 1910; Master of Science from University of Illinois, 1912; student at University of Berlin and the Sorbonne, Paris; in 1915, received the Doctor of Science degree, *summa cum laude*, from Tübingen University; Doctor of Medicine from Fordham University in 1920 and Doctor of Laws from that university in 1924; and in 1923 the degree of Doctor of Public Health was awarded to him from New York University.

His professional career began at Bellevue Hospital in New York City in 1920. He is visiting physician to St. Agnes Hospital, at White Plains, consulting chemist at Harlem and Lincoln Hospitals; head of the Chemistry Department at Fordham University; professor of Clinical Medicine at Polyclinic Hospital; and consulting physician on diseases of Metabolism at St. Mary's Hospital in Hoboken. Dr. Sherwin is vice-president of the New York Academy of Science, is a member of the following learned societies: the American Medical Association; the County Medical Society; the American Bio-Chemical Society; the Academy of Medicine; the Deutscher Chemische Gesellschaft; the English Bio-Chemical Society; the American Physiological Society; and the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. He is now engaged in publishing a book entitled "What to Eat." Over fifty-five scientific papers have been contributed to medical literature by Dr. Sherwin, covering Bio-Chemistry, Medicine and Physiology.

In Indiana, in 1911, Dr. Carl P. Sherwin married Effie Nickless, daughter of a farmer of Bedford, Indiana, Rufus Nickless. Children: Carl P. Sherwin, Jr., and Isabel Ann Sherwin.

BRAGDON, John Cooper,

Engraver, Wood Carver.

The artist is the interpreter of beauty in every-day things to his less gifted fellowmen, a function particularly well performed by John Cooper Bragdon, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He saw beauty everywhere, caught it and imprisoned it on paper, so that all men might enjoy the world he saw, and ultimately reproduced his wood carvings, etchings, and photo engravings, as well as those of other artists, in inexpensive but attractive forms. He eagerly embraced every opportunity for broadcasting beautiful pictures. He encouraged every organization of men working on engravings and allied occupations. In effect, he was one of the prime factors in every type of modern photographic development.

Mr. Bragdon was of American ancestry. His grandfather, Captain Eben Bragdon, a sea captain who had plied the Atlantic Ocean from Maine to Florida, bought, in 1831, a farm on Neville Island, Pennsylvania, raised vegetables and fruits, and sold them in the Pittsburgh markets. His son, Rufus Kingsley

Bragdon, born at Mt. Desert Island, Maine, August 15, 1815, died in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1887. When he was sixteen years of age the family moved to Pennsylvania, and he for a time helped his father on the farm. Soon, however, he sought employment with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, in Allegheny City, with whom he remained for some years. He married Selinda St. John, born in Allegheny City, November 24, 1821, who died December 23, 1878, and they were the parents of the subject of this record.

John Cooper Bragdon, born in Allegheny City, now the North Side of Pittsburgh, May 15, 1855, was the son of Rufus K. and Sarah (St. John) Bragdon. His regular schooling was obtained in the public institutions of Allegheny City, but he so early developed a keen interest in art that he pursued drawing lessons at the same time. He started his business career at the age of eighteen as a wood carver and gradually changed to that of wood engraver, when machinery became generally used in the carving industry. For some time he was critic and instructor in wood carving and art at the Pennsylvania College for Women at Pittsburgh. Ever on the alert for developments, he was one of the first to grasp the significance of the newly- introduced process of photo engraving. With the assistance of his wife, who was very clever in his line, he worked for many months at a solution of the mysteries of the then secret process. The limitation of the swelled-gelatin process becoming evident, Mr. Bragdon turned his whole attention to zinc and copper etching, then newly come to public notice. The various angles of his business required a knowledge of chemistry, and he became, through his independent studies, one of the best specialists in the chemistry of his profession to be found in his part of the country. His wife worked side by side with him and was a material aid to his progress. He succeeded in stabilizing the industry and his own position therein. He was the founder and sole owner of the John C. Bragdon Engraving Plant, which he established nearly fifty years prior to his death. In later years he organized and established the Fort Pitt Electrotype Company, becoming its president, and was one of the directors of the George H. Alexander Stationery Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Bragdon was zealous in organizing and promoting the interests of other workers in his industry. He served as president and treasurer of the Manufacturing Photo Engravers' Club of Pittsburgh, holding the office of treasurer at the time of his death. He was a member of the Central States Association of Photo Engravers. He attended the first meeting of the International Photo Engravers' Association held in Buffalo in 1905, and missed only two of the intervening meetings until 1925. He was one of the founders and charter members of that body which later became the American Association of Photo Engravers, served as president for two years, as secretary and treasurer for fifteen years, resigned on account of his health, and was then made its only honorary member. Other bodies to which he belonged were: the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, the Auto Club of Pittsburgh, and the Typothetæ of Pittsburgh. He was an adherent of the Presbyterian Church of Ben Avon.

On October 1, 1884, in St. Louis, Missouri, John C. Bragdon married Alice Elizabeth Sook, born in Pittsburgh,

March 1, 1859, daughter of John Christopher and Johanna Elizabeth Christina (Grotefent) Sook. Her father, who had come to America with his parents in the pioneer days of Pittsburgh, was a designer and cabinetmaker, and was engaged in wood carving and the furniture business for many years at Penn and Hand streets, Pittsburgh. He was one of many who suffered severe loss in Pittsburgh's historic fire of 1845. To Mr. and Mrs. Bragdon was born a son: Walter John Bragdon, February 4, 1886, who married Olive Marion Freese, of Pittsburgh, and has two sons: Walter John, Jr., and Robert Miller Bragdon. Walter J. Bragdon, who entered his father's business, is secretary and treasurer of the Fort Pitt Electrotype Company.

John C. Bragdon died on June 21, 1924, and left a host of friends and lovers of art to mourn him. He was well known to old engravers the country over, and his integrity, his unselfish devotion to his art, and his high moral character endeared him to the younger ones as well. He was one of the staunchest organization men in the industry. Members of the Manufacturing Photo Engravers' Club of Pittsburgh acted as honorary pallbearers when their leader was interred, and eight of his shop employees as active attendants. One of his lifelong friends spoke simply but feelingly of him as follows:

> This man was my friend. For forty years we met each other, if not daily, at least many times each month. He was always willing to do a neighborly act. No unkind word ever crossed his lips in all of our many meetings. He ever sought to grow into the best workmanship that he might better serve his fellowmen. There is an inspiration in his life; he put the best of everything into whatever he undertook.

AVERY, Judge Coleman,

Attorney-at-law.

In the present-day chapter of the history of the legal profession in Cincinnati, Ohio, and of the State itself, a large degree of leadership in courts and counsel, and on the judge's bench, has been won and maintained by Judge Coleman Avery, attorney-at-law, through his versatile gifts demonstrated at the bar, in the law school classroom, and as a judge of the Supreme Court of the State. From the beginning of his career, Judge Avery has prominently figured in outstanding legal measures, particularly as against dishonesty in elections; he has distinguished himself for the stand he has invariably taken in behalf of probity in civic business; and with whatsoever local or State office he has been associated, he has the record of just defense and decision. Public spirited in all matters, Judge Avery has been the means of adding greatly to the attractiveness of Cincinnati through the activities of the Riding Club; and in coöperation with the Park Commission, he has further benefited and beautified this section of the State through the location and construction of bridle paths and the realization of the project of the Central Parkway.

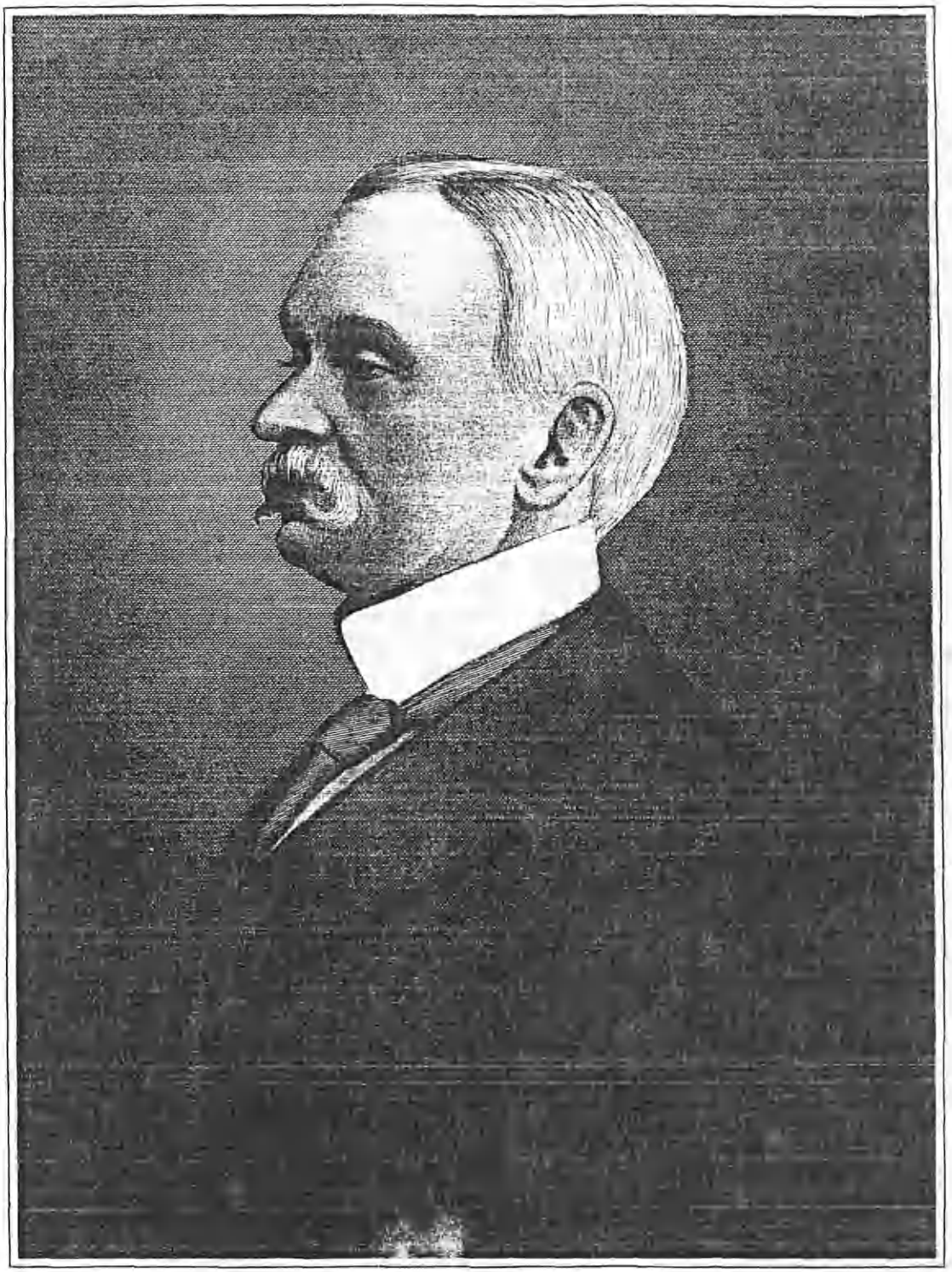
Judge Avery is the son of Judge William Ledyard Avery, who was born November 21, 1833, and died May 12, 1898, and of Johanna (Ummethun) Avery. Judge William Ledyard Avery was a descendant of Christopher Avery, who came from England to Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1630; was of Boston, Massachusetts, in 1659; of New London, Connecticut, in 1665, and was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, Ohio, for three successive

terms, during 1871-1884. Receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree at Yale University with the class of 1855, and his Bachelor of Laws degree at the Cincinnati Law School, he was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1857; a veteran of the Civil War, he was a captain in the Ohio Volunteer Infantry in November, 1862; captain and aide-de-camp in the United States Volunteers in 1863; major and aide-de-camp in 1864; and brevet lieutenant-colonel March 25, 1865, serving as aide-de-camp to General Gordon Granger throughout the war.

Coleman Avery, attorney-at-law, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 22, 1880, and attended the public schools of Cincinnati, passing through all the grades, graduating at the Woodward High School in 1898. Matriculating at the University of Cincinnati, he graduated with his Bachelor of Arts degree in the class of 1902, and preparing for his profession at the Cincinnati Law School, he graduated there in 1905 with his degree of Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to the bar that year, he immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Cincinnati. Judge Avery enlisted in the work conducted by the Honest Elections Committee in Cincinnati, serving as witness and challenger at annual elections, and he was elected a member of the executive committee of that organization in 1908. He became assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton County, Ohio, under Henry T. Hunt, January 1, 1909, so continuing until December 31, 1911, and while in that office, took a prominent part in the prosecution of the cases against Jacob Baschang for bribery, and George B. Cox for perjury. He was appointed special counsel by the attorney-general of Ohio in 1912 and 1913 to represent the State in those cases in the Supreme Court of Ohio. He was a lecturer on criminal law at the Young Men's Christian Association night law school from 1911 to 1916; lectured on municipal corporations in that school in 1914 and 1915, and became a professor of law in the faculty of the Cincinnati Law School in 1916, so continuing to 1918.

Judge Avery was second assistant solicitor of Cincinnati under Alfred Bettman, January 1, 1912; and he became first assistant solicitor in September, 1913. He returned to private practice January 1, 1914, and that year he was Democratic candidate for judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County. He was special assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio for war work in 1918-1919; associate judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, from June to December, 1920; and Democratic candidate for that office in November, 1920. He became a member of the law-firm of Freiberg, Avery & Simmonds in 1924, and in that year was appointed district attorney for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad in Ohio. He was a member and first sergeant of Troop C, 1st Ohio Cavalry, from 1911 to 1914, and he was a member of the executive committee of the United States Military Training Camps Association at Cincinnati from 1916 to 1918. During the World War, from November 26, 1917, to March 31, 1919, he was a member of the Legal Advisory Board for Local Board, Division No. 8, for the city of Cincinnati; was major of the 2nd Battalion, Cincinnati Home Guard, December 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919, and was chairman of District G, third, fourth and fifth Liberty Loan campaigns, in Cincinnati. He has been president of the Central Parkway Association since 1923.

In 1919, Judge Avery interested the



Board of Park Commissioners of Cincinnati in the construction of a bridle path through Bloody Run Parkway, now Victory Pathway, from Walnut Hills to the Reading Road beyond Avondale. Seventy-five hundred dollars was raised by subscriptions, contracts were let, and by the autumn of that year there were about three miles of cinder-path, sixteen feet in width, constructed through the Parkway, the path being subsequently extended across the northern end of Avon Field to the Paddock Road. In December, 1919, Judge Avery became a member of the board of trustees of the Riding Club, and was made president of the club. He proceeded to reorganize this club, which, since its organization in 1890, had been one of the most fashionable clubs of the Queen City of the West, having been founded by Larz and Edward Lowell Anderson, at the instigation of Monsieur Leon de Gisbert. Under Judge Avery's initiative and supervision, new clubhouse buildings and stables were located and built in 1920 on a six-acre tract of land on Reading Road. These were formally opened in 1921 and there in November, 1922, the annual horse shows of the club were inaugurated under auspicious circumstances. In 1923 and 1924, as president of the Central Parkway Association, Judge Avery led the campaigns for the passage of the bond issue to build the Central Parkway through the city of Cincinnati.

Judge Avery is a member of the Cincinnati, Ohio State and American Bar associations; is a member of the Riding Club of Cincinnati, and was its president from 1919 to 1924; is a member of the University Club of Cincinnati, and was a member of its Board of Governors, 1911-1914, and 1919-1925, and a vice-president, 1920-1921, and 1924-1925. He is a member of the Cincinnati Country Club; the Miami Valley Hunt and Polo Club; the Clovernook Country Club; the Asheville (North Carolina) Country Club; the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; Duckworth Democratic Club; and Beta Theta Pi and Phi Delta Phi fraternities. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant. He was a member of the board of directors of the University of Cincinnati Settlement in 1908; and became a member of the City Club of Cincinnati upon its organization.

Judge Coleman Avery married, June 7, 1904, at Baltimore, Maryland, Elinor Coates Baer, daughter of George Hildt Baer, president of the Western Maryland Railroad. Judge and Mrs. Avery are the parents of: John Coleman, Ledyard, Elinor Louise, Mary Frances, and Elizabeth Coates. The family home is at "The Homestead," North Bend Road, College Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio.

TRACY, Ira Otis,

Physician.

For more than four decades engaged in the practice of medicine, Dr. Ira Otis Tracy has been established for many years as a successful physician in Brooklyn, New York, with offices at No. 181 Hancock Street.

Dr. Tracy is a member of several societies of his profession, in the welfare of which he has always taken a keen interest. In many other directions, too, Dr. Tracy has been active, especially in respect to the study of history and of the sciences, and he is identified with numerous societies in these several fields. His interests cover a wide range, and he has always made it a practice to acquire as much first-hand information as pos-

sible on any subject in which he has been especially interested. One proof of this attitude is to be found in the fact that, having been for a number of years interested in medical jurisprudence, he took up eventually the study of law, and graduated from the Brooklyn Law School in 1906, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Dr. Ira Otis Tracy was born in Lisbon, New York, September 17, 1858, a son of Ira Otis Tracy, born at Shelburne, Vermont, September 20, 1815, and died May 7, 1885, and Lydia (Caldwell) Tracy, born at Londonderry, New Hampshire, March 3, 1818. He is a descendant of John Caldwell, who settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1643. His grandfather on the paternal side was Christopher Tillman Tracy, who was born in Pawlet, Vermont, and married Clarissa Leach, born at Enosburg, Vermont. His grandfather on the maternal side was Ebenezer Caldwell, born in Londonderry, New Hampshire; he married Anna McMurphy, also born at Londonderry, New Hampshire. His father was for many years successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits, and was a direct descendant of Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, who came from England in 1635-36 to Salem, Massachusetts, and later became one of the original proprietors of Norwich, Connecticut.

Dr. Tracy was educated in the public schools of his local region; at St. Lawrence University, Canton, New York; at the Medical School of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan; and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York City, from which latter he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1882. Immediately after having completed his medical education, he established himself in the practice of medicine at Morley, New York. This was in 1882, and Dr. Tracy continued as a general practitioner in this section of New York State for some years. He then removed to Brooklyn, New York, and there became first assistant physician at the Brooklyn State Hospital, which position he filled for twenty-nine years, from 1890 to 1919. In recent years he has carried on a private practice in Brooklyn, New York, after having served, in 1919 and 1920, with the American Red Cross in Siberia. He is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; a life-member of the American Historical Association, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, the New York Historical Society, the New York State Historical Association, the American Geographical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, and the Order of Founders and Patriots of America; and a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Society, the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the New York Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the Bibliophile Society of Boston, the Ipswich (Massachusetts) Historical Society, and the Society of Founders of Norwich, Connecticut. He is also a Founder member of the History of Science Society. Fraternally, he is connected with the Masonic Order.

Dr. Tracy married, at Lisbon, New York, in 1884, Jennie E. Kelly, of Lisbon, New York, a daughter of John Kelly, a successful farmer of Lisbon. Dr. and Mrs. Tracy are the parents of two children: Elizabeth, now Mrs. David H. Hill; and Stanley M.

BEEKMAN, Judge John Woodhull,

Lawyer.

One of the notable lawyers of the State of New Jersey, as well as a descendant of the famous Colonial families, Judge John Woodhull Beekman held a deservedly high place in public esteem. He was born in Somerset County, New Jersey, and he rounded out half a century of legal practice in Perth Amboy. His paternal ancestors included Martinus Beekman, the American progenitor, who come from Holland and settled in Albany, New York, in 1638; Wessel Ten Broeck, who settled at Esopus, now Kingston, New York, and built in 1676 the house now standing there, and owned by the State, popularly known as the "Senate House" from the fact that the first Senate was held at this house. Also Resolved Waldron, who was one of the early settlers of Harlem, New York, and a patentee. On his mother's side Judge Beekman was descended from Cornelius Jansen Van Der Veer, who came from Akmar, Holland, and settled on Long Island in 1659.

Although Judge Beekman received only a common school education, he was most ambitious to become a lawyer, and as a means to this end he combined school teaching with the reading of law in the office of Judge John D. Bartine, of Somerville, New Jersey. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1875 as attorney, and in 1878 as counselor. He began to practice in Perth Amboy immediately, and attained renown both in his private professional capacity and as a public official devoted to the healthy and beneficial growth of the town. He was city attorney of Perth Amboy for seventeen years, and in 1892 was elected to the Legislature from the First District of Middlesex County, remaining a part of that body for three years. During the first two years he was chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Canals, and in his last year was leader of the minority. For two years he served as School Commissioner of Perth Amboy, a position in which his liberality of outlook and constructive policy were very advantageous to the town which was rapidly becoming a city. His political advancement continued, President Cleveland, in 1894, appointing him United States Attorney for this district. He administered the office ably and resigned, after two years, to resume his private practice. Again in 1909, Mr. Beekman came before the public eye in an official capacity, when appointed District Court Judge of Perth Amboy by Governor Fort. He continued in this office until February, 1915, after which he gradually retired from the practice of law.

Judge John Woodhull Beekman married, in November, 1879, Virginia Manners, daughter of David S. and Deborah Phillips (Johnes) Manners, who died May 16, 1926. David S. Manners was at one time mayor of Jersey City. Judge and Mrs. Beekman were the parents of one son, Harold M., of whom further.

Harold M. Beekman was born October 6, 1883. He received his preliminary education in the public and high schools of Perth Amboy, and after graduation read law under the guidance of his eminent father. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney, and is today carrying on the family name in a most creditable manner. He married, February 21, 1924, Florence Hughes, and they are the parents of one son: John Waldron, born June 18, 1925.

Judge John Woodhull Beekman passed away July 18, 1924, after he had devoted

his brilliant intellect and magnetic personality for fifty years to legal service for his fellows. Perth Amboy of today owes much to his beneficent guidance.

POTTER, J. Forbes,

Retired Corporation Executive.

To the small group of intellectual Americans who have attained brilliant financial success and who choose to devote their years of retirement to the enjoyment and encouragement of the cultured and the beautiful, belongs J. Forbes Potter, of New York City. His active years brought him into association with corporations important in the development of modern civilization and such outstanding personages as E. H. Harriman and J. Pierpont Morgan. He has himself played a significant role in building up industries of value to modern life and habits. He has participated in every development of his generation, philanthropic and civic, and from the vantage-point of his broad experience has always been of particular value as a leader in any forward-looking movement. His dignified and impressive bearing, his discriminating taste, and the characteristic virtues of his character are heritages from distinguished families on both his paternal and maternal sides.

Mr. Potter's father, Job L. Potter, was a political leader of the northern part of New York State, who dominated the activities of the Republican party. He died in 1894. His wife, like himself of English stock, was Hannah (Heath) Potter.

J. Forbes Potter, son of Job L. and Hannah (Heath) Potter, was born in Clarendon, Orleans County, New York, November 16, 1859. He attended the Brockport Normal School after having completed the public school courses in New York and certain middle-western States. At the age of twenty he chose a commercial career instead of the legal course his father wished him to follow. The father gave the son the rather dubious assistance of warehouses containing no goods, and the canal steamship line running between Albany and Buffalo, without the capital to operate it. Nothing daunted, the young man managed to borrow a few thousand dollars with which to start his system working and met with instantaneous success. For fourteen years, with no capital but his earnings, Mr. Potter profitably ran his boats, with so good a showing on his balance sheets that he was able to sell his property advantageously. Mr. Potter and his wife then accompanied George Sheldon, well-known banker, and his wife, in a two-year tour of Europe, returning with them on the same steamer.

Mr. Potter then became identified with a wide variety of industrial and financial corporations in the capacity of director or president. A social encounter with George Crocker, financial magnate of California, led this capitalist to insist on Mr. Potter's sharing with him a suite of elegantly appointed offices on Broad Street. Mr. Potter reluctantly agreed, for neither had any particular business under way. For eight years they maintained these offices, each having his name on the door. During the period they busied themselves with the erection of several dust plants in Brooklyn and other centers at an approximate cost of $150,000 a plant, and made excellent briquets, for theirs were the only first-class briquetting plants in the United States. Because coal was plentiful in those years, however, there was little market for their product and little profit in their undertakings.

Meantime, Mr. Potter's other connections brought him into contact with big business and its builders, and he speaks reminiscently of personal acquaintance with Mr. Harriman and the Morgans. He belonged to the most important Metropolitan clubs during his active years but retired from them on withdrawing from business. His generous contributions to all patriotic drives during the World War and all humanitarian campaigns were an important factor in bringing those of his section up to quota. He is Republican in political sympathies and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He enjoys all out-door sports and is ex-president of the Bankers' Bowling Club.

In 1889, in Rochester, New York, J. Forbes Potter married, Mary Ross Morley, daughter of John J. Morley, widely known as a builder of boats for lakes' transportation, and descended from John Morley, famous member of the House of Commons. Mr. and Mrs. Potter reared two children of a dear friend who was accidentally killed in his early forties, whose widow survived him only a short time. The children are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Potter reside in pleasant surroundings at the Hotel Vanderbilt in New York City and enjoy delightful social intercourse with congenial friends.

GALLO, Commendatore Fortune,

Impresario.

Commendatore Fortune Gallo, impresario of the San Carlo Grand Opera Company and Gallo English Opera Companies, impresario for Anna Pavlowa and the Ballet Russe, and Eleonora Duse, and chief operatic pioneer in the American provinces, needs no formal introduction to the readers of American Biography, for his meteoric career and beneficent labors in behalf of opera are too well and widely known to permit of repetitious comment here. The romantic story of his rise from a poor immigrant lad to a position of prime importance in musical America is distinctly inspirational, for it is a story in which integrity of purpose, high enthusiasm, proved ability, great efficiency, and an almost indefatigable energy played protagonistic rôles.

First and foremost, Commendatore Gallo is a musician and a gentleman of the old Continental school. Next, he is a business man of the highest calibre, and has coupled his inherent musical gifts with his unusual business acumen in such a way that both he himself and the musical world in general have prospered greatly. Sufficient proof of this statement is found in the fact that he is educating the American people to a finer appreciation of opera by giving them, first, what they want and what they like —the more melodic operas. This is one of the secrets of his great success, the utilization of a true discrimination and wise judgment. In the Gallo repertoire will be found the melodic masterpieces of the Italian school, and the fact that the American public, from coast to coast, is constantly clamoring for Commendatore Gallo and his carefully produced and beautifully sung operas shows to some extent the magnitude of the achievements of this unusual man.

Fortunato (later Fortune) Gallo was born in Torre Maggiore, Provincia of Foggia, Italy, in 1878, a son of Tommaso and Zelinda (Accetturo) Gallo. The father, Tommaso Gallo, whose death occurred in his seventy-fifth year, was successfully engaged for a number of years in the tobacco business at Torre Maggiore and had served his native country

faithfully and well as a soldier of the King, having been a hero of the old Bourbon War of 1878. The son, Fortunato Gallo, was educated in the schools of his native land, but at an early age he decided to come to America, the Land of Opportunity, and to make a name for himself. Thus, in the year 1895, we find this Italian boy landing at Ellis Island. He had come alone; he had neither funds nor friends, but in his heart there burned the unquenchable fire of a great ambition. With the zeal and energy which are so characteristic of the man, the lad set himself immediately to learning both the language and the customs of this strange land, and mastered them in a comparatively short time. His was a dominant yet engaging personality, even at this early age, and instinctively he made and held many influential friends. This happy faculty brought him soon into ward politics, in New York, and for many years he exerted a wide and telling influence in shaping the thought in matters political of a large group of Italian-Americans.

Fortune Gallo's first business venture in America was a clerkship in an East Side bank. A financial career was entirely foreign, however, both to his tastes and temperament, and after a short banking identification he made his first tentative sally into the realm of music. He gathered about him and trained a group of his fellow countrymen, all of whom were good musicians. This group finally resolved itself into a brass band which, with Signor Gallo as the manager, made a very successful tour of the country. This tour brought him to the attention of similar organizations, but bigger, better and more widely known, whereupon he was engaged during the next eight years as manager of some of America's finest bands and soon became known as one of the country's best band managers. Chance suddenly brought him the opportunity, and, prompted by his excellent business sense, he has speedily accepted it.

When, in the capacity of band manager, he was traveling on the Pacific Coast, he met and became greatly attached to the late Impresario Lombardi, "presiding genius over many ill-fated opera companies in Central America and California." Under the next tutelage of this ill-fated genius, Fortune Gallo as business manager soon became conversant with all the intricacies entailed in the management of a grand opera company. Lombardi, pleased with so apt and proficient a pupil, and recognizing in him a business sense which would eventually spell success, later gave the youthful Gallo the general managership of one of his grand opera companies which was temporarily in financial straits. Gallo accepted the position, and bent every energy to the gargantuan task of bringing order out of financial chaos. How well he has succeeded is common knowledge today. From the modest beginning spoken of above, Fortune Gallo has envolved the San Carlo and Gallo English Grand Opera companies—the only grand opera enterprises which can boast of an annual profit instead of an annual deficit. Furthermore, Commendatore Gallo's operatic companies are on an artistic parity with the larger companies which are forced to depend upon the munificence of the wealthy in the matter of public subsidies. In speaking of the Commendatore's success, the July, 1923, number of the "American Magazine" says, in part:

Playing a two-week engagement at the Boston Opera House, the company attracted the enthusiastic patronage of the leaders in Back

Bay's most exclusive circles; in Philadelphia during a three-week season at the Metropolitan Opera House the "best people" of the city placed their stamp of approval on the particular brand of opera dispensed by Mr. Gallo. . . The remarkable feature of Gallo's success is the fact that for years grand opera has been recognized as a money-losing undertaking. Witness the annual deficits, amounting close to a million dollars, of the famous Chicago Opera Company, and the munificent subsidies that have kept the Metropolitan Opera Company in its rank as the leading operatic institution of the world. Witness the hundreds of "fly-by-night" companies and their will-o'-the-wisp careers. And remember that grand opera has long been considered in this country a special form of entertainment for a special class of persons. Gallo has succeeded in bringing it to the people.

In regard to the early days of his operatic work, we quote the Commendatore's own words, as follows:

It was in 1911 that I made a serious effort to begin civic opera work—and in San Francisco where they now have their fine civic organization, I gave four weeks of opera, and from that toured the entire Pacific coast. I organized a local chorus, with a good local orchestra, and obtained our costumes and scenery right there. The stars were brought in, and I sent to Italy to bring over some real artists of international note, in order to give the city organizers the encouragement such an undertaking needed.

I brought Maestro Ruggiero Leoncavallo, Tarquinia Tarquina (now the wife of Riccardo Zandonai, composer of "Concita," "Francesca da Rimini," etc.), Gaetano Bavagnoli, a musical director who went to the Metropolitan Opera Company afterward; Luca Botta, tenor, who was also engaged at the Metropolitan; the baritone Montesanto, who also went to the Metropolitan; as did Edda Vettori and Mario Basiola; and the lovely soprano Carmen Melis, who afterward went to the Chicago Opera Company.

It was a glorious beginning of real civic organization behind opera on the Coast, organized by a single mind and without subsidy except the opera patrons, who constituted the board of directors. Today, when my San Carlo organization plays its highly successful engagements there, it reminds me of those other days.

Each opera as staged by one of Commendatore Gallo's companies is an artistic achievement, for each is staged by the impresario himself, who checks up on each and every detail and demands complete accuracy in all presentations. The same meticulous care is evidenced in his selection of the singers, whether they be stars or members of the ensemble. His requirements include not only an excellent voice, well-trained, but also definite acting ability, a "sense of the stage," poise and breeding. In other words, the singer must be an accomplished artist, for mediocre talent has never yet been put forward in a Gallo production. The route-lists of the Gallo companies include not only the United States and Canada, but Latin America as well, and the San Carlo Grand Opera Company has played before vast audiences in Mexico, Cuba, Central America and South America. In New York City, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco and New Orleans, the Gallo opera season is as brilliant and important (both musically and socially) as the most magnificent operatic seasons in any of the world's capitals. The Gallo season in New Orleans for 1925 elicited the praise of the newspapers, and the following excerpts are from various editorials which appeared in "The New Orleans Item," one of the leading dailies of the South:

The opening of the New Orleans opera season by the San Carlo Opera Company at the Tulane theatre was an affair of more than passing note. The scenery, costuming, and orchestration were far better than many past efforts in the city and rank well with the best efforts of American opera companies. The company is excellent. The Tulane was filled to capacity on the opening night. What is

more important was that the audience enjoyed itself, was liberal in applause and gave evidence of feeling that it was getting full value for the money expended. We think this foreshadows a successful opera season from a financial standpoint.... A brilliant opening night gives promise of a worthwhile opera season in New Orleans.

As the opera season progresses with the Fortune Gallo Opera Company the first favorable judgments expressed by the opera critics are confirmed. New Orleans is entertaining probably the best opera company which has ever been in this city for any considerable period. The orchestra, the costuming, the stage management, and the settings are excellent. And a great variety of operas are being presented by good singers and actors.... We take pleasure in commending the present opera season and in expressing the view that those people who do not get to attend at least one or two performances of the Fortune Gallo Opera Company will miss something really worth while. We suggest to our friends out of town that they try and run down to New Orleans and take in at least a couple of performances of the opera during the present visit of the opera company to the city. They will not hear better opera anywhere in the South this year.

It is worth while to note that all of the success of Commendatore Gallo's efforts to bring good opera to the masses as well as the elect is due to him alone, to his rare judgment, discrimination, tireless energy, his brilliant executive mind, and his almost infallibly good business sense. His has been a most colorful career, but a career nevertheless characterized by hard and unremitting work. The Commendatore, for all his unique success, is a modest and unassuming man. It was not until 1918, although he had upon his capable shoulders the management of several opera companies and the Ballet Russe—all of which combined to employ the professional services of between five and six hundred artists—that he decided to establish himself in office headquarters in New York City. Prior to that year he had done all of his own secretarial work himself, and his office and office equipment were as portable as the little typewriter which always accompanied him.

The Comendatore's success in the operatic field is likewise mirrored in everything else which he undertakes. His holdings in New York City real estate are considerable, and, by wise management and timely manipulation, have more than trebled in value. Recently (1926), the erection of his own new $2,000,000 theatre was begun by Fortune Gallo, where eventually he intends to house his opera companies during their New York seasons. The new theatre will be just west of Broadway, on Fifty-Fourth Street, on ground which for forty-three years has been occupied by St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church.

Impresario Gallo has been called "the maker of stars," because so many of the artists whom he has trained have become stars with larger opera organizations, especially with the Chicago Opera Company and the Metropolitan Opera Company. Among these well and widely known artists who owe much to the constructive training of the Commendatore may be mentioned Alice Gentle, Bianca Saroya, Anna Fitziu, Tamaki Miura, Queena Mario, Josephine Lucchese, Elda Vettori, Sofia Charlebois, Richard Bonelli, Mario Basiola, Vincent Ballester, Manuel Salazar, Agostini, and many, many others. One writer has described the San Carlo Opera Company as "the Paris Conservatoire of America, the Lycee Generale of opera in which soprani and tenori are raised to a place where they might be useful as well as vocal."

Impresario Gallo is a firm believer in

the future of American opera. "One thing, however," he remarked in an interview granted to Milton V. O'Connell, writing in "Musical Advance," "must be obtained before this country succeeds in developing her own opera—American opera, and American artists. That thing is organized support—not financial so much as active, coöperative spreading of interest in the project. Once that takes place, American opera and American artists will have their heyday. And not before." The Commendatore himself has been working with this end in view for several years. He, and he alone, has successfully given the United States grand opera sung in English. In 1925 the presentation of Old World classics in English won instantaneous success. In Chicago, the Gallo production of "Carmen" in English (as well as other operas) were hailed with the greatest enthusiasm by the critics and the public alike. That Commendatore Gallo is still bending his energies towards making American Opera a reality is proved by the aforementioned interview with the "Musical Advance" representative, in which he briefly sketched his plans for the 1926-27 seasons as follows: "I am going to present the first National tour of a strictly American opera soon. It is Frank Deleone's wonderful 'Alglala,' for which Cecil Fanning, the American baritone, wrote the libretto. I intend to follow that up with several other new American compositions, all of them sung in English and by American artists of national reputation."

In all of his operatic enterprises Impresario Gallo is ably assisted by his talented wife, Sofia Charlebois, the San Francisco prima donna, to whom he was married in 1912. Mme. Charlebois is a singer of international repute, whose first-hand knowledge of the operatic stage has proved to be an invaluable asset to the Commendatore's Company.

Announcement was made in 1925 that King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, through Consul-General Emilio Axerio in New York and the Italian Embassy in Washington, had conferred the third order of knighthood in the order of the Crown of Italy upon Impresario Gallo. This was the third important decoration to be conferred upon Mr. Gallo by his native government and Mussolini since the late World War. The latest order carries to the impresario the full title of "Commendatore" (Commander), which was awarded in recognition of his efforts to spread and advance the cause of Italian music and art throughout the United States. The previous award, carrying with it the title of "Chevalier," was in recognition of the impresario's efforts to aid the Italian Red Cross and the American Red Cross during the recent World War, when he was instrumental in raising large sums of money through the presentation of benefit performances of grand opera and through other musical affairs.

This, then, is the romantic story of the young Italian lad, Fortunato Gallo, who came to America penniless and unknown, and who today is universally known as Commendatore Fortune Gallo, impressario of the San Carlo Grand Opera Company, the Gallo English Grand Opera companies, and impresario for the world's most famous dancer, Anna Pavlowa, and the Ballet Russe and Eleonora Duse. Today he is an extremely wealthy man, and one of the most brilliant and important figures in present-day musical circles. He has also realized the consummation of his shibboleth, and has seen his boyish dreams blossom into reality, for he

has instilled in the people of his adopted country a real love and appreciation of good opera, which he has given them always at prices well within the reach of all, and the thing he prides above all is his America citizenship, received as soon as legally possible after his arrival in America. Music lovers and the public in general are deeply indebted to Commendatore Fortune Gallo, for he, practically single-handed, has taken one of the greatest of all arts away from the *hoi aristoi* — who were using it as an expensive plaything—and has given it to the *hoi polloi*, to the peoples of North America, to all of us, for our aesthetic enjoyment and our artistic education.

HOLMES, Jonathan I.,

Worthy Citizen.

It is a fine family background to which Jonathan I. Holmes, of Holmdel, New Jersey, could rightfully lay claim, since every generation of his race has furnished excellent examples of culture and intellectuality, whose possessors distinguished themselves in their respective callings. Strength of character, as told out in the trait of determination, also made for the usefulness and the prominence of the men who have borne the name of Holmes. Not as among the least, by any means, must a leading general mention be made of those numerous members of the Holmes family who have made history in Monmouth County, New Jersey, in the long line of agriculturists of substantial worth.

Born in Holmdel, New Jersey, December 15, 1870, Jonathan I. Holmes was a son of Chrineyonce S. and Lydia Ann (Smock) Holmes. His father was a successful farmer, a man of means and influence, a member of the Monmouth Agricultural Society and a director of the First National Bank of Keyport, New Jersey. His mother dying when he was very young, he was brought up by his grandmother, Mrs. Emeline Smock, and his aunt, Miss Mary Ann Longstreet. He was carefully tutored under a preceptor at the home, "Longstreet Farm," and completed his education at Glenwood Institute, Matawan, New Jersey, and at the Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, New Jersey.

His school years at an end, he was given oversight of Miss Longstreet's large estate, and made his residence on the homestead until his death. By disposition philanthropic, service to his fellow-men came as of a second nature from him. He took a helpful attitude towards all things tending to the betterment of his community. Especially was he actively concerned with affairs of education, and closely identified with Peddie Institute of Hightstown, New Jersey, of whose board of trustees he was a former member. His association with business affairs found its most active expression through his office as vice-president of the Keyport Banking Company.

Mr. Holmes was a man of sterling character and approved methods in all his dealings and contacts, business, political and social. As to his political affiliations they were essentially of the Democratic persuasion with regard to the principles, policies and candidates of the party; but he always maintained an independent attitude in the exercise of his franchise. He was of that type of mind and temperament that cannot readily yield to dictation or political bossism. Yet he was a progressive and public-spirited citizen, the while he gave practically undivided attention to his own affairs, thus assuring to himself a suc-

Jonathan P. Holmes

cess and a competence to which he was rightfully entitled as a return for his own industry. Unlike some of his predecessors, he was never known to take an official part in public matters beyond minor positions in the gift of the township.

Mr. Holmes married, November 1, 1900, at Holmdel, New Jersey, Flora Frost Taylor, daughter of John G. and Harriet Esther (Frost) Taylor. Mary Longstreet Holmes, born November 5, 1901; married, December 6, 1923, William J. Duncan, of Matawan, New Jersey; and they have a son, Holmes Longstreet Duncan, born March 19, 1926.

The passing of Mr. Holmes, on January 8, 1924, aged fifty-three years, was a distinct loss to his community of Holmdel and his wide and varied associations. Especially will he be sorely missed in his more intimate circles, as the Holmdel Baptist Church, of which he was a valued worker, cherishing its spiritual service and holding in affection its hallowed walls, erected in 1668.

Mrs. Flora Frost (Taylor) Holmes, born in Holmdel, Monmouth County, New Jersey, is the daughter of a family of Colonial ancestry. Her father, John G. Taylor, born in 1846, died in 1904, married, in 1875, Harriet Esther Frost, the great-granddaughter of Samuel Hopping, who, as a private in the New Jersey Militia, served with the Continental Army in the Revolutionary War, and among other battles fought on the field of Monmouth, New Jersey. Through this last-named ancestor, Mrs. Holmes is eligible for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. With her the ancient tradition and the historical content of her family's and State's participation in the erection and development of the Republic are a priceless possession.

BERNARD, Robert Wyckoff,

Lawyer.

Successful in the law and associated in his profession with many well known counselors-at-law, Mr. Bernard has participated in many important legal actions. Wayland and Bernard hold a position of high esteem and responsibility among the law-firms of New York City, and number among their clients numerous distinguished families and business firms of high reputation.

Born in the city of New York, October 11, 1881, Mr. Bernard is the son of Charles H. and Jane Blair (Wyckoff) Bernard. The Bernard family is of French ancestry and was founded in America by Mr. Bernard's great-grandfather, Henry Bernard, of Bayonne, France, who came to New York City in 1801, and was an engineer with an iron works. He had a brother who held the rank of general in the army of Napoleon. Mr. Bernard's maternal descent is traced from Pieter Claez Wyckoff, who came from Holland and settled in New Utrecht, Long Island, in 1636.

Robert W. Bernard received his early education in the public schools of the city, and attended Horace Mann School. Entering the New York Law School, he graduated in 1902, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, *cum laude*, then did post-graduate work at Columbia University during the year 1902-1903. He is actively interested and affiliated with many associations of his profession, fraternal organizations, and clubs. He is partner with John Elton Wayland in the firm of Wayland and Bernard, Richard Remsen and Martin J. Remsen also being members in the firm. Mr. Bernard is a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York; New York

State Bar Association; American Bar Association; New York County Lawyers' Association; Dwight Alumni Association; New York Law School Alumni Association; Zeta Psi Fraternity of North America; Alpha Alumni Association of the Zeta Psi; and he is affiliated with the Independent Lodge, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons, of New York City. He holds membership in the Knickerbocker Hospital, the Italian Chamber of Commerce in the City of New York, Italy-America Society, American Museum of Natural History, the Actors' Fund Association of America; and the following clubs: Union League, Columbia University, Lawyers', Westchester Hills Golf, The National Republican (a member of its Executive Committee), and the Riverside Republican. Mr. Bernard's recreations are walking, golf, and, when leisure permits, travel and camping and fishing in the Maine woods.

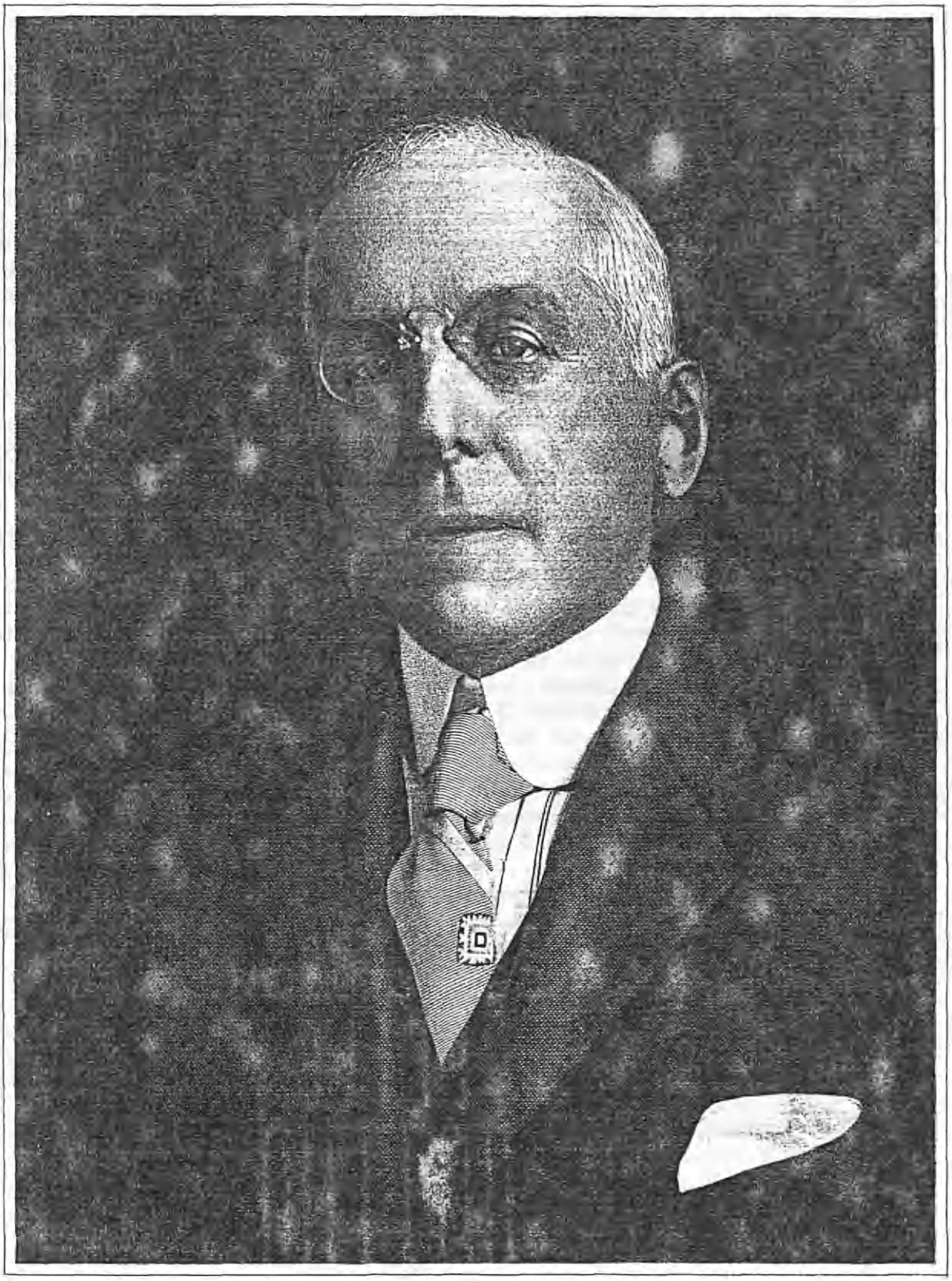
Robert Wyckoff Bernard married, in New York City, in the year 1908, Louise C. Zeigler, who is the daughter of Charles Zeigler, a well-known wholesale coal merchant of Brooklyn, New York. Two children have been born to Robert W. and Louise C. (Zeigler) Bernard, as follows: 1. Robert Bernard, who was born in the year 1910. 2. Jeanne Bernard, who was born in the year 1914.

BENEDICT, Seelye,

Expert on Insurance.

Synonymous with the general insurance brokerage business as centralized in the great metropolitan area of New York City, is the name of Seelye Benedict, head of one of the largest firms engaged in that line within the territory of its operations. In the capacity of agent or broker Mr. Benedict has been identified with his profession for more than half a century, and he might quite properly be called the dean of that large and important group similarly engaged in New York. His excellent standing among his contemporaries is shown by repeated election to the office of president of the Insurance Brokers' Association of New York. For many years he has been actively associated with organizations that have for their purpose the development and betterment of various commercial enterprises in New York City.

(I) Seelye Benedict lays sustained claim to ancient English ancestry. Thomas Benedict is said to have fled from Nottinghamshire to the Continent to escape the persecution inflicted under the Stuarts. Family tradition has it that Benedicts of Latin origin lived in the silk manufacturing district of France, and that at the time of the persecution of the Huguenots they escaped into Germany, and thence by way of Holland into England. Of this latter group there was said to have been an ancestor of even earlier date than Thomas Benedict, who had taken refuge on the mainland. This Thomas, founder of the Benedict family in America, came from England in 1638 in the same ship with Mary Bridgum, daughter of his father's second wife by a previous marriage, and soon after their arrival he married his stepsister. They settled in Massachusetts Bay Colony, and later removed to the Connecticut Valley, afterwards residing in Long Island, making their home at Southold, where Thomas had bought a tract of land. They afterward lived in Huntington, Long Island, where their nine children were born. He was prominent in public and religious affairs, and



served as a magistrate under Governor Stuyvesant. After the English conquered the Dutch, he served the former's governor as an army officer, resident at Jamaica, Long Island. He later removed to Norwalk, Connecticut, where he was town clerk and selectman, occupying the respective offices many years. He was also one of the founders of what now is the city of Danbury, Connecticut. Of his nine children was a son, John, of further mention.

(II) John Benedict, son of Thomas and Mary (Bridgum) Benedict, born in Southhold, Long Island; was later a selectman and holder of other offices and a devout churchman in Norwalk, Connecticut. He was also a representative in the General Assembly. He married Phoebe Gregory, and to them were born nine children, of whom one was John, of further mention.

(III) John Benedict, son of John and Phoebe (Gregory) Benedict, was born in Norwalk and died there. He served the town as selectman and surveyor and in other capacities, as well as the church as deacon. He married Mary Hoyt, and they were the parents of six children, of whom was Ensign Caleb, of further mention.

(IV) Ensign Caleb Benedict, son of John and Mary (Hoyt) Benedict, became a member of the church at New Canaan, Connecticut, and prominent in the affairs of that village. He married Mehitable Hoyt, and she bore him eleven children, of whom the fourth was Caleb, of further mention.

(V) Caleb Benedict, son of Ensign Caleb and Mehitable (Hoyt) Benedict, married (first) Deborah St. John, who died, and he married (second) Hannah Pennoyer. By the first marriage there were eleven children, of whom was Colonel Ezra, of further mention.

(VI) Colonel Ezra Benedict, son of Caleb and Deborah (St. John) Benedict, lived in New Canaan, and served in the Connecticut Militia, rising from corporal to colonel. He married (first) Hannah Comstock, who died, and he married (second) Sarah Comstock. He had five children, all by the first marriage, and of whom was Lewis St. John, of further mention.

(VII) Lewis St. John Benedict, father of Seelye Benedict, and son of Colonel Ezra and Hannah (Comstock) Benedict, was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, October 24, 1811, and died in Montclair, New Jersey, where he had settled on a large estate. After his graduation from Yale College, class of 1834, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, he taught school for a number of terms, and afterwards went to New York City, where he became a partner of his brother, Andrew Comstock Benedict, in the firm of A. C. Benedict & Company, jewelers, at No. 28 Bowery, where the firm still is doing business under the same style. Lewis St. John Benedict subsequently, in association with William A. Hall, formed Benedict, Hall & Company, his brother, Roswell Seymour Benedict, later becoming one of the partners, the firm for many years being engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business. During the Civil War they executed large contracts for the United States Government. Lewis St. John Benedict, on his retirement from the firm, purchased an estate in Montclair, New Jersey, on which he spent the rest of his days.

Mr. Benedict was a deacon of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, New York, for many years, and was one of its strongest members in the period in which Henry Ward Beecher was its minister and one

of the world's greatest preachers. Mr. Benedict's eldest daughter married Dr. Beecher's eldest son. While he lived in Montclair he was a leading member of the Congregational Church. Of a most estimable character and gifted with mental attainments out of the ordinary, he was successful in business and exemplary in his religion.

Lewis St. John Benedict married, September 1, 1840, Harriet Jones, daughter of Captain Czar and Sally (Scribner) Jones, of Ridgefield, Connecticut. Children: 1. Harriet, born in New York City, August 13, 1841; married, December 17, 1863, Henry Barton Beecher, son of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and both now deceased. Henry B. Beecher was first lieutenant in the 4th United States Artillery, and lieutenant-colonel, brevet, in the Civil War. 2. Mary Amelia, born in New York City, May 8, 1843; married, October 13, 1869, John Ward Taylor, a graduate of Harvard University, 1866; both now deceased. 3. Andrew Czar, born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, December 13, 1844. He was first engaged in the rubber business, and later, for many years, was with the Howe Machine Company, of London, England. Returning to America, he was connected with Beecher & Benedict, and its successor, Benedict & Benedict, of which he became a partner. He married Jeanette Bradbury Davis, who survives him. He died March 4, 1922. 4. Edward Lewis, born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, August 18, 1846; married Anna Graves, and lives in Pleasanton, California, where he organized the Bank of Pleasanton, of which he is director and manager. 5. Seelye, of further mention. 6. Sarah, or Sally, born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1850; died unmarried, in 1923. 7. Martha, born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, July 26, 1852; died unmarried several years ago. 8. Emily Keeler, born in Brooklyn, New York, November 17, 1855; died unmarried several years ago. 9. Carrie Kirkham, born in Brooklyn, New York, October 16, 1857; married George A. Milne; both now deceased. 10. Walter St. John, born in Brooklyn, New York, November 6, 1860; a member of the firm of Benedict & Benedict; married Zorka Slokovitch, and has one son, Walter St. John Benedict, Jr.

(VIII) Seelye Benedict, son of Lewis St. John and Harriet (Jones) Benedict, was born in Brooklyn, New York, August 8, 1848. From Professor Overheiser's private school, to the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, thence to Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, he had fully intended not to pursue his studies still further, but he yielded to his father's wisdom, and prepared for college at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in 1866 to Yale College, from which he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in the class of 1871, and his Master's degree in 1874. Gifted with a fine tenor voice, and an ardent lover of music, he was made a member of the Yale Glee Club, which elected him its president. He was a member of the college choir, and belonged to the Delta Kappa, Phi Theta Psi, Psi Upsilon and the Scroll and Key fraternities while a student at Yale.

It had been Mr. Benedict's aim to prepare for the legal profession, but his father having met with business reverses, through no fault of his own, and having a large family whom he must provide support for, the son generously determined to forego a career at the bar and to participate in business without further delay. In 1872 he, with John C. Thomp-

son, organized the firm of L. S. Benedict & Company, with offices in the Bennett Building, Nassau Street, New York, where they established a life insurance agency. They became the general representatives in New York State of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mr. Benedict afterwards conducted for some three years a general insurance and brokerage business alone, later, with his brother-in-law, Henry Barton Beecher, forming the firm of Beecher & Benedict. After a few years this firm was dissolved, and the new firm of Benedict & Benedict was established, Mr. Benedict admitting his brothers into partnership, and the firm was afterwards expanded by the reception of three other partners. The firm's business has taken on greatly increased proportions during the years, until today it holds a place in the very front rank of insurance brokerage concerns in the metropolitan area, having also offices in Brooklyn as well as in Manhattan. Through the two firms, above mentioned, Mr. Benedict has represented the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company as sole agents and managers for Brooklyn for more than fifty years, and in continuity of service he is said to be one of the oldest, if not the oldest, representative of that company in the United States.

Mr Benedict held the office of president of the Insurance Brokers' Association of New York for a number of years, and enjoys high standing in insurance circles everywhere his name and that of his firm are known. He is a member of the committee on fire prevention and insurance of the Merchants' Association of New York; a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, and a member of the committee on insurance and fire regulations of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. His clubs are: the University, Yale, Union League, Bankers', Oakland Golf and Shinnecock Hills Golf, of Southampton, Long Island. Politically he is a Republican, and a member of the National Republican Club.

Seelye Benedict married Sarah Lunt, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Lunt, of Brooklyn, and formerly of Newburyport, Massachusetts. Of their two children, one survives: Bertha, who married Colonel Henry W. Torney, of New York City, a graduate of West Point, son of George Henry Torney, Surgeon-General of the United States Army, who is buried at West Point. Mr. and Mrs. Torney have one child, Constance Benedict Torney.

Mr. Benedict has an attractive summer estate, "Over Yonder," fronting the ocean, at Southampton, Long Island, which he has developed into one of the most artistic places in that section. His city home is at No. 903 Park Avenue, where he has resided for about fourteen years.

LEONARD, Robert Woodward,

Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A.

Robert Woodward Leonard, now in his eighty-third year, can look back with great satisfaction on an excellent military career, having served his country faithfully and well in three wars. He was only eighteen years of age when he enlisted for service with the Union forces in the Civil War, but the fact that he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel before the end of that conflict proves that comparative youth is no deterrent to military progress if one evinces to an unusual

degree the sterling qualities of an officer. Subsequently, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, he served with distinction in Cuba and the Philippines, and altogether gave the best years of his life to the service of his country. Such a record brings to the owner a greater sense of pride than any vocational or professional career could possibly do, for patriotic duty well done is unquestionably the highest destiny of mankind.

Robert Woodward Leonard is a descendant of the finest pioneer stock in America, a present-day representative of those early and fearless families who builded with such precision and care the foundations of that great structure which was later to become universally known and respected as the United States of America. Six of his ancestors were passengers on that first historic voyage of the "Mayflower." His mother's forebears were Governor Carver, John Howland, John and Elizabeth Tilley, Governors Brewster and Prence, Elder William Brewster, Patience Brewster, and others of that famous little Plymouth colony who suffered all manner of privations for religious and ethical ideals. From such distinguished Colonial New England stock was Robert Woodward Leonard descended on the maternal side.

The Leonard family home was in Chevening, County Kent. Thomas Leonard, the youngest son of Sampson Lennard, or Leonard (the name was spelled both ways), was an iron master in Billston, which is in the west of England. Two of his sons, James and Henry, came to America and settled in Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1645. They built a foundry in Taunton in 1651, and were interested in four others, at Braintree, Rountree, Lynn, and Canton. In 1674, Henry, his sons and two nephews, went to New Jersey and established iron works there. The Jersey Leonards were quite a numerous family, one member being Bishop Leonard, of Ohio. (Cleveland is the seat of his diocese.)

Robert Woodward Leonard was born in Tremont, Tazewell County, Illinois, on March 31, 1843, a son of William Henry and Cammilla (Davis) Leonard. The father, William Henry Leonard, was born in Leedsville, Dutchess County, New York, on June 11, 1812; was a lawyer by profession; and from 1859 to 1867 served as justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

Robert Woodward Leonard received his education in private schools in New York City and in the Quaker School of Mechanics near Millbrook, Dutchess, County, New York. Upon the completion of his scholastic work the longfeared Civil War became an actuality, and Mr. Leonard, then only a youth, enlisted, in 1860, as a member of the famous old Seventh Regiment of the New York National Guard, going with his regiment to Washington, District of Columbia, in April of that year. He was promoted from adjutant to major of the 162d New York Infantry, and before the end of the war he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. In May, 1898, he was appointed colonel of the Twelfth New York Infantry Regiment, serving in that capacity for one year in the United States and Cuba. He also served for a period of two years as lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-Eighth United States Infantry in the Philippines. Colonel Leonard now lives retired from the service on his estate at Mount Kisco, New York, where he is engaged in gentleman farming. He holds membership in the Union Club of New York City and in the Army

and Navy Club of Washington, District of Columbia.

Robert Woodward Leonard was married on March 31, 1869, at the Church of the Transfiguration, Twenty-ninth Street, New York City, to Mary Lothrop Barnes, of No. 106 East Seventeenth Street, New York City. She was a daughter of Henry W. and Mary C. (Young) Barnes, the father a successful merchant of the metropolis. Robert Woodward and Mary Lothop (Barnes) Leonard became the parents of five children, as follows: 1. Martha, born in the year 1870. 2. Camilla, born in 1871. 3. William Henry (2), born in 1873, who is president of the Denver Rock Drill Manufacturing Company, of Denver, Colorado; he married Elizabeth Prescott, of Groton, Massachusetts, and they have a son, Robert Prescott Leonard. 4. Evelyn, born in 1874. 5. Katharine Leonard, born in the year 1878.

MARSH, Agnes L., A. B., A. M.; Marsh, Lucile, A. B., A. M.,

Teachers of Dancing.

In the great renascence of dance art, Agnes L. Marsh and Lucile Marsh have come to the fore as original exponents of the dance in education. Havelock Ellis has said that "life at its worst is a spectacle, at its best, a dance." He endorses with these words the attitude of the ancient Greeks whose expressions of the beauty, the warmth, and the joy of their physical and spiritual life have come down through all the ages in the form of the dance. The dance has given considerable impetus to the drama, and to the dramatic entertainments of modern days. But the dance is as old as civilization itself, because its inception lies in natural movements and natural inspirations, usually with a story to tell, a mood to interpret, or a picture to illustrate. It has been a mark of rather slow progress in cultural and educational institutions that the possibilities of utilizing the dance in the physical and cultural development of the students have been generally neglected. Sports, gymnastics, folk dancing, and esthetic dancing have held a place in private and public schools as a compliment to mental development, but only as elective courses. But dancing as correlating the educational curricula of our institutions of learning and establishing itself upon a practical, as well as an artistic basis in the educational and the physical well-being of the student body, has lately received a stimulating impulse which is growing into a dance movement that has for its aim a wholesome progressiveness similar to the aims of the Little Theatre Movement. The inspiration for this movement came to Agnes L. and Lucile Marsh, two young women, who have practiced and taught its possibilities in the versatile rôles of danseuse, college professor, and author.

Agnes L. Marsh, daughter of Walter Everet and Mary (Lewis) Marsh, was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, November 6, 1897, and received her degree of Bachelor of Arts from Barnard College, Columbia University, New York City, in 1920, and while instructing in Teachers' College in the next year received her degree of Master of Arts from Teachers' College, Columbia University. Miss Marsh was awarded the Teachers' College Diploma for excellence in teaching. She studied dancing under the foremost masters of the day, and was the youngest graduate to receive a diploma from the Chalif Normal School of Dancing, New York City. She has been an instructor in special classes in the Physical Education Department at Teachers'

College, teacher of dancing at the International House, New York City, the Sanford School for Boys, and the Dongan School for Girls. She organized her own school of the Dance and Physical Education at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and taught there with great success for four years. At the Tenafly High School, Tenafly, New Jersey, as director of Dancing and Physical Education for Girls, she correlated the dancing for the first time with the other studies in the high school curriculum. For instance, correlating with their studies in English Literature, the pupils interpreted in the form of a dance drama "The Vision of Sir Launfal," and "Sohrab and Rustum." From the Latin class they danced scenes from Virgil's "Æneid," the "Storm," "Rumor," and "Laacoon." All the departments of the school coöperated in working out these dance projects.

At the Horace Mann School, Teachers' College, Miss Marsh introduced the serious study of the social dance as a part of the educational curriculum. The students are not only taught the modern versions of social forms and dances, but they are given a background of the expressions of these forms in different ages. The study of social relationships is stressed in Miss Marsh's class, and the social dance under her direction becomes a great medium for development of character. Miss Agnes L. Marsh is co-author with Lucile Marsh of the book, "The Dance in Education." In 1924, Miss Marsh married Charles A. Hammarstrom, A. B., M. B. A., controller at Black, Starr and Frost, and lecturer at New York University, New York City.

Lucile Marsh was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, November 13, 1899, the daughter of Walter Everet and Mary (Lewis) Marsh. She has had a remarkable scholastic and artistic career in school, college and studio. Of a singularly brilliant mind and possessing the power of concentration, she completed her studies in the Bridgeport High School within a period of three rather than four years and followed the same procedure when she later entered Barnard College, Columbia University, and received her degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1920, within a half-year of the usual time for university courses. She received her degree of Master of Arts from Columbia University in 1925. As a special student of music and art, she studied at Smith College for four years, and was also a student at Dalcroze School of Eurythmics. Other special courses she assumed during her work at Columbia University included short story, magazine article, and play writing at the School of Journalism, and at Teachers' College, and courses in physical education. At the same time she added to her experience, hospital work in corrective gymnastics. She has studied under professional teachers in dancing and dramatic art, covering a period of ten years. In actual experiences, her record has been broad and exceedingly unusual; in the teaching profession, she first held the position as an instructor at the age of twenty in Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, and after two years was promoted to assistant professorship, a position she held for two more years. She introduced the serious study of the dance into the Smith College curriculum and made this college prominent in the Student Dance Movement. Miss Marsh also taught Spoken English at the Burnham School for one year, and assisted in the teaching of dancing at Columbia University for two summers. At Hunter College she taught dramatic art for two years and passed examinations

that made her a licensed teacher of elocution under the Board of Education of the city of New York. As a professional director dancer and actress, Miss Marsh had experience as dancing director and actress with the Stuart Walker Repertory Company and a dancer with several of the most famous artists, including Lopokawa, Ordinsky, and the Serbian Bernhardt. As a writer and author, Miss Marsh has devoted her time to articles and books on dramatic art and the dance, writing for several magazines, among them, the "Dance Magazine," "Theatre Magazine," and "Theatre Arts." She has done considerable free dance work, and is co-author of "The Dance in Education," published in 1924 by A. S. Barnes & Company, New York City. In 1922, when a member in the Little Theatre League of her city, Lucile Marsh wrote and produced an original play under the name of "Harlequinade."

Agnes L. Marsh and her sister, Lucile Marsh, conduct the Marsh School of the Dance and Allied Arts, located in the Art Studio Building at No. 54 West Seventy-fourth Street, in the city of New York. It has a beginners' course, starting with motivated studies for the development, control and the perfection of natural movements together with music realizations, construction, and the execution of simple dances. There is an advanced course in which the more difficult studies for control, endurance, and response are studied, and the student progresses to the most difficult dances and the dance drama. One of the most constructive courses is that of the recreational forms for the developing, strengthening, and beautifying the body, with special attention given to the correction of posture, defects, flat feet, overweight, underweight, nervousness and poor circulation. This course includes a special section for stutterers. At this school the history of the dance comprises the technique of different ages and peoples, studied, danced and compared; primitive, Egyptian, Grecian, Oriental, Spanish and Ballet. Advanced pupils who plan to make dancing a vocation are given an extensive repertory of dances; teachers have a course of lecture, demonstration, discussion and research. Rhythmic expression is given in a course especially designated for students of Dramatic Art. Children have courses specially suited to their physical, mental, and social needs. Recitals, institutes, dances, ballets and private school theatricals are given by the Misses Marsh for benefits, entertainments and demonstrations. The Missess Marsh require pupils to make application in person in order that the student may be placed in the class best suited to his needs.

Their pupils have made amazing progress, and their unique recitals have assisted greatly in fostering an interest and a response to the new spirit of the dance as developed by these pioneering teachers. One of the outstanding accomplishments was the combination of grace and beauty and the science of self-protection in a terpischorean exercise. The Misses Marsh introduced the rhythmic wrestling, which sounded a new note combining the skill of the wrestler with the grace of classic dancing to form a harmonious whole. The first revival, known, of this ancient Pyrrhic Practice was received with enthusiasm and keenest interest by a New York audience and left no doubt of its success. This dance was the result of a research project in the dance. The Pyrrhic Dance is named after Pyrrhos, the son of Achilles, and is, as far as is known, the oldest and the

most famous of the Greek war dances. Literature, sculpture, and painting sources were thoroughly studied before the preparatory background was considered complete. Miss Marsh and her dancers also attended modern wrestling matches and learned from present-day professionals.

Dances in terms of color is another original idea in dance form which the Misses Marsh are sponsoring. The classes have developed a dance expression of green which they dance to a musical delineation of green by Schytte. They have also interpreted violet, white, red, and blue.

The Marsh Dancers give a series of dance recitals each season which are invigorating, artistic, and colorful, and contribute to the purpose of determining the place of the dance in education and life. The productions are always complete in every way; each dance is beautifully costumed and uniquely lighted, and set to a musical masterpiece. The art of story telling, singing, and poetry are all used in a novel manner to add to the charm of the dances, and the program is varied to include original dances of picturesque vitality.

The renascence of dancing has been threefold. It has come into our modern civilization as an art, as physical education and as training for other arts. It is the purpose of Agnes L. and Lucile Marsh to reconcile these diverging attitudes toward the dance in one that will include all three. They believe that dancing is a great art full of educational values and rich in inspiration for art and life. Far from being antagonistic in their aims, art and education have but one common aim, which the Misses Marsh believe is, that we may all have life and have it more abundantly. From the point of view of modern education, dancing is an ideal medium. Besides the usual refining influence of art study, we have in the dance an opportunity to aid and maintain the finest body growth and development, an opportunity to give habits of healthy, beautiful movements for every-day life, and opportunity to develop a love for an art that will stimulate appreciation and recreative activity throughout life, and lastly, a much needed opportunity to correlate our intellectual and esthetic interests. As an art, dancing occupies a unique position among the arts. In its finest manifestations it merges into literature, sculpture, painting, music and drama. Artists of all the arts come to the dance for inspiration in rhythm, color, movement and line. In carrying out their ideal of the relation of art and education to life, the Misses Marsh are concerned first with the needs of daily activity. Good posture is the most efficient adjustment of the body to a situation. Their first problem is to make the most beautiful and efficient adjustments in all positions of rest and movement. But since the personality functions as a unit, it is impossible to separate the physical from the mental or the spiritual from either, so their approach must be such as will maintain each phase in proper relation to the whole personality. Since all physical movement is stimulated by the intellect, the basic principle of their method of procedure is the coördination of the mind and the body. Even their technique is motivated by an idea, and they draw their ideas from all the sources of literature, religion, philosophy, nature, history, music and life, and from these motivated studies they progress through the larger and more sustained forms of the dance and the dance-drama.

In a handsomely illustrated volume, their first book upon the dance and the dance-drama, Lucile Marsh, co-author with Agnes L. Marsh, has published "The Dance in Education," A. S. Barnes & Company, publishers. As a worthy contribution to the possibility of intelligently placing these arts definitely in the school and college curriculum, it has been received by critics and authorities, as well as professional dancers and teachers, as a most constructive and interesting assistance in the work in physical education; especially to those who consider physical culture not merely a physical exercise, but through the dance forms, raise it to a great art and an educational medium for the artistic and the intellectual development in student groups. In this volume the dance is given intellectual, moral and spiritual content for the first time, and it may be expressed as a demonstration of the correlation of music, sculpture, and painting; literature, mythology and history; psychology, religion and philosophy with the dance. It is an exposition of the new natural method in dancing, and each study in the volume is presented clearly and with detailed instruction and information; musical interpretation for each dance suggested; and an outline of the choreography, with a descriptive account of the method and all necessary stage directions and equipment. One study, "Bound Captive," given under the chapter of Relaxation and Rotation, delves into the arts and appropriates "The Slave" by Oppenheim from literature as a correlative study; and from sculpture takes the "Bound Captive" and the "Sleeping Captive" of Michel Angelo; the "Captive Mother" by Sinding, and "Chopin's Prelude," close the instructions for this dance.

Because the dance is an art of both temporal and spacial rhythm it has something in common with every other art and in this way becomes an ideal fulcrum around which to centralize study of the arts.

Through these correlated studies the Misses Marsh have brought all the arts nearer together, and what is more, brought them all nearer to education and life itself. In this way the student becomes acquainted with the masterpieces of all the arts, and at the same time learns to express his enriched experience through the art of the dance. Education, art and life are thus woven into one joyous pattern.

ILLOWAY, Henry, M. D.,

Physician and Author.

As a specalist in gastro-intestinal diseases Dr. Henry Illoway, of New York City, is widely known. He has practiced successfully for more than fifty years, and has published a large number of articles relating to the branch of medical treatment on which he is so broadly informed.

Henry Illoway was born at Kolin, Bohemia, November 29, 1848, son of Rabbi Bernard Illowy (as he spelled the name) and his wife, Katharine (Schiff) Illowy. The father, who came to this country in 1852 or 1853, died here at the age of fifty-seven, in 1871. His love of liberty and enthusiasm for his new country were evidenced by his constant services to his country's fighters during the Civil War and to the community in which he lived. The son was five years old when he was brought to the United States by his parents. He was educated in the public schools of the various cities in which the family re-

sided, by private teachers, and at the New Orleans high school, where he received a grounding in Latin, French, German and Hebrew. His professional training was acquired at the Miami Medical College, part of the Medical School of the University of Cincinnati, which bestowed on him the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1869.

At the outset of his career Dr. Illoway became, through a successful examination, a resident physician of the Cincinnati hospital, and in 1870, on the expiration of his term there, established himself in general practice in that city and built up a large clientele. Later, on its reorganization, he was made one of the visiting physicians to the Jewish Hospital. In 1888 came his appointment to the position of professor of the diseases of children in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. His removal from Cincinnati to New York in 1894 brought this happy association to an end. Meantime, he had, in 1893, visited Europe in order to continue his medical studies. He worked in Berlin under Professors I. Boas, E. Mendel, and others, and in Vienna, under Professor L. Oser. He then settled himself in New York City as a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the digestive tract. He has evolved by wide and varied experience a method of treating gastro-intestinal disease, which differs somewhat in details from the usual practice and has brought a very large clientele. Dr. Illoway enjoys in his private practice a large and interesting clientele. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the State and County Medical Societies, the Academy of Medicine, the New York Physicians' Society, and the German Medical Society, as well as the Society for Medical Jurisprudence.

Dr. Illoway has written extensively on medical subjects. He was one of the collaborators on the "American Text-Book on the Diseases of Children," published by Saunders in 1893, to which he contributed two valuable articles. He was the author in 1897 of a five-hundred page work on "Constipation in Adults and Children," published by MacMillan, and in 1904 of another important treatise on "The Summer Diarrhoeas of Infants," a German edition of which was issued in Berlin in 1905. He is the author also of numerous papers contributed to various medical journals, like the "Medical Record," the "New York Medical Journal," the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences," the "Archives of Pediatrics," "Laryngoscope," in America, and abroad, to the "Archiv f. Verdauungskrankheiten," and the "Berliner Klinik." He has contributed to the Archives of Pediatrics and those of Gastrology of Boas. So active has been the professional life of Dr. Illoway and so complete his absorption in his profession that he has never married.

GIDDINGS, H. Starr,

Attorney-at-law.

In the general practice of law in New York City, H. Starr Giddings, a member of the firm of Barber, Fackenthal & Giddings, has well-merited leadership in his profession, the high regard of the bar of city and State, and an extensive business in important law matters, with continuous record of brilliant accomplishment. The several lines of his ancestry are clearly traceable to first-comers to New England, and to settlers of townships along the shores of Massachusetts Bay—theirs and related branch names

being interwoven with the civic and industrial history of the north and south shore communities.

(I) George Giddings, who was born in 1608 at St. Albans, England, and died in 1676, came to Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1635, and he was Deputy to the General Court and held other official positions. He married Jane Lawrence.

(II) John Giddings, son of George and Jane (Lawrence) Giddings, was born in 1639, and died in 1691; he married Sarah Alcock.

(III) Thomas Giddings, son of John and Sarah (Alcock) Giddings, was born in 1683; he married Sarah Andrews.

(IV) Joseph Giddings, son of Thomas and Sarah (Andrews) Giddings, was born in 1714, and died in 1803; he married Eunice Andrews.

(V) Jonathan Giddings, son of Joseph and Eunice (Andrews) Giddings, was born in 1741, and died in 1817; he married Mary Baldwin.

(VI) Jonathan Giddings, son of Jonathan and Mary (Baldwin) Giddings, was born in 1777, and died in 1834; he married Lydia Salmon.

(VII) Augustine Giddings, son of Jonathan and Lydia (Salmon) Giddings, was born in 1804, and died in 1876; he married Olive Lydia Millard.

(VIII) Rev. Edward Jonathan Giddings, son of Augustine and Olive Lydia (Millard) Giddings, was born in 1832, and died in 1894; he was a clergyman of the Congregational Church. He married Rebecca Jane Fuller (see Fuller IX), who was born in 1831, and died in 1901. Their children: 1. Franklin Henry, of whom further. 2. Edward F., born in 1859; married (first) Nellie Wood; married (second) Frances Wallace. 3. Caroline L., born in 1862. 4. Charles, born in 1867; married Edith Ramsdell.

(IX) Franklin Henry Giddings, Doctor of Laws, son of Rev. Edward Jonathan and Rebecca Jane (Fuller) Giddings, was born March 23, 1855, at Sherman, Connecticut, and he was graduated at Union College in 1877 with the Bachelor of Arts degree, and received his Master of Arts degree from his *alma mater* in 1889, the Doctorate of Philosophy being conferred in 1897. He received his Doctorate of Laws from Oberlin University in 1900, and from the University of Iowa in 1922. He held the chair of Professor of Sociology at Columbia University from 1894 onwards, and Professor of Sociology and the History of Civilization since 1906. He is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and was vice-president of that society from 1890 to 1904, and editor of its "Annals" during that period; member of the American Economics Association, its vice-president in 1896-97, and editor of its publications from 1891 to 1893; president of the American Sociological Society in 1910-11; member of the Institut Internationale de Sociologie; American Statistical Association; and National Institute of Arts and Letters. He is also a trustee of Union College, and was a member of the Board of Education of New York City from 1915 to 1917. Dr. Giddings is author of "The Modern Distributive Process" with J. B. Clark, and published in 1888; "The Theory of Sociology," 1894; "The Principles of Sociology," 1896, with French, German, Russian, Spanish, Hebrew, Czech, and Japanese translations; "The Theory of Socialization," 1897, Italian translation, 1898; "The Elements of Sociology," 1898; "Democracy and Empire," 1900; "Inductive Sociology," 1901; "Descriptive and Historical Sociology," 1906; "Pagan Poems,"

1913; "The Western Hemisphere in the World of Tomorrow," 1915; "The Responsible State," 1918.

Dr. Giddings married, November 8, 1876, Elizabeth Patience Hawes (see Hawes VIII), who was born in 1856, at Canaan, Connecticut, daughter of Stephen Starr Hawes, of Great Barrington, Massachusetts. Their children: 1. H. Starr (Henry Starr), of whom further. 2. Elizabeth Rebecca, born in 1883, at New Milford, Connecticut; married (first) Tristram B. Johnson, died in 1911; their children: Barclay Giddings, and Elizabeth Alden; married (second) Ralph Abercrombie. 3. Lorinda Margaret, born in 1895, in New York City, New York.

(X) H. Starr (Henry Starr) Giddings was born November 10, 1879, at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and he attended Haverford School and Irving School. He was graduated at Columbia University in 1900 with the Bachelor of Arts degree, and he received his Master of Arts degree from that University in 1902; and preparing for his profession at the Law School of his *alma mater*, he received the Bachelor of Laws degree in 1903. Establishing himself in the practice of his profession, he was first associated with the law firm of Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, from 1903 to 1908; and then successively with Godfrey, Giddings & Read, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, from 1908 to 1916; with Sullivan and Cromwell, New York City, from 1916 to 1921; with Barber & Gibbony, New York City, from 1921 to 1923; and with Barber, Fackenthal and Giddings from 1923 to date.

During the World War, Mr. Giddings served as chairman of the Legal Advisory Board in The Bronx. He was president of the Atlantic County Board of Taxation from 1914 to 1916; he is a member of the Columbia University Club, serving on its admission committee; West Side Tennis and Columbia Yacht clubs. In his professional affiliations, he is a member of the American Bar Association; Association of the Bar of the City of New York; New Jersey State Bar Association; and he was vice-president of the Atlantic County Bar Association in 1915-16. His principal recreation is tennis.

Mr. Giddings married (first), August 4, 1906, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, Lenore Victor, who was born October 8, 1887, at Colton, California, daughter of J. M. Victor, of San Bernardino, California. Their children: 1. Lenore, born December 14, 1907, at Yonkers, New York. 2. Barbara, born October 22, 1912, at Atlantic City, New Jersey. Mr. Giddings married (second), March 31, 1923, Marguerite Harlan, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(The Hawes Line).

(I) Edward Hawes, who came from England to Massachusetts, married, at Dedham, Eliony Lombard.

(II) Daniel Hawes, son of Edward and Eliony (Lombard) Hawes, was born in 1652, and died in 1739; he married Abiel Gay.

(III) Daniel Hawes, son of Daniel and Abiel (Gay) Hawes, was born in 1684, and died in 1740; he married Beriah Mann.

(IV) Aaron Hawes, son of Daniel and Beriah (Mann) Hawes, was born in 1718, and died in 1800; he married Mary Snow.

(V) James Hawes, son of Aaron and Mary (Snow) Hawes, was born in 1761, and died in 1826; he married Jemima Farrington.

(VI) George Hawes, son of James and

Jemima (Farrington) Hawes, was born in 1805; he married Abigail Knapp.

(VII) Stephen Starr Hawes, son of George and Abigail (Knapp) Hawes, was born in 1823, and died in 1900; he married Perla Elizabeth Wheeler.

(VIII) Elizabeth Patience Hawes, their daughter, married Franklin Henry Giddings. (See Giddings IX).

(The Fuller Line).

(I) Edward Fuller, who was baptized in 1575, and died in 1621, was the twenty-first Signer of the Mayflower Compact; he married Ann, surname unknown, who died in 1621.

(II) Samuel Fuller, son of Edward and Ann Fuller, married Jane Lathrop.

(III) John Fuller, son of Samuel and Jane (Lathrop) Fuller, was born in 1656; he married Mehitable Rowley.

(IV) Thomas Fuller, son of John and Mehitable (Rowley) Fuller, was born in 1679, and died in 1772; he married Elizabeth, surname unknown.

(V) Thomas Fuller, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Fuller, was born in 1717, and died in 1802; he married Martha Rowley.

(VI) Oliver Fuller, son of Thomas and Martha (Rowley) Fuller, was born in 1742, and died in 1817; he married Alice Ransom.

(VII) Revilo Fuller, son of Oliver and Alice (Ransom) Fuller, was born in 1768; he married Rebecca Giddings.

(VIII) Rev. Revilo Fuller, son of Revilo and Rebecca (Giddings) Fuller, was born in 1806, and died in 1870; he married Caroline E. Hungerford.

(IX) Rebecca Jane Fuller, their daughter, married Rev. Edward Jonathan Giddings, grandfather of H. Starr Giddings. (See Giddings VIII.)

MOWER, Arthur Christy,

Business Executive.

Arms—Argent, two chevrons gules.
Crest—A dove with an olive branch in the beak proper.

The name of Arthur Christy Mower has for a number of years been listed with those who have won distinction and prominence in the business world.

The Mower family is of English origin, represented in Counties Derby and Devonshire, the latter place the ancestral home of Samuel Mower, who came to this country with his brother Thomas and sister Joanna, about 1714, and settled in Malden, Massachusets, and who represents the American ancestor of the branch of the family to which Arthur Christy Mower belongs. Samuel Mower married January 4, 1716, Elizabeth Sprague, daughter of Phineas and Elizabeth (Green) Sprague, of Malden, Massachusetts. They became the parents of seven children: Elizabeth, Abigail, Samuel, Ephraim, John, Lydia, and Jonathan, the line of descent continuing through their second son Ephraim.

(II) Captain Ephraim Mower, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Sprague) Mower, was born in Malden, Massachusetts, February 9, 1723. He married Mary Belcher Wheeler, who died in Worcester, Massachusetts, February 23, 1745. Ephraim Mower was chosen constable of Worcester on March 6, 1758. Their son Timothy heads the next generation.

(III) Timothy Mower, son of Captain Ephraim and Mary Belcher (Wheeler) Mower, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, February 11, 1745. He married Sarah Warner, and they also had a son Timothy.

(IV) Timothy Mower, son of Timothy and Sarah (Warner) Mower, was born

September 20, 1777, and married Eunice Watkins.

(V) Timothy Mower, son of Timothy and Eunice (Watkins) Mower, was born at Rushville, New York, March 18, 1818. He married, June 1, 1842, Esther Benjamin, daughter of Nahun and Jerusha (Webster) Benjamin, on her mother's side a descendant of Governor John Webster, first governor of Connecticut. The line continues through their son, Edward Ball.

(VI) Edward Ball Mower, son of Timothy and Esther (Benjamin) Mower, and father of Arthur Christy Mower, whose name heads this review, was born at East Troy, Wisconsin, in 1855, and died at Chicago, Illinois, in 1900. He held the important position of advertising director of the Quaker Oats Company, in Chicago, and his early death took from that company a highly-valued official. He married Mary Christy, of Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, and to them were born three children, the eldest being Arthur Christy, whose life record follows. 2. Edward Baldridge, born at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, February 15, 1887. 3. Roswell Coburn, born at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, September 15, 1892; served as second lieutenant in infantry during the World War in France; a successful business man; he married, February 10, 1923, Harriet McLaughlin, of Chicago.

(VII) Arthur Christy Mower, son of Edward Ball and Mary (Christy) Mower, was born at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, April 25, 1884. His education was begun in the public schools of Cedar Rapids and completed in the Armour Institute of Chicago, where he completed a course in engineering. When a young man of nineteen he entered upon a business career, beginning as an office boy in the Quaker Oats Company, where his father was also employed. Like most young men of his years he was filled with enthusiasm and an ambition to achieve success. He could see opportunities ahead and set about to make the most of those at hand. His efforts and ability were recognized by those higher up and it was only a short time before he had reached the advertising department. He remained in this department for eleven years, discharging the duties of his office most creditably, when he was offered a better position with the Thomas Cusak Company. He accepted the offer and remained with the new company for three years, when he again made a change. This time he became associated with the American Tobacco Company, of New York City, as the advertising manager of the cigarette department, and seven years after entering this company he was made one of its vice-presidents. His promotion to vice-president took place October 1, 1922, and he still continues to handle the responsibilities of that office with a skillful hand. His ambition as a young man is steadily being realized and he has just reason to be proud.

Mr. Mower is a man of public spirit and enters heartily into any project for the improvement and betterment of community affairs. His political affiliation is with the Republican Party. He is fond of the game of golf, this being one of his favorite forms of recreation. Hunting and fishing are also sports which he keenly enjoys when opportunity permits. Although he is a man who enjoys his home he holds membership in the following clubs: The Hudson River Country; the Westchester-Biltmore; Pine Orchard Golf, of Connecticut; and the Advertising, of New York.

Arthur Christy Mower married, in 1907, Inez Haws, daughter of John Haws,

Esther M. Baxendale.

Thos. A. Batendale

of the Standard Oil Company of New York. They have no children.

BAXENDALE, Thomas Albert,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

A career of remarkable usefulness to his fellowmen was that of Thomas Albert Baxendale, Brockton manufacturer, business man, business pioneer and inventor, realtor, world traveler, and art connoisseur, his diversified gifts and indomitable energies combining in the development of a personality that won the lasting regard and friendship of a host of people in business and social life. Talented and ingenious along many lines, he was best known in America and, indeed, throughout the civilized world as the originator of the box toe, as the manufacturer of that clever and practical invention, and as the only distributor thereof for a considerable period. He was a man of note as a builder, his work therein also being of an enduring character; and a builder, as well, of a structure of American ideals, he was an exemplar of the finest type of American at home or abroad.

Thomas Albert Baxendale was a native of England and a descendant of an ancient and distinguished English family which traces back to the Hereditary Surname Epoch (1250-1450, A. D.) when surnames, or family names, first came into existence in the British Isles. The history of the Baxendale family dates back to the year 1332, A. D., in Lancashire alone, where it was first spelled as Balcestonden. The meaning and derivation of the name itself is as follows, according to Harrison's "Surnames of the United Kingdom," (Vol. I, p. 24): "Bacca's or Bacga's Stone (Castle or Obelisk) Valley. Old English *stan*, a stone, monument, castle; *denu*, a valley; *dael*, a valley." Another principal branch of the English family has been seated for many generations in the West Riding of Yorkshire, as is proved by Burke's "Genealogical History of Colonial Gentry," (Vol. II, p. 673). But it was from the still more ancient Baxendale family of Lancashire, that Thomas Albert Baxendale was descended. He was a son of Robert Baxendale, of whom further.

Robert Baxendale, who was descended from the armigorous Baxendales of Lancashire, whose family history dates back to the year 1332, was born in that shire, and died in America in May, 1875, aged eighty-two years. He was a mule-spinner in the cotton mills of Blackburn, Lancashire, and in 1846 came to America and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he became a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married in England to Hannah Dawson, a native of Leeds, who died in Philadelphia, in March, 1877, aged eighty-five years. She was a devout Quakeress, and bore her husband the following children: 1. Margaret, who married a Mr. Wormsley, of Philadelphia. 2. John V., who died March 1, 1906, in Brockton, aged eighty-six, having been a pioneer shoe manufacturer of that city. 3. Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Taylor. 4. Jane, who married James Baxendale, of England. 5. Robert. 6. Thomas Albert Baxendale, of whom this genealogical and biographical review.

Thomas Albert Baxendale, youngest of the six children of Robert and Hannah (Dawson) Baxendale, was born in Blackburn, Lancashire, England, on February 29, 1840. At the age of six years he was brought to America by his mother, his father having preceded them to prepare their new home. The boy at-

tended the public schools, and his first employment was in a cotton mill, where he remained for six or seven years, afterwards becoming superintendent of the Conshohocken Cotton Factory in Philadelphia, where he remained until 1867. His father, meanwhile, was also following his trade as a mule-spinner in the cotton mills of the Quaker City. Thomas Albert Baxendale came to Brockton in 1867, and from that time to his death he was prominently identified with the business interests of that city. His death occurred on March 31, 1910. Under the firm name of Baxendale & Company, Mr. Baxendale, in 1872, began the manufacture of the box toes and shoe findings, his factory then being located at the corner of Montello and Center streets, in the old Adelphian Building; and here for years, the firm produced all the box toes that were made in the United States or in the world, his products being distributed throughout this country, Europe, and other parts of the civilized world. Mr. Baxendale himself was the originator of the box toe; indeed, by far the larger part of his success was due to his inventive genius, many of the machines for the manufacture of box toes being the product of his own brain and workshop.

Mr. Baxendale continued in the box toe manufacturing activities until about twelve years prior to his death, when he disposed of his business to his brother-in-law, John Simmons, who conducted it for some years afterwards. Mr. Baxendale then became identified with real estate interests; during his early years here he was one of the first real estate owners to construct dwelling houses on a large scale; and he also had the distinction of building the finest class of houses for rent to be found in this section of the State, among them some of the most beautiful houses on Buzzards Bay.

The beautiful estate of Mr. and Mrs. Baxendale on Amrita Island will long be a living testimonial to his skill as a designer and an architect. Following is a pen picture taken from the pages of the Brockton "Daily Enterprise," of August 21, 1923:

Extending into the waters of Sequeteague Harbor, a tributary of Buzzards Bay, at Cataumet, is the well-wooded, breeze-swept and wholly attractive Amrita Island. Over its twelve acres the winds from the bay temper the heat from the sun's rays and many native birds find sanctuary in its foliage. There are several summer homes on the island, but the most sightly facing the west and looking out over Sunset Terrace, is known as "Island Haven." Mr. Baxendale was his own architect —he and his wife purchased Amrita Island soon after 1890, and built "Island Haven" in 1893. This house, of Grecian and Moorish architecture shows the influence of their travels.

"Amrita" is from an old Sanscrit word, signifying "youth-renewing-water," because of the healthful qualities which the springs of the island contain.

"Island Haven" was built under the personal supervision of the Baxendales, and through their efforts, the house, now thirty years old, stands firm and secure and very comfortable, hardly showing the passage of time.

A narrow creek, wider at flood tide, separates Amrita from the mainland of Cataumet; and as a fitting approach to their island home, Mr. and Mrs. Baxendale built, in 1908, a dignified and substantial stone bridge of mediæval design, and whoever crosses it to Amrita "is assured of a hearty welcome."

The mediæval bridge was constructed from stones taken from ancient pasture walls the country around, and similar stones are used for foundation or fireplace or decoration not only at "Island Haven" but in the several other houses which Mr. Baxendale built on the island. He was constantly inventing and constantly building.

In the left-hand tower, as one approaches the stone bridge from the mainland, in what would be called a corner-stone of a building,

but here is simply a part of the gate-post, was deposited behind a panel on the day the bridge was dedicated, a "Message to Our Successors."

This message is a striking commentary on the characters and good-will and kindliness of these people, who, having no children of their own, sought to do for others, not of their flesh and blood.

It reads:

"Should the tooth of time ever so encroach upon this solid entrance pillar as to bring to light these records, then be it known to those who come after us that the building of this bridge has been a labor of love for the beautifying and perpetuating of Amrita Island, the place dearest to us upon this earth, and the only place we have truly called 'home'—the spot where we have gathered around us those whom we truly call friends, to the fireside of 'Island Haven,' who have passed the happy days with us in this seaside retreat, and communed with nature, and nature's God, in the healing breath of the ocean, the shade of the murmuring pines, the singing of happy birds which are unmolested here, and all the shy and beautiful creatures which seek the island sanctuary.

"The granite panel of the stork, and the family motto, 'Safe from Snares,' as it appears upon the right-hand entrance tower of this bridge, in approaching from the mainland is a copy from the Baxendale coat-of-arms, as recorded in English heraldry from the fifteenth century, and has been carved in stone here, as singularly befitting this peaceful island, where we hope a shelter for innocent birds and beasts will always be found, and safety and peace for all who enter here, both man and beast.

"We admonish all who may come after us to have respect and love for the island home which we have loved, and above all to deal tenderly with the dumb and helpless creatures who may seek refuge here.

"Let the name of 'Amrita' also signify as does the name of the Island in the heart of the old Hindu city of Amritzer signify—'The Brotherhood of man.' Let Amrita Island be sacred to all forms of the truest, highest friendship.

"With this last solemn charge we seal behind this graven tablet of stone bearing the name of Amrita Island, within the left-hand entrance tower, these memorial words and relics, as so many talismans to insure our wish for its future. But more we depend on our prayer of each friend assembled here with us today, that our Father may bless both bridge and Island to the service of all that is highest and best in life for all the future.

"Faithfully yours,
"Thomas A. Baxendale,
"Esther M. Baxendale."

After the completion of the stone bridge, which was dedicated on September 11, 1909, Mr. Baxendale began the construction of Sunset Terrace. The Brockton "Enterprise" of an earlier date says of this magnificent terrace:

This unique structure, as shown in the picture, which rises from the western headland of Amrita Island, climbing the bold bluff some thirty feet above the sea, was primarily designed by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Baxendale for the main purpose, as its name implies, of providing a permanent and artistic outlook toward the beautiful panorama of the sunsets, which are rivaled for beauty perhaps in no other part of the world, across the blue waters of Buzzards Bay, enhanced by its green islands and wooded promontories, its fleets of white sails and flocks of snowy gulls against the changing kaleidoscope in richest tints of the western sky.

The base of the terrace, which is laved by the rising tide, forms a landing place for pleasure boats, which may be moored to the lower pillars, while the visitor may climb the forty-four granite steps leading upward to the three broad plazas or points of observation; or he may come over the old mediæval bridge from the mainland and over the winding drives and walks of the island to the upper observatory, and descend by the terrace to the sea.

The building of the terrace was begun by Mr. Baxendale in August of 1909, just after the completion of what to him was a labor of love for future generations, the rustic stone bridge connecting Amrita with the mainland, and he pursued his newly appointed task as late into December of one year ago as the weather would permit, laying the first broad flight of granite steps and rough stone masonry of the inner grotto.

But it became the task of Mrs. Baxendale to design and complete the exterior, and the work has been carried on all through the long summer days under her personal supervision, as

well as the completion of the solid sea-wall around the point, which now encircles the island against the havoc of storm or tide.

The distinctly Egyptian style of architecture of the central pylon or temple, as well as the massive pillars and buttress walls, has been wholly designed and carried out by Mrs. Baxendale as a tribute to their mutual love for that old historic land, and its strong and solid outlines seem especially fitted to face the sea; while the one brief inscription, "Love Is Eternal," held above the entrance of the pylon, with the old Egyptian emblem of the winged sundisk, seems framed in imperishable setting.

Beyond this entrance two massive bronze doors, with upper panels designed in groups of Lotus lilies, the sacred flower of Egypt, lead to the inner temple, which is lined with pinked-veined Knoxville marble. Through the lotus panels, backed by a golden tint, of cathedral glass, a sunlit effect pervades the marble interior.

Thus unselfishly and wisely did Thomas Albert Baxendale and Esther M. (Simmons) Baxendale build, not with self-seeking for a day, but for the joy of humanity for many years.

In former years Mr. Baxendale was well and widely known as a tenor singer, and as a lover of music and for a number of years he sang in the choirs of the Episcopalian and First Congregational churches, being one of the foremost patrons of music in this city. Although a native of England, Mr. Baxendale had become fervent in his American interests, and he was intensely patriotic upon all occasions. After he had retired from business, Mr. Baxendale traveled extensively with his wife, visiting Palestine and the Holy Land, Egypt, Rome, England, France, Scotland, and other countries in Europe; and as a result of these and other trips abroad, they brought back many treasures, works of art from Italy, beautiful statuary from both Italy and England, and also much ancient armor from Egypt. These mementoes of their journeyings abroad have both historical and special art value, and have brought more than local repute to the handsome home at Amrita Island. Interested in art in whatever department, Mr. Baxendale was an amateur photographer, and during his visits to Europe, he took many pictures which were developed and later used in lectures given by Mrs. Baxendale. For example, the illustrations that appear in her book "Yours with all my Heart," which has a wide circulation particularly among those interested in dumb animals, were prepared by her husband.

Mr. Baxendale was also a charter member of the Commercial Club; and for years he was one of the directors and active workers with the Brockton Humane Society, of which Mrs. Baxendale is a past president. He was also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons; and he was a liberal supporter to the work of the First Congregational Church of Brockton. The following tribute was paid to Thomas A. Baxendale by his close personal friend, Rev. Alan Hudson, at the time when Mr. Baxendale, to the beautiful terrace before described complete, was carried there to rest:

I stand with you beside the sobbing sea to pay my loving tribute to a friend. In the happy years that drifted by, he would sometimes speak of the sunset days of life, and wished that when at last the twilight hour came on I would stand near, and in simple words softly touch the chords of memory. When in the golden days of Spring, he drifted to the farther shore I could not speak, for words are but the magic of the heart; when the spirit within is crushed the lips are silent. Now that he sleeps in Sunset Terrace, sloping downward to the sea across whose glinting waves he gazed for eighteen happy years, I touch the harp of memory and strew upon his couch the gentle flowers of friendship.

One balmy summer day, nearly fourteen years ago, I became the welcome guest at this castle by the sea. I was asked in gentle courtesy to pen a fitting line or two upon the records of Amrita. There must have been an unseen hand that held the pen with me, for I wrote the words of Polonius to Laertes:

"The friends thou hast, and their
adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy heart with
hoops of steel."

The page is a little yellow, and the writing slightly faded in the drifting of the years, but the hoops of steel that lightly bound in those far-off summer days have become an eternal bond which even the stroke of mighty death is powerless to part.

Of his busy life of care and struggle I need not speak. That is already a part of the history of the great manufacturing city in which he was a leader. His mechanical brain devised the swiftly moving wheels that made him one of the pioneers in the shoe industry of the world. Aided by the genius of a noble and loving woman, he climbed and trod the heights that mankind calls success.

His soul was gentle to every living creature. No poor, dumb, pleading face was ever lifted to his in vain. His faithful horses were treated as friends, and when age came on after years of patient toil he gave to them the joy of verdant fields as a respite and reward. He saw in every bird and gentle creature of the woods the handiwork divine. They were to him in their flight across the waves, in their brilliant passage through the woods, the sweet companions of the quiet hour, and the messengers of peace to the tired and weary brain. Nor far away from where he sleeps there rests the noble hound that in life's closing years of failing strength was the companion of his walks and the guardian of his evening hours. He had learned long ago with George Eliot that "Animals are among the most agreeable friends; they ask no questions and pass no criticisms."

He revelled in the joy of travel. He loved to cross the strange, far-reaching seas to the quiet lands where rocked the cradle of the human race. In his active mind there was a reverence for the past. The old cathedrals of Europe, touched by the saddening tears of time, were to him a part of the life that has come and gone in the struggle for light and liberty. He trod with reverent feet the soil of his ancestors in old England and gloried in the ancient relics of their faith and freedom. But beyond all these he loved the mystic shores of Egypt, where pyramids rose from the seas of sand, to tell of the birth of man, the rise and fall of kingdoms, the ebb and flow of religions, and where life flows on in the primal thoughts and deeds of long ago. He believed that men of every race, in every clime, were brothers that one day every horrid gulf of race, and creed would be bridged,

"Till the war drum throbbed no longer,
And the battle flags were furled
In the Parliament of Man, in the Federation of the world."

Touched by the poetry of travel, his inventive mind found joy in the creation of beautiful forms. Here he raised the stately bridge that bears his family name and coat-of-arms. Here on these gentle hills that slope down to the pebbled shore he built attractive homes that looked far out to sea, where care is blown away on the wings of the wind and weariness finds rest. Their names, Sorrento, Castle la Mare and Stonehenge, are the silent memories of happy days, when Europe weaved the spell of lovely forms about his charmed imagination. But of all the homes of his inventive genius none was dearest than his beloved "Island Haven," beneath whose towers and pinnacles he lived in joyousness, when morning filled the sky with gold and evening stole in faded beauty across the sea. Here, at its spacious hearthstone, his neighbors, friends and servants saw him last. Here his memory will live.

My friend was a lover of nature. The hills and the valleys and the wide-stretching waters were to him almost religion. Often in the gold of summer days I have seen him linger by the great lilies as they came up from their dark chambers in the pond and spread out upon the crystal surface in white petals and yellow shafts. Every flower and plant and waving bough were the comrades of the summer day. But above all else he loved the sea. He knew as a lover all its moods and fancies. In the last sad weeks of failing strength, with the noise and rush of the city about him, he longed for the calm and sweep of the sea. Every sunny day in March seemed to bring the vision of Amrita nearer. Often his sad but hopeful eyes would

look up into mine as he whispered the name of his Island Home, encircled by the magic sea. How gladly would the faithful, loving wife, who nursed him night and day, have borne him to the shores he loved. How gladly would the willing arm of friendship have carried him to his great chair beneath the shade, so that he could have breathed the salt air, heard the play and ripple of the waves, the break of the far-off surge, and seen the stately ships move to and fro across the deep. It was not to be. But in the silence of his going, on that early spring-time evening, let us hope he heard the music of the sea on shores eternal, and that across his hot and weary brow there wafted the breezes of an undying summer.

Of all the happy years we knew each other the days of sacred memory will be the last three months of life. In those passing weeks of ebbing strength he walked amid the thickening shadows, and heard within the chamber of his soul the whispering voices of the upper world. He would have been the last of men to have looked behind upon the vanished years and seen no sign of human ill and frail mistake. And I, his friend, like all the sons of men, know that to each and all of us the path of life is checkered with the shadow and the gold. But above the shadows, during these months of weakness, we joined hands and hearts in prayer together. Just an hour or two before his brave soul went out into the light we talked of life eternal. He has already entered into the joy of a loving Father's presence. There in peace we leave him.

We leave him in his Sunset Terrace by the sea, fashioned in stately beauty by his loyal wife and comrade. Here he will sleep to the lullaby of the sea. The pines will whisper above him, the white gulls will drift across his marble couch, and the gentle vines will shelter the summer birds that chant his requiem. Sleep on, old friend! and when the morning dawns the broken links of love will join again, and life in endless joy flow on and on forever.

Thomas Albert Baxendale was married on October 3, 1871, to Esther Minerva Simmons, a daughter of Weston and Esther (Hayward) Simmons, both of whom were representatives of old Colonial New England families. Thomas Albert Baxendale died on March 31, 1910, representative of a very important part of the great industry of shoe manufacturing, a promoter of all movements for the benefit of society, a citizen of the best type.

Through her mother, Mrs. Esther Minerva (Simmons) Baxendale (who survives her husband) is descended from John Barrows, who landed on the "stern and rock-bound coast" of New England in the year 1637. The following line of descent is proved by the following authorities: Bardsley's "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," Savage's "Genealogical Dictionary of New England" (Vol. I, p. 127); Davis' "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth" (Part II, p. 12); "Representative Men and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts" (p. 611); "Vital Records of Rochester," Massachusetts, (Vol. II, pp. 24-342); Hurd's "History of Plymouth County, Massachusetts" (p. 337); Hayward's "Centennial Gathering of Hayward Family" (pp. 14-25); Davis' "Plymouth" (p. 14).

(The Barrows Line.)

The surname Barrows is of local origin, meaning "of the barrow," meaning residence at á barrow, which connotes a long, low hill or mound, genitive barrows. Some of the early bearers of the name (listed in ancient English archives) are: Walter de la Barows, who flourished at the time of Edward III; Robert de la Barue, who lived at the time of Edward I; John de la Berewe, of Worcestershire (Henry III—Edward I); Richard de Barewe, County Suffolk, who lived about 1713, A. D., as did also William de la Barewe of County Essex; and John atte Baruwe, of Somersetshire. From these peculiar early forms of the name has descended the present-day form of Bar-

rows. Mrs. Baxendale's line of descent is as follows:

(I) John Barrows, the first of the name in America was born in England in 1609, and died on January 12, 1692, in the Plymouth Colony. About the year 1637 he came to the New World from Yarmouth, England, and settled at Salem, Massachusetts Bay Colony; removing to Plymouth before 1665. He married (name unknown of wife) and was the father of the following children: 1. Robert, of whom forward. 2. Benejah. 3. Joshua. 4. Ebenezer. 5. Mary. 6. Deborah.

(II) Robert Barrows, eldest of the six children of John Barrows, married Lydia Dunham, and they had issue: 1. Robert, Jr., born in 1689. 2. Thankful, born in 1692. 3. Elisha, of whom forward. 4. Thomas, born in 1697. 5. Lydia, born in 1699.

(III) Elisha Barrows, third of the five children of Robert and Lydia (Dunham) Barrows, was born in 1695, and died at Rochester, Massachusetts, on November 9, 1767, in his seventy-third year. He served as Representative to the General Court from Rochester in 1744-45-52-54-55-64-65 and 1767. He was married (first) to Thankful (surname unknown), and (second), on April 24, 1760, to Eleanor (Eldridge) Lombard, widow of Caleb Lombard. She married (third) William Bassett, and died in 1813, aged ninety years. By the first wife Elisha Barrows was the father of thirteen children, eleven of whom died in infancy; and by the second union he was the father of the following three children: 14. Lydia, of whom further. 15. Huldah, born in 1763. 16. Elisha, born in 1766.

(IV) Lydia Barrows, fourteenth of the sixteen children of Elisha Barrows, and the eldest of the three children by his second marriage to Mrs. Eleanor (Eldridge) Lombard, was born on February 15, 1761, and died on January 11, 1844; married January 24, 1781, Joseph Hayward, of Easton, a son of Edward and Keziah (White) Hayward. Joseph and Lydia (Barrows) Hayward were the parents of the following children: 1. Elizabeth Smith, who married Cyrus Howard. 2. Rotheus, who married Pantha Nye. 3. Lucy, who married Major Noah Reed. 4. Lydia, who died at the age of fifteen years. 5. Joseph, Jr., of whom forward. 6. Ansel. 7. Elisha, became a physician and surgeon, and married Betsey Townsend. 8. Rowena, who married Samuel T. Angier. 9. Sophia, who married Captain Jonathan Pratt. 10. Minerva, who died in infancy. 11. Edward Tupper, who married Charlotte Cray. 12. Daniel, who died at the age of twenty-five years. 13. Lydia, who married James Tolman. 14. George Washington, who married Sylvia S. Pratt.

(V) Joseph Hayward, Jr., fifth of the fourteen children of Joseph and Lydia (Barrows) Hayward, was born about the year 1784, and died on February 26, 1822, in his thirty-eighth year. He married Esther Ripley, a daughter of Samuel Ripley, and she died on April 5, 1860, aged seventy-five years. Issue: 1. Minerva, who married Dr. John Gushee. 2. Joseph Eldridge, who married Nancy T. Bird. 3. Esther, of whom further. 4. Asenath, who married (first) Daniel Sumner, and (second) Lewis Sumner. 5. Samuel Kinsley, who married Anne Marie Crosby. 6. William Reed, who married Mary W. Pratt. 7. Lucy, who married Nahum M. Drake. 8. George Adoniram, who married Henrietta Tarbox.

(VI) Esther Hayward, third of the eight children of Joseph, Jr., and Esther (Ripley) Hayward, was married on Oc-

tober 13, 1842, to Weston Simmons, a son of Captain Hezekiah Simmons. They resided in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, Massachusetts, and were the parents of five children, Esther Minerva Simmons, the third child, being the only living, of whom further.

(VII) Esther Minerva Simmons, born November 4, 1846, a daughter of Weston and Esther (Hayward) Simmons, was married, October 3, 1871, to Thomas Albert Baxendale, a record of whose life and labors precedes the genealogical account of his wife's lineage. Mrs. Esther Minerva (Simmons) Baxendale survives her husband. She is deeply interested in literature, art, and in travel, and she has written and lectured upon the two latter themes. She was president of the Brockton Humane Society from 1905 to 1914, and for a long period of years has been a devoted patron of humane education.

Mr. and Mrs. Baxendale conceived the idea of the now well-established Baxendale Memorial Lecture Foundation; of it Mrs. Baxendale says, in a letter to the editor of the Brockton "Enterprise," under date of December 14, 1910 (succeeding Mr. Baxendale's decease in March of that year):

To the Editor of the "Enterprise:"

Dear Sir — In answer to inquiries from your reporter I would make the brief statement that the completion of Sunset Terrace has been to me a labor of love. I have but carried out what has been to Mr. Baxendale and myself for many years a cherished vision. As indicated by expressions from both of us, on occasion of the dedication of the Stone Bridge, more than a year ago, it has been our purpose and intention to set apart Amrita Island as a perpetual memorial.

I cannot now speak of its form, only to say that it will be in the nature of an educational foundation for the benevolent culture of the heart and mind, as a means of bringing about the enlightenment and ennoblement of humanity, and the highest good of harmless animal life. To the execution of this purpose the most eminent scholars, thinkers, and lecturers in natural science, humane philosophy and ethical improvement will contribute; thus aiding toward the realization of the unity and kinship of all life.

I merely mention these facts in order to show that in the establishment of such an educational foundation this memorial, Sunset Terrace, finds its appropriate place and meaning.

Yours respectfully,

ESTHER M. BAXENDALE

The Baxendale Memorial Lecture Foundation was opened in August of 1914, and the Lecture Courses on a wide range of subjects have been continued for the past twelve summers, growing in public interest and attendance, as highly educational, until the Amrita Island grove, overlooking the seas, has become the place of assembly. In December of 1916 Mrs. Baxendale carried the plan into execution of making the president and Fellows of Harvard College the trustees of the fund, and at the same time giving beautiful Amrita Island to the College to be used, together with its income, as the seat of the Foundation. "Entrusting the carrying forward of the Baxendale Memorial Lecture Foundation on the lines indicated, to the wise and conservative care of the president and Fellows of Harvard College." This constitutes one of the most notable gifts to higher education. At the same time, two scholarships were planned for Harvard: one to be known as "The Baxendale Scholarship," the other, in memory of their late friend, as the "Alan Hudson Scholarship." Practically all of Mrs. Baxendale's fortune will also some day go into the support and furtherance of the Foundation. In establishing this remarkable Foundation, Mrs. Baxendale carried out the wishes of her late husband, and the desire which

they both had of giving to young people the opportunity and advantages of study. The name of Thomas Albert Baxendale and that of his noble wife, Esther Minerva (Simmons) Baxendale, will go down in history as two generous benefactors to the cause of education.

BAILEY, Cameron Vernon, M.D.,

Expert on Applied Physiology.

Dr. Cameron Vernon Bailey was born in Toronto, Province of Ontario, Canada, in 1884, the son of James Gage and Isabel (Carrick) Bailey, his father, now retired, having been well known as an inventor and as a manufacturer of steel products. Dr. Bailey's first Canadian ancestor, who founded his branch of the family in the "Land of the Maple Leaf," was his grandfather, Eli Bailey, who came from London, England, and settled in Guelph, Ontario.

Dr. Bailey's preliminary school training led him to Acadia College, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, one of the best of the smaller colleges in the Dominion. Thence he went to McGill University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1909 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Following were several years of post-graduate work in Vienna, Munich, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Dr. Bailey was made assistant professor of clinical medicine at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital in 1915, occupying that position until 1917, when he was called to the colors in the Canadian Army for service in the World War. He was commissioned a captain in the Medical Corps and went overseas, where he ably performed his part in achieving the victory conquered by the Allies from the Teutonic confederation. Instead of returning at once to Canada or the United States, Dr. Bailey determined to devote some time to research work in the department of physiology, at Glasgow University, Scotland, and he passed several months at that great institution in 1920. Later in that year he came to Yale Medical School, where he served as instructor in physiology. In the fall of 1920 he was elected assistant professor of biochemistry at the New Post-Graduate School. The following year saw him advanced to associate professor of the same subject in that school, and in 1923 he was elected a full professor of applied physiology in the same institution.

Dr. Bailey's contributions to medical science in the form of published articles include the following: "The Louis and Benedict Method for Blood Sugar Determination;" "Studies on Alimentary Hyperglycemia and Glycosuria;" "Renal Diabetes;" "Toxic Jaundice;" "Apparatus Used in the Determination of the Respiratory Exchange in Man" (three articles); and "Energy Metabolism."

Dr. Bailey is a member of the American Medical Association, the Harvey Society, the American Biochemical Society, the Academy of Medicine, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. His clubs are the Salmagundi and the Canadian.

Dr. Bailey married, in 1912, in New York City, Katherine Luneau Tonnelé, daughter of Cornelius Tonnelé. His professional address is the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, and his town house at No. 103 East Eighty-sixth Street, New York City.

ANDERTON, Stephen Philbin,

Lawyer.

Place in a list of notable Americans belongs to Stephen Philbin Anderton, of

New York City, because of the eminence he has reached in his profession of the law and because recognition is due his public-spirited efforts in behalf of national progress. His family has been important in this country since 1809, when Dr. John Anderton, of Wigan, Lancashire, England, who was Mr. Anderton's great-grandfather, settled in New York City. The ancient family seat was the town of Anderton, near Liverpool, in Lancashire. The family record begins as early as 890 A. D. with "Anderton of Anderton," from whom a line of baronets sprung. The baronetcy became extinct by the attainder in 1715 of Sir Francis Anderton, Bart., who narrowly escaped the scaffold, for his intimate allegiance to the Stuarts and fealty to his Catholic faith.

The professional distinction attained by Dr. John Anderton in New York City was revived in the very distinguished career of his grandson, the late Dr. William Bancroft Anderton, Mr. Anderton's uncle, whose son, Dr. Walter Palmer Anderton, has attained equal professional prominence.

Stephen Philbin Anderton was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, August 4, 1874, son of Ralph Leigh Anderton, Jr., and his wife, Susie (Philbin) Anderton. His mother is the daughter of the late Stephen Philbin, whose family has been prominent in New York City for three generations. His father, born in 1846, died in 1915, was prominent in Wall Street as a banker and broker, and was a governor of the New York Stock Exchange in the eighties. He served on the directorates of various railroads and street railways.

His son, Stephen Philbin Anderton, attended St. Louis College and De La Salle Institute in New York City until the age of fourteen, was graduated from Public School No. 89 in 1891, and attended the College of the City of New York about two years. At eighteen he went to work, became a mechanical draughtsman, and was engaged as such with the De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company for about five years. Meanwhile, studying nights, in 1898 he received the diploma of the International Correspondence School in mechanical engineering. In 1898, on the eve of war with Spain, Mr. Anderton joined the 2nd Battery, Field Artillery, National Guard, which, however, was not mustered into Federal service.

Mr. Anderton's fortuitous training as an engineer abated not his ambition, cherished from boyhood, to become a lawyer. This predilection naturally was fostered by association with four of his uncles, all prominent in the legal profession in New York City, the late Edward K. Anderton, Stephen Philbin, 2nd, and Eugene A. Philbin, later a Justice of the New York Supreme Court, in the Appellate Division at his decease in 1920 (see following biography), and William C. Orr, Esq. Undaunted by the necessity of going back to his schoolbooks at the age of twenty-four, in order to pass the ten subjects of a Regents examination, preliminary to his legal career, Mr. Anderton passed the same within ten months, in 1898, with high marks, by concentrated night study while working as an engineer. He immediately entered the law office of Philbin & Beekman, of which his uncle, Eugene A. Philbin, was the head, attending the New York University Law School afternoons and studying nights, won the Faculty prize scholarship, and was graduated in 1900, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. "My professional attainments," stated

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Mr. Anderton, "are really the fruition of intimate association for twenty-two years with Judge Philbin, and all who knew Judge Philbin will appreciate what that signifies from his sterling, strong and equable character, his wisdom and learning, as well as his innate beneficence and grace." When asked if lack of a complete collegiate education had not been a handicap in his career, Mr. Anderton answered: "Not to me. It taught me what work is. It gave me a motto, '*Labor omnia vincit*!' It made books my closest friends. Books are every man's university."

Mr. Anderton later became a partner in the firm of Beekman, Menken & Griscom, now Beekman, Bogue, Clark & Griscom. He enjoys an extensive practice, in the Appellate courts particularly, and as general counsel, a capacity in which he devotes himself especially to matters involving the law of corporations, banking, interstate commerce, trusts, wills, libel, commercial problems, and constitutional law. He has become distinguished in finding solutions for complex and extraordinary problems demanding broad and deep legal learning and all-around resourcefulness. Some noteworthy instances are matters of public record. Controversies affecting the estates of the late John R. McLean of Washington, D. C., and of the late Matthew C. D. Borden of New York City were removed primarily by the convincing force of opinions given by Mr. Anderton on delicate legal questions. The noted case of William Starr Miller against the Chicago & Alton Railroad, involving Edward H. Harriman's famous "Alton deal," was fought to victory for Mr. Miller. The readjustment of finances of the Amalgamated Leather companies, judicially endorsed, insured its prosperous career. In the famous Collier-Postum libel litigation, in which Robert J. Collier, the owner of "Collier's Weekly," demanded over $40,000,000 damages from the Postum Cereal Company and the late Charles W. Post, Mr. Anderton's clients, strategy and resourcefulness resulted ultimately in the reluctant abandonment of all the claims and discontinuance of over one hundred actions, without costs, but not until Mr. Collier had secured a $50,000 verdict in one action, which was reversed on appeal.

Wide interests outside the strict province of law have also occupied Mr. Anderton's attention and energies. He is a member of the National Council of the National Economic League, and a director of the Parks and Playgrounds Association of New York City and the Narcotic Drug Control League. Mr. Anderton is a Democrat, "sometimes a mugwump," and is a forceful campaign speaker. In 1919 he served as a delegate from New York State, by appointment of Governor Whitman, in the National Congress to enforce Peace. He has lectured on the League of Nations, persuasively advocating entrance of the United States into the League, "with rational reservations allaying the doubts of politic doubters." In 1923 he served as a delegate from New York State, by appointment of Governor Smith, in the National Anti-Narcotic Conference held at Washington, D. C., and has taken an energetic part, especially as chairman of the New York State Bar Association Committee on Legislation relating to Narcotic Drug Control, in the persistent effort to secure such legislation, since the repeal of the Narcotic Drug Control Law in 1921. Mr. Anderton is a Roman Catholic. His professional affiliations are with the American Bar Association, the Bar Association of the City of New York, the

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New York County Lawyers' Association, and the New York Law Institute. Clubs: The Metropolitan; the Bankers'; the Theta Delta Chi; and the Economic.

In 1904, in New York City, Stephen Philbin Anderton married (first) Louise Durrie, who died in January, 1925, daughter of the late Dr. George Boice Durrie, of New York. Mr. Anderton married (second), in June, 1926, in New York, Mrs. Mabelle (Harris) Patterson, of St. Albans, Long Island, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Harris, formerly of Brooklyn, New York, and Washington, D. C.

PHILBIN, Judge Eugene A.,

Public Official and Leading Citizen.

The honor roll of the New York State judiciary contains among its leading names that of Judge Eugene A. Philbin, of New York City, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. A brilliant lawyer, whose private practice was characterized equally by ability and justice and right, he was senior member of the notable firm of Philbin, Beekman, Menken & Griscom, of New York City. Moreover, for twenty years his services were given freely to his State, in the most dignified and responsible posts in the domain of courts and laws. His altruism found wide scope for serving his fellow-man in non-professional ways as well, in coöperation with a long list of religious and social service organizations.

Eugene A. Philbin was born in New York City, July 24, 1857, son of Stephen and Eliza (McGoldrick) Philbin. Liberally educated, he pursued the higher branches of learning at the College of St. Francis Xavier, in New York, at Seton Hall College, in South Orange, New Jersey, which bestowed on him the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws, and at Columbia University, which gave him the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1885.

Admitted to the bar of New York State in 1886, Mr. Philbin immediately began the private practice of the law, in which he met with such signal success. His firm, that of Philbin, Beekman, Menken & Griscom, was one of the best known in the Metropolitan area, and much in demand for litigation of a dignified and significant character. Its prestige continues in the firm which succeeds it, Beekman, Bogue, Clark & Griscom, of which Judge Philbin's nephew, Stephen Philbin Anderton, is a member. (See preceding biography.) Fourteen years as a leading lawyer of his community brought public recognition to Judge Philbin by January, 1899, when he was in his forty-second year. He was appointed by Governor Roosevelt a Commissioner of the State Board of Charities. In that office he attracted the governor's favorable attention by his investigation of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath which resulted in the removal of the superintendent of the institution and in radical changes in its policy. In December, 1900, Mr. Philbin resigned in order to accept appointment from the governor to the office of district attorney of the County of New York to round out an unexpired term. Four years later came his appointment by President Roosevelt to a committee of five citizens charged with the duty of investigating conditions at the Immigration Station on Ellis Island.

In 1904 Judge Philbin entered on his nine years of service as Regent of the University of the State of New York. That year's reorganization and reduction in the number of members on the Board of Regents retained him for a five-year

term. The creation, meantime, of the new Ninth Judicial District of the State and the requirement that each judicial district should be represented on the Board, rendered the judge ineligible for reëlection. It was a marked tribute to the zeal and ability he had displayed in office that, upon the request of his fellow-members on the Board, the Legislature, by its first enactment of the year 1909 added one more to the authorized number of Regents. Regent Philbin was reëlected for a term of eleven years, but resigned in 1913 to accept his last public office. He worked most harmoniously with Andrew Sloan Draper, first State Commissioner of Education in the reconstruction of the State's entire educational system, and the two men proved invaluable to the cause of education. The elevation of the Regent to the Supreme Court of New York State occurred in April, 1913, by appointment of Governor Sulzer. The best summary of his value to the people in that distinguished office comes from the presiding justice, Victor J. Dowling, who thus spoke to the assembled members of the bar on the occasion of Judge Philbin's funeral ceremonies:

> Needless to say more than what you, gentlemen of the bar, so well know—that for integrity of purpose, high ideals, gentlemanly characteristics, consideration of his fellow-men, and the loftiest personal and official aspirations, no man ranked higher than Mr. Justice Philbin.
>
> He had been with us long enough for us to fully appreciate his nobility of character and to love him as a man, and to admire him as a judge. No matter how long the services of the members of this court may continue, we shall never forget the impression of his sincerity, industry and fair-mindedness which our association with him has left with us.

In 1914 the Justice was nominated to succeed himself by both Republican and Democratic parties and elected for the term of fourteen years. In May, 1919, at the instance of the Presiding Justice and his confreres of the Appellate Division, First Department, Justice Philbin was designated by Governor Smith to sit in that Court. It was thus he was occupied when death came to him, at his home in New York, March 14, 1920.

Judge Philbin was a member of the Bar Association of the City of New York, and of the New York State Bar Association. In politics he was a Democrat. He was a trustee of the Catholic University of America; president of the Parks and Playgrounds' Association of New York City; vice-president of the Charity Organization Society and of the Prison Association; a member of the board of managers of the State Charities' Aid Association; trustee of the New York Sabbath Committee; a member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. A Roman Catholic, he was a member of the board of trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York. Pope Pius X in 1908 marked his appreciation of Mr. Philbin by making him a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great of the Civil Class. The Justice had represented the Catholic Church as counsel in various important matters, especially from 1905 to 1908. In one, the entire question of the land holdings of the Catholic Church in the Philippine Islands was involved. He belonged to the following clubs: The Catholic; the City; the Merchants; and the Rockaway Hunting.

On June 28, 1887, Judge Eugene A. Philbin married Jessie Holladay, of Chicago, daughter of Jesse Holladay, of San Francisco. Mrs. Philbin and five children survive. Three sons, Stephen H. Philbin, Ewing R. Philbin, and Jesse

Holladay Philbin, are prominent practicing lawyers in New York City.

Public spirit and national pride are fortunately stimulated in the American people by the recurrence every now and then of such leaders as Judge Philbin. Giants in ideals and achievements, they are as men simple, straightforward, kindly. Golden opinions of the Judge were heard in public and private, but added not one iota to his own modest estimate of himself. John G. Agar characterized him thus:

> But the qualities which singled him out to his friends and out of which he grew, were his simplicity of thought, his modesty, and his spiritual reliance.
>
> His mental action was quick, exact, comprehensive, and worked his conclusions into the simplest expression. He did things so easily that one could not fairly estimate the difficulty of any problem he solved either in the process of thought or in removing difficulties exterior to thought.
>
> His impulses were always away from self and upward.
>
> He lived with spiritual things in his daily life, not only in religious relations, but in the large field away from impressions seen and heard, where the mind widens to an understanding of influences too rarely rightly interpreted.
>
> All he was asked to do and tried to do, he did well; so well that I suspect his powers were never developed to the full.

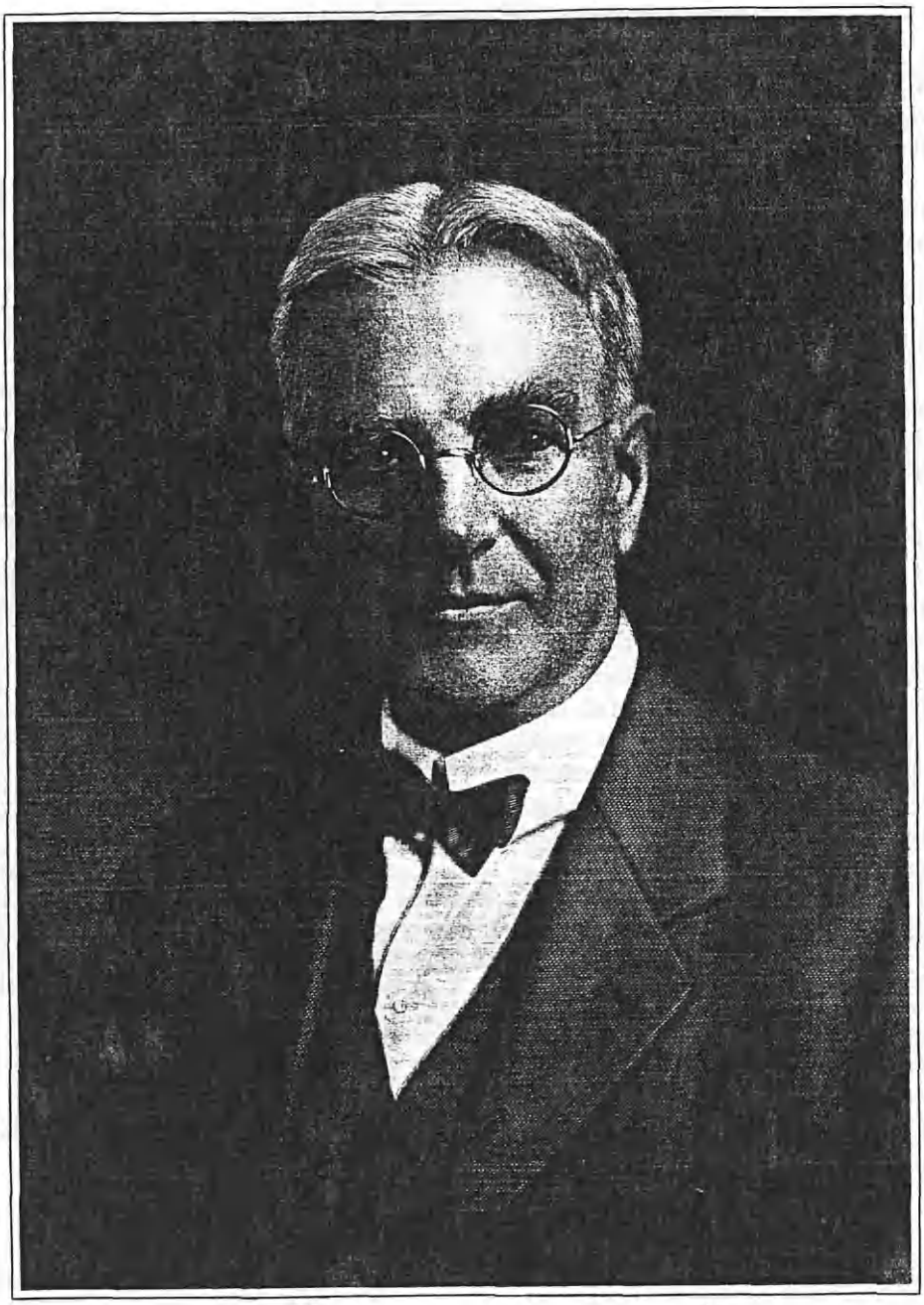
FIELD, Clarence Everett, M.D.,

Radiotherapist.

Among Americans of today who are making the most enlightened contributions toward the America of tomorrow, Clarence Everett Field, M. D., of New York City, deserves prominent mention. He has devoted most of his professional years to radiotherapy. Regarded as an authority on this all-important adjunct to the treatment of cancer and other menacing diseases, Dr. Field has become widely known for his own practice and its successful outcome, for his ability in organizing that branch of medicine, and for his contributions to the subject in the shape of pamphlets and treatises. He is director of the Radium Institute of New York.

Clarence Everett (C. Everett) Field was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, son of Albert and Marie Louise (Combes) Field, and a descendant of Benjamin Field, said to have sailed from England in 1672 and settled in Flushing. The father, a business man and a Methodist clergyman, died in 1913, at the age of seventy-six.

Clarence E. Field graduated at New York University in 1891, and that same year began to practice medicine in New York City. The limitless possibilities of radiotherapy attracted his attention to that field of medical progress at an early stage of his professional career. Superimposed on his thorough medical training at New York University, his researches in radiology were well-directed and productive of excellent results. He was medical director of the Radium Research Laboratories in Pittsburgh for two years and in 1917 took over the Radium Institute of New York, as successor to Dr. Joseph Bissell, famous radiotherapist. Dr. Field knew the objective and potentialities of the institute well, for he had helped in its organizaton in 1914. Since 1917 he had been its director and has helped the institution to a position of leadership in its branch of the profession and to great usefulness to the community. Dr. Field has published a book on "Cancer," in New York, which is dedicated to the New York Medical profession, together with some forty pamphlets and treatises on radium and cancer, including "Scientific Therapy and Practical Research," in the journal of American Society of Medical and Physical Re-



Richard Sevels

search, late in 1925. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the American Radium Society.

His services have always been promptly forthcoming in crises in human affairs. In 1898 Dr. Field was a lieutenant in active service in the Chilean Navy for eighteen months. In 1917, 1918 and 1919 he was captain in the Medical Volunteer Corps of New York. His favorite recreation is boating.

In 1893, in New York, Clarence Everett Field married Clara M. Feltt, daughter of Moses Feltt, a carpenter. Two children were born of the union: Albert E.; Gladys Louise Field, now Mrs. Howard Sams.

SCOLES, Richard John,

Banker and Notable Citizen.

The American community takes its measure of growth, its community ideals, and its civic accomplishments in large part from a few leaders, men of high business standards, lofty character, and public spirit. Richard John Scoles was such a leader in Passaic, New Jersey. He was president of the Passaic National Bank and Trust Company. His many years of service as president of the board of governors of the Passaic General Hospital, his presidency of the local Council of Boy Scouts of America, his readiness to head or serve on any philanthropic or community betterment drive—all these are eloquent testimonials to the scope of his altruistic ambition. He carved out his own successful career and devoted his maturer years to helping others reach success, particularly boys. A "moral giant," as he was called, he deserved the tribute which came from Rev. Samuel Parkes Cadman, D. D., of Brooklyn, New York:

> I have met in my somewhat extended career many men of worth and standing. I never met a nobler or better man than Richard J. Scoles. I have known him for over thirty-five years, and during that time he lived a blameless life.

Distinguished forebears handed down to him the traits of character so nobly used. His father was born in Inniskillen, from the North of Ireland, of a race of farmers. John Scoles and several brothers came to the United States to escape the exactions of absentee Irish landlords, and he settled in Rhinebeck, New York, where he continued farming. He married there Emily Arthur, also from the North of Ireland, born in Westport. Her family was notable both in religious and military history. Her brother, William Arthur, was a leader of the Wesleyan Church in England, one of the principal factors in keeping the sentiment of Non-Conformist England loyal to the Union during the Civil War in America, when Tory sentiment in the mother country favored the Confederate cause, and a strong supporter of the work of Thurlow Weed, famous New York statesman and publicist, sent to present the Northern side to the English. One of Emily Arthur's uncles was Colonel Alexander Arthur, who ran away from home and enlisted, rising to high rank through sheer ability, and scheduled for supreme command, it is said, save for an injury to his spine while in service in India. Her grandfather, James Arthur, was an officer high in rank in the British Army in India, in service during the famous siege of the Black Hole of Calcutta. Five children, three boys and two girls, were born to John and Emily (Arthur) Scoles: 1. Richard John, subject of this record, of further mention. 2. Robert Scoles, of Los Angeles, California. 3. Mrs. Margaret (Scoles) Stafford, of New York

City. 4. William, deceased. 5. Sarah, deceased.

Richard John Scoles, son of John and Emily (Arthur) Scoles, was born in Lithgow, New York, August 10, 1867. He attended the little red schoolhouse, which was all the formal schooling he enjoyed, at the same time performing duties on the farm. When nineteen years of age he gained the consent of his father to leave the farm and enter Columbia Law School, the study of law having been his great desire from early boyhood. He was, however, destined to enjoy this privilege but for a brief time. At the end of three weeks he was summoned to the death-bed of his father. He then gave up his dreams of law and remained at home to take charge of the three-hundred-acre farm. A year or two later the bank of Millbrook was organized and opened under the able management of John J. Donaldson as its president, a retired New York banker. Richard John Scoles was chosen as cashier. He served in this capacity until the retirement of Mr. Donaldson, when he succeeded him to the presidency.

It was in the town of Millbrook that Mr. Scoles formed what was to prove a lifelong friendship with Dr. Cadman, a native of Wellington, Shropshire, England, then serving his first pastorate in the United States at Millbrook. Both young men sought wider opportunity in the great city nearby, and Mr. Scoles, with his wife, became a member of Dr. Cadman's church, and listened weekly to his preaching.

It is an interesting commentary on Mr. Scoles' ability and personality that positions always came seeking him. When the great New York City banker, Oakleigh Thorne, president of the Trust Company of America, wanted a dependable vice-president for his bank, he sought Mr. Scoles, for he knew the quality of the Millbrook boy, who had received his banking training in Mr. Thorne's own town. This was a great tribute to a young man still in his twenties. This connection brought Mr. Scoles to Passaic in 1903, for he was put in charge of the People's Bank and Trust Company of Passaic and the Westfield Trust Company, of Westfield, New Jersey, which were both controlled by the Trust Company of America. To Mr. Scoles was given the title of vice-president of the People's Bank, and president of the Westfield Bank. Five years later came the great money-panic of 1907-08, which all but sent the Trust Company of America to the wall. To save the situation, all outside connections were lopped off, including the two banks under Mr. Scoles' management. Again opportunity sought him out. The late Mayor Charles M. Howe, banker, who had given up the management of the Passaic Trust and Safe Deposit Company because of ill-health, offered the presidency to Mr. Scoles. Mr. Scoles accepted and served from January, 1909, until 1920, when Dr. Howe, president of the Passaic National Bank, died. On January 14, 1921, the directors of the Passaic National Bank elected Mr. Scoles president. After serving for a time as head of the two banks, he and his associates effected a consolidation, and he continued as president of the new Passaic National Bank and Trust Company, from April 15, 1922, until his death. Phenomenal growth came to the united bank. The total resources of $17,000,000 of the year 1922 at the end of four years had risen to a total of $29,000,000, an increase of $12,000,000. The institution is now the second largest national bank in New

Jersey. The first quarters in the Lawyers' Building were replaced by more commodious ones in the palatial new home erected for the bank and finished early in 1923. So rapid has been the growth that a large addition to this new building is now completed and in use. It is to be remembered that this development has come about largely through the wise direction and compelling reputation of the president, who had the confidence of every man, woman, and child in Passaic.

Many other interests occupied Mr. Scoles. He was for many years and until his death president of the board of governors of the Passaic General Hospital, devoting much thought and time to its welfare, and being largely responsible in person for the success of the great drive which made possible a commodious new wing and extensive improvements. He was president of the local council of the Boy Scouts of America, and a generous supporter of all Boys' Club work. He was a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, a member of the Passaic Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce, of the Kenilworth and Century clubs, and a thirty-second degree Mason. He was also a member of the Union League of New York, and of the Arcola and Sea View Golf clubs. His church affiliation was with the First Congregational of Brooklyn, ministered to by Dr. Cadman, but his and his wife's attendance and support of the Passaic First Congregational Church were unwearying. His wife, his home, his fine library, his beautiful etchings and paintings, and his lovely flower garden, illustrate the other side of his nature, his love of all that is gracious, harmonious, and uplifting.

In Millbrook, New York, Richard John Scoles met Helen B. Hannah, daughter of Benjamin L. and Mary A. Hannah, of Brooklyn, and they were married in Brooklyn, October 2, 1897.

The death was indeed untimely which cut short a career of such great public usefulness and such private happiness as that of Mr. Scoles. He died in Passaic on February 7, 1926. Testimonials flowed in from all the important men of the city and vicinity voicing their appreciation of his life and works and their grief at his loss. Ministers of every creed, political leaders, and business men united in this great influx of appreciative messages and statements. The local newspaper thus tersely summarized his influence and his activities:

> Men knew that, with Richard Scoles, their money was safe. As one admirer said today: "Men built castles in the air simply upon his bare word." However that may be, it is certain many men of small enterprise and of large enterprise owed the inspiration of their success to the fine discretion, courtesy and trust of Richard Scoles. Every good cause wanted Richard Scoles as its treasurer and the custodian of its funds, and every good cause got this service from him, for the asking, readily, cheerfully, faithfully, and well performed. St. Mary's Hospital, in its drive, sought Richard Scoles as readily as did the General Hospital, of which he was the head. He was an active and friendly booster, well wisher, and good adviser of every good cause, and of course an active member and helper of the Chamber of Commerce. During the war he was head of the Passaic Chapter of the American Red Cross, and every Liberty Loan Drive found him working for the cause as few men could.

Dr. Dawson, pastor of the First Reformed Church, called him a "moral giant"; Dr. Doidge, of the First Congregational, said:

> I shall never forget the encouragement and inspiration that has come to me during the almost twelve years that I have known him to see him Sunday after Sunday in his place,

He was a shining example in this respect. One of the busiest of men, he always found time to commune with the highest. His was a beautiful life in every sense of the word.

Honorable W. Carrington Cabell:

The life of Richard J. Scoles inspired the community he served.

ARNOLD, Henry Newton,

Lawyer.

Arms—Gules, a chevron ermine between three pheons or.

A member of one of the oldest and most historic families of Rhode Island, Mr. Arnold is a descendant in the tenth generation of the founder of the Arnold family in America, William Arnold, one of the thirteen original proprietors of Providence Plantations (Rhode Island). The family in England bear the arms given above. For many generations Mr. Arnold's ancestors have been residents of the State of Rhode Island, until his paternal grandfather removed from there to New York City, and it was there that Mr. Arnold was born and has made his home since his graduation from college and since the completion of his legal education. Admitted to the bar in 1899, he has been most successfully engaged for many years in the practice of law in his native city and in recent years has been a member of the firm of Rumsey & Morgan, one of the leading law firms of the Metropolis, with offices at No. 44 Wall Street. Prior to joining this firm Mr. Arnold served in the Department of Justice for several years as special assistant to the attorney-general in charge of sugar cases, and of several very important prosecutions and investigations. He is also prominent in the social life of New York, and keenly interested in matters of art, while his patriotism, inherited from a long line of patriotic forebears, found expression in active service, both during the Spanish-American and the World wars.

The founder of the Arnold family in this country was William Arnold, a grandson of Richard Arnold, Lord of the Manor of Bagbere, Middleton Parish, Dorestshire, England, who came from his native country to New England, together with his family, in 1635, and became one of the thirteen original proprietors of Providence Plantations. He was the father of two sons: 1. Benedict, born in England, December 21, 1615, came to America with his father in 1635, president of Providence Plantations and first governor of Rhode Island, the builder, in 1675, of the old stone mill in Newport, commonly ascribed to the Norsemen. 2. Stephen, of whom further. From the older of these two sons the line descends through the grandson of the founder, also named Benedict Arnold, who became assistant governor of Rhode Island; through his son, again named Benedict Arnold, who removed to Connecticut; to the fourth of the name, General Benedict Arnold, born in 1740, who after his unsuccessful treason, went to England, where he died, June 14, 1801, in London.

Stephen Arnold, one of the younger sons of William Arnold, was born in England, December 18, 1622, and came to this country with his father in 1635. He was a deputy governor of Rhode Island and married Sarah Smith. From them the line descends through their son, Israel Arnold, born October 30, 1649, and through his wife, Mary (Barker) Arnold; through their son, William Arnold, born in 1681, and through his wife, Deliverance (Whipple) Arnold; through their son, Josiah Arnold, born April 30, 1728, and through his wife, Elizabeth (Vaughn)

Arnold; through their son, David Arnold, of Old Warwick, and through his wife, Waite (Lippett) Arnold; through their son, Benedict Arnold, born September 15, 1777, and his wife, Mary (Greene) Arnold, all of these, for seven generations, residents of Rhode Island; through their son, Benjamin Greene Arnold, born May 16, 1813, in Rhode Island, but later a resident of New York City, and through his wife, Frances (Snow) Arnold, the grandparents of the subject of this article; through their son, Francis Benjamin Arnold, born June 25, 1844, the father of the subject of this article, and through his wife, Augusta (Foote) Arnold, a daughter of Judge Elisha and Eunice (Newton) Foote; to their son, Henry Newton Arnold, of whom further.

Henry Newton Arnold, son of Francis Benjamin and Augusta (Foote) Arnold, was born in New York City, September 11, 1873. He was graduated from Exeter in 1892; from Harvard, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1896; and from Columbia, with the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Laws, in 1899. Admitted to the bar, he established himself in the practice of law in New York City, where he has continued his professional work. For a number of years he has been a member of the firm of Rumsey & Morgan, as stated above, the other members of the firm being: David Rumsey, John Hill Morgan, William A. Lockwood, Mark W. Maclay, Richmond L. Brown, and Alfred J. L'Heureux. During the Spanish-American War he served with Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and during the World War he was a Major of Infantry, United States Army, from 1917 to 1919. He is a member of the New York Bar Association, and a member in perpetuity of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. His clubs include the Knickerbocker and the Coffee House.

Mr. Arnold married, at Baltimore, Maryland, February 21, 1914, Sophia Blum. Their children are: Augusta, born July 28, 1915; and Benjamin Foote, born October 19, 1920. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold make their home at No. 6 Beekman Place, New York City.

CARROLL, John Harold, M. D.,

Physician.

As a noted physician, specializing in the diseases of the heart, and an author of authority on the subject, John Harold Carroll, M. D., of the city of New York, is widely known and highly esteemed in the profession of medicine and medical science. He is a prominent diagnostician and is nationally recognized in that capacity, having contributed volumes and articles of great value and importance to the literature of heart disease. His work has been far reaching and of broad benefit to the welfare of humanity.

Dr. John Harold Carroll was born in the city of Oswego, New York, June 12, 1884, a son of Joseph W. and Mary (Noonan) Carroll. The father retired after an active and successful life in the real estate business. Dr. Carroll's earliest paternal American ancestor was his grandfather, Patrick Carroll, who left his home in Roscommon, Ireland, and settled in the United States at Oswego, where he lived the remainder of his life. The family is one of influence and prominence in that part of the State.

Dr. John Harold Carroll received his early education in the schools of Oswego, and attended St. Paul's Academy. He then entered the medical department of New York University, graduating in the class of 1908 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began his professional career in New York City as interne at

the City Hospital of New York where he was engaged during the years of 1908 and 1910, serving during the latter part of that period as house physician. Dr. Carroll immediately rose high in his profession as a physician and lecturer, and did valuable work in the government service. During the World War he actively served two years overseas in the United State Army as major, and distinguished himself in his work with the British War Office in trench fever research activities.

Dr. Carroll is visiting physician at the City Hospital and also at the Polyclinic Hospital; is lecturer at New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York; and is Professor of Medicine at the Post-Graduate Polyclinic Medical School. Among his outstanding published works are: "The Nervous Heart," published in 1921 by the Oxford Press; "Syphilis in Cardiovascular Diseases"; and "Neuro-circulatory Asthenia." He is also the author of Section Two, Chapter IX, of "Dietotherapy," entitled "Diet in Diseases of Genito-Renal Tract," which was published in 1918 by Appleton & Company. of New York. Dr. Carroll has written many articles which have been published in the leading medical journals, and in collaboration with Dr. H. Brooks, he wrote on the treatment of "Heart Diseases in Pneumonia," and "Studies of Blood Pressure in Sleep," which are in the "Archives of Internal Medicine," published in 1923. In 1919, the American Journal of Medical Sciences published his monograph on "Pathogenesis of Neuro-Circulatory Asthenia," which followed his work during the World War at the Lister Institute and Hampstead Military Hospital in London.

Dr. Carroll belongs to the Watkins City Club, and is a member of several learned medical societies, including the American Medical Association; County and State Medical societies; Harvey Society; Celtic Society, and the City Hospital Alumni Society of New York. Dr. Carroll received his honorable discharge from the army on October 12, 1919.

Dr. John Harold Carroll married, in London, England, in 1918, Jean MacGregor, of Balaclava, Ontario, Canada, daughter of Donald R. and Barbara (Ramay) MacGregor, the former a retired farmer of prominence in Western Ontario. Dr. and Mrs. Carroll are the parents of four children: 1. Barbara Helen, born in 1920. 2. Jean Mary, born in 1921. 3. John MacGregor, born in 1923. 4. Harlow Brook, born in 1925. Dr. Carroll has his office at No. 771 Madison Avenue, New York.

DAVIE, Colonel Preston,

Lawyer.

Preston Davie, a well-known attorney of New York City, is also a member of one of the oldest families of the South. Born on January 31, 1881, in Louisville, Kentucky, Mr. Davie is a son of George Montgomery and Margaret Howard (Preston) Davie, and a direct descendant of William Davie who came to this country from England during the year 1720, settling first in Maryland, near the present site of Georgetown, and later removing to North Carolina. George Montgomery Davie, the father, who was born on March 16, 1848, and who died on February 22, 1900, was a lawyer of Kentucky and he took an active part in the affairs of that State. He was a graduate of Princeton, class of 1869, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was one of the founders of the public parks

system in Louisville. A staunch supporter of the Democratic party in his political principles, he served as chairman of the committee that drafted the platform of the Sound Money Democratic party which opposed the Free Silver Democrats of 1896. He also devoted a very considerable amount of time to literary work, the most notable of the products of his pen being a serio-comic poem entitled "The Yearn of the Romantic," of which Edmund Clarence Steadman said they were among the best examples of this class of poetry in the English language; and translations of the Odes of Horace. He married Margaret Howard Preston, daughter of Major-General William Preston, C. S. A., who was United States Minister to Spain under Buchanan, and Minister of the Confederate States of America to the Court of Maximillian of Mexico, under President Davis.

Their son, Preston Davie, received his early education in the private schools in Louisville, and prepared for college at Lawrenceville School, New Jersey. He graduated from Harvard University, class of 1904, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The following two years, 1905 and 1906, he spent in completing his legal training at the Harvard Law School. Upon the completion of these courses of study, he returned to Louisville, and was admitted to the bar there in 1906. He began the practice of his profession with the firm of Humphrey & Humphrey. In 1908, Mr. Davie became a member of the firm, the style of which was changed to Humphrey & Davie. This partnership continued until the year 1910 when Mr. Davie journeyed to New York City to become a member of the firm of O'Brien, Boardman & Platt. He remained with this concern until the year 1916 when he resigned to go to Washington, District of Columbia, as legal advisor for the Council of National Defense. In 1919, Mr. Davie became vice-president and a director of Pattison & Bowns and he is secretary of the United States Distributing Corporation. He is also a director of the West New York Coal Company, the Sheridan-Wyoming Coal Company, the United States Trucking Company, the United States Barge Corporation, and the Corn Products Refining Company.

During the World War, in the year 1917, Mr. Davie entered the United States Army, and he was assigned to duty with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Quartermaster's Corps. He graduated from the War College at Washington, District of Columbia, for Field Service Staff Officer, and served as Assistant Chief of Staff of the 20th Division. Colonel Davie was honorably discharged from all further military duty during the early part of 1919. He has, however, failed to sever all connection with military affairs and he now holds the rank of Colonel, United States Army Officers' Reserve. Colonel Davie was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal of the United States Army, and he was made a Chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Belgium.

Despite the many varied and exacting duties of the work in which he is engaged, Colonel Davie has nevertheless found time in which to take a keen and active interest in the club and social life of the world in which he lives and moves. He is a member of Preston Lodge (founded by his grandfather), No. 281, Free and Accepted Masons, Louisville, Kentucky, and is a member of Kentucky Consistory, Scottish Rite. Among the learned societies in which he holds membership, the

more notable are: the Grolier Club and the Legal Aid Society. He is also a member of the Union Club, and the Knickerbocker Club, both of New York; the Tuxedo Club; the Harvard Club and the Tennis and Racquet Club, the Brook Club, the Southside Sportsman's Club, the Meadowbrook, the Piping Rock and the South Side Country clubs, of Long Island, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, District of Columbia. It is interesting to note that the recreations in which Colonel Davie finds his greatest pleasure are as widely divergent as book collecting, American history research, riding and tennis.

Preston Davie married, January 4, 1910, in New York City, Emily Harriet Bedford, a daughter of Edward Thomas Bedford, a capitalist of Green Farms, Connecticut. Colonel and Mrs. Davie are the parents of three children, two sons and a daughter: 1. Preston Davie, Jr., who died during the year 1917. 2. Edward Thomas Bedford Davie. 3. Emily Bedford Davie. Mr. Davie and his family maintain their principal residence in Tuxedo Park, Orange County, New York.

GILLETTE, C., M. D.,

Physician.

Distinguished for his services during the World War, C. Gillette, M. D., is a New York physician of wide reputation, and is highly esteemed in his profession. He is of one of the oldest influential families of the city of New York, descending from the early Huguenot settlers on his father's side of the family, and from the Holland Dutch pioneers on his mother's side. He is a member of New York's society and belongs to the social, athletic and medical societies of importance.

Dr. C. Gillette was born in the city of New York in 1873, and is the son of Dr. Walter R. M. and Anne (Curtenius) Gillette. His father was a noted physician in the city of New York, and was associated with the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University. He was a native of the city, and lived to the age of seventy years, when he died in the year, 1908. The earliest paternal American ancestor was George Jordan, who emigrated to the United States with the French Huguenots in 1740, and settled in the city of New York. His mother's family goes far back into the early American history and is continuously, also, connected with the development and expansion of New York. Her ancestor was of the Holland Dutch settlers previous to the Revolutionary War, and has an outstanding figure in Peter Curtenius, who became one of the influential New York merchants of his day. The ancestors of both parents were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, George Jordan serving in the rank of captain. Dr. Gillette carried forward their soldiers' record in his service with the United States Army during the recent war.

Dr. Gillette received an excellent education and followed it with broad experiences. Graduating from the St. Marks School at Southboro, Massachusetts, he entered Yale University and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, in 1902, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and began his professional work after post-graduate studies at Munich, Germany, where he remained for one year. He started his career as interne at Bellevue Hospital, New York, and has continued to be connected with that

Phelps Phelps

hospital as physician and surgeon, as well as instructor in its Medical School. He is consulting physician at the Manhattan Hospital, which is a State hospital. Dr. Gillette is the author, in collaboration with Dr. H. Brooks, of a monograph on the subject of influenza in the Argonne. Serving in the World War as a lieutenant of the United States Army in the beginning of this country's entry into the conflict, Dr. Gillette was raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel before the close of his service, and served with the Army of Occupation. His service covered a period of two years. He was especially noted for the remarkable reduction in the death rate of the soldiers in the Argonne sector, which he reduced from thirty-five to fourteen per mil.

Dr. Gillette is known also as an exceptional sportsman, and is affiliated with athletic and sport clubs, being especially fond of shooting and fishing. He is a member of the University, the Piping Rock Country, the New York Athletic, and the Coffee House clubs. Of the learned societies, he is a member of the Academy of Medicine and the County and State, and is also an honored member of the American Medical Association.

Dr. C. Gillette married, in New York City, in 1907, Anne Page Sampson, daughter of the late Henry Sampson, a manufacturer of New York. Mrs. Gillette died in 1922. Two children were born to them: 1. Curtenius, Jr., born in 1909. 2. Henry Sampson, born 1915.

PHELPS, Phelps,

Lawyer, Politician.

Among the younger generation of Americans who have already attained to some success politically, Phelps Phelps, Republican, of New York City, who represents in the State Legislature the Tenth Assembly District, New York County, deserves prominent mention. He is of a distinguished American family, and the name has often recurred in the annals of diplomacy and education in this country. John Jay Phelps was his great-grandfather, and William Walter Phelps, United States Minister to Germany, was his grandfather. On his grandmother's side, Mr. Phelps is a great-grandson of Joseph Sheffield, founder of Sheffield Scientific School, of Yale University.

Phelps Phelps was born in Germany, on May 4, 1897, during his grandfather's mission there. In infancy he was brought to this country and received his early education at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, later entering Yale University, where he completed his first year. The World War interrupted his educational progress, as it did that of so many patriotic young men. He graduated from Williams College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1922, and is now in his last year at Fordham University Law School.

Mr. Phelps has inherited a taste for public service. At the outbreak of the World War, he entered the United States service but was honorably discharged after two months for disability. Being under the draft age, he immediately made his way to Canada, where he enlisted in the Royal Air Force and served until January 4, 1919. Politics appealed to him while he was still a student in college. In 1921, in his senor year at Williams, he became a member of the Republican County Committee of New York and an election district captain in the 10th Assembly District. The following year he was appointed a Deputy Commissioner of the Veterans' Relief Commission, on

which he served until May, 1923. Then came his election to the New York Assembly, for the years 1924-25 and 26. Possessed of a clear and far-sighted mentality, and a vigoous personality, Mr. Phelps has already made his mark on the history of his party in New York. He is the author of the following State laws: The 1925 reduction of the State income tax in the amount of twenty-five per cent; the "Sand Hog Bill," relieving conditions for compressed air workers; and the amendment to the Martin Act, designed to give the attorney-general greater power to prosecute bucket shops; in 1926, he also drew up the twenty-five per cent tax reduction bill, and that calling for a referendum on prohibition.

Mr. Phelps was made adjutant of Greenwich Post, No. 18, of the American Legion, and belongs to the Colonel Wallace A. Down's Post, No. 26, Veterans of Foreign Wars, whose legislative committee for the Department of New York State he serves as chairman. He is affiliated with Lodge No. 1, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, the Delta Theta Phi National Law Fraternity, and the Society of Colonial Wars. His clubs are the Army and Navy, the Union League, the National Republican, the University, and the Williams College.

STEWART, John Appleton,

Publicist and Manufacturer.

Originally intended for the legal profession, Mr. Stewart, a native of New York State, went out West as a young man and for a few years engaged there in newspaper work, in which he later continued for a considerable period of time and with marked success after his return to the East. Always imbued with great public spirit, he has devoted for many years his great energies, strong personality and fine mentality to various movements of great public importance and value. In connection with this work he has given freely of his time, knowledge and means, never with a thought to his own interests, but always intent only on serving the public weal. His deep and sincere patriotism found much work to do during the World War, to which he applied himself with his usual enthusiasm and effectiveness and which resulted, like most of his work of this nature both prior and after the war, in valuable contributions to the growth and strengthening of friendly relations between this and other countries. In this respect he has become especially well known, in the United States, as well as in England, as one of those largely instrumental in the organization of the Sulgrave Institution. He has also been extraordinarily successful as an organizer, director and executive officer of numerous important corporations, all of which have benefited by his business ability and by his wise counsel. Naturally a man of as many and varied interests as Mr. Stewart is identified with a large number of societies and clubs, in all of which he is unusually popular and effective.

John Appleton Stewart was born in Morrisville, Madison County, New York, November 8, 1865, a son of James Steven and Emeline Elizabeth (Tucker) Stewart. His father was born, October 11, 1837, in Stewarttown, Province of Ontario, Canada, a son of American-born parents. He was educated in Colgate School, Madison University, and several other institutions of learning, and eventually took up the study of law, in the practice of which he was engaged to the time of his death, May 7, 1897. With other

Canadians he enlisted in the Union Army during the Civil War, serving until he was invalided in 1864. He was noted as a classical scholar and as a mathematician of unusual ability. He was a descendant of James Stewart, who founded that branch of the Stewart family in America to which the subject of this sketch belongs, coming to New York in 1729 from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and being himself a descendant of Sir John Stewart and through him tracing back his descent to the beginning of the Stewart family in Scotland.

Mr. Stewart was educated in the public schools of Morrisville and, after graduating from Morrisville High School in 1877, attended Cazenovia Seminary in 1878 and 1879. The next four years were spent in tutoring for the course in international law at Heidelberg University, while the years of 1883, 1884 and 1885 saw him a student at Fort Edward Collegiate Institute. In later years the University of Toronto honored him for his many accomplishments, in September, 1915, by conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws (*honoris causae*). In 1886 Mr. Stewart went to what was then known as the Dakota Territory, spending the next two years there amongst the rigorous, but interesting, frontier conditions still existing in that part of the West during this period. In May, 1887, he became a reporter on the Duluth (Minnesota) "Evening Herald," and for some years to come he devoted practically all of his efforts to newspaper work of one kind or another. During these years he was well-known as a special writer for the Providence (Rhode Island) "Telegram," the New York "Tribune," and the New York "Times," as well as for a number of other newspapers. Later he became, in association with James N. Graham and others, publisher of the Brooklyn, New York, "Morning Chronicle." He was one of the first and most insistent advocates of the consolidation of Manhattan, Brooklyn and the other boroughs into Greater New York, and it was Mr. Stewart who drafted and introduced the first bill for this purpose. He also published "Village Life," a magazine of and for the village, and engaged in occasional writings on political and sociological topics. From 1892 to 1896 he acted as special representative of the Republican National Committee. During these years he also served as chairman or in other capacities on numerous public committees in connection with various problems of importance, his most notable work along this line, perhaps, having been rendered at the head of the special committee formed by various transportation corporations for an intensive investigation of American social and immigration problems, an investigation which covered a period of about ten years. In the meantime he also became extensively and very effectively active in the world of finance and business. He organized and took an active part in the management of many corporations. In 1926 he was a director of the American Ammone Company and of a number of other corporations, as well as president of the States Farm and Development Company and of Stewart-Larmon, Inc., the latter a corporation dealing in lands, while at one time he had been chairman of the executive board of the Reynolds Ice Machine Company.

Mr. Stewart's most valuable work was done in connection with the organization and management of numerous organizations and movements, all devoted to the public good. To this work Mr. Stewart has given his time and efforts with unlimited liberality and generosity. It

was he who initiated the movement to celebrate the century of peace among English-speaking peoples, out of which grew the Sulgrave Institution, of whose board of governors he is chairman, the other members of the board, including General Pershing, Secretary Hoover, ex-Secretary Hughes, George E. Vincent of the Rockefeller Foundation, General Leonard Wood, ex-President Taft, and others. This movement was organized in permanent form in 1917 as the Sulgrave Institution for the purpose of furthering good-will and of aiding the prevention of misunderstandings among English-speaking peoples and as between them and all other peoples of good-will. He is also a trustee of Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home in England of George Washington. At the beginning of the World War he organized the American Society, which was incorporated in 1916, its purposes being to further national unity, to support the cause of the Allies, and later to place amendments in the various State constitutions imposing reading, writing and speaking tests in English as a qualification for voting. Mr. Stewart was successful in putting through this amendment in a number of States, including that of New York. He is president of the State League of Republican clubs; president of the International League for Highway Improvements, advocating among other things international highways connecting Canada, America and Mexico, a plan which has been partially carried out. He is chairman of the Board of the National Art Film Association and of that of the Society of Pictorial Education; a member of the Executive Board of the National Institute of Efficiency and of that of the American Iona Society. Mr. Stewart also initiated and organized a movement to celebrate the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, drafted a bill for Congress creating a government commission to further this aim, initiated movements for similar legislation in the several States of the Union, and is chairman of the Executive Board of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration Committee. The Potentia Corporation, which seeks to prevent dishonesty in representation made in advertisements, likewise enjoys the benefit of his advice as the chairman of its Board, as does the James Monroe Memorial Association and Foundation, which he helped to organize for the purpose of preserving the former New York City home of President Monroe. He is a member of the Executive Board of the National Council of American Patriots. The State School of Agriculture at Morrisville, New York, Mr. Stewart's native town, owes its existence primarily to his efforts, and Governor Hughes appointed him a member of its first board of trustees. The first charter of the Association for the Establishment and Maintainance in the city of New York of Museums of the Peaceful Arts was drafted by Mr. Stewart, and he had the pleasure of seeing this organization amply supported by a legacy of several million dollars provided in the will of the late Henry R. Towne. He also helped to organize the American-China Society and the Washington-Lafayette Institution, the purpose of the latter being to further good-will between the people of the United States and of France. Of this organization he is a member of the board of governors and the chairman of the executive committee. He is also a member of the Board of the American Caucasian Society and chairman of its committee on Congressional action which seeks recognition on the part of the United States Govern-

ment of the independence of the National Republic of Georgia, and he presented the case of the Georgian people before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives during hearings held in April, 1926, and embodied in a government report of about seven hundred pages. In 1917 he was chairman of the committee to commemorate the one-hundredth anniversary of the Rush-Bagot Agreement. In 1920 he was made chairman of the National Committee to celebrate internationally (United States, England and Holland) the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers and of the meeting of the first American Legislative Assembly. When Mr. and Mrs. Charles Phelps Taft presented, through the Sulgrave Institution, to the city of Manchester, England, a statue of Abraham Lincoln, executed by George Grey Barnard, Mr. Stewart was made chairman of the committee making the presentation. He also served as chairman of the American Committee at the dedication of Sulgrave Manor and at the presentation to St. Paul's Cathedral, London, England, of a bust of George Washington, which now stands between the crypts of Nelson and Wellington. When Sir Charles Wakefield presented to the United States Capitol at Washington and to Trinity Church in New York City busts of the late James Bryce, for many years British Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Stewart was chairman of the American Committee at the reception and unveiling of the two pieces of sculpture, and he performed a similar office in connection with the statue of Edmund Burke, presented to Washington, and of the heroic bust of William Pitt, presented to the city of Pittsburgh. His deep and continuous interest in the celebration of the bi-centennial anniversary of George Washington's birth made him the logical chairman of a committee to further the holding in New York City of a universal industrial exposition in commemoration of this event. He is also a member of the executive committee of the national sesqui-centennial committee to celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Clubs and societies in which Mr. Stewart holds membership, include: Lawyers' Club, of which he is a member of the executive board; National Republican Club; Canadian Club; Town Hall; University of Toronto Club, all these of New York City; Cosmos Club, of Washington, District of Columbia; Morrisville Rod and Gun Club; Abbyford Rod and Gun Club; Ford Edward Alumni Association; The Pilgrims; St. Andrew's Society; New York State Historical Association; Metropolitan Museum of Art; American Museum of Natural History; National Geographic Society; Madison County Historical Society; Loyal Legion; Royal Arch Masons; and others. He finds his recreation chiefly in fishing and hunting.

Mr. Stewart married (first), at Oswego, New York, February 22, 1900, Alice Josephine Collins, who died November 16, 1915. He married (second), April 11, 1918, Ida Fassoli, born in Venice, Italy, educated in Vienna, Paris, and New York, an immediate direct descendant of the famous Pacifico family, a daughter of a well-known architect, and a granddaughter of the famous painter, Fassoli. Mr. Stewart has no children, and makes his home at No. 290 North Fulton Avenue, Mount Vernon, New York, while he maintains business offices on the thirty-ninth floor of the Woolworth Building, New York City.

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BEGG, Colin Luke, M. D.,

Specialist.

A native of Scotland, who for many years has been successfully fighting the ravages of disease and who is recognized among his colleagues as a great urologist, is Dr. Colin Luke Begg, of New York City, New York. During the World War, when every man was needed to insure victory for the Allied cause, Dr. Begg organized, under the direction of the United States Public Health Service, a clinic to combat the scourge of venereal diseases, which was found to exist among members of the American Merchant Marine. Needless to say, Dr. Begg's patriotic labors won high praise among professional men and laymen alike, for they were far more important than a place in the battle line.

Dr. Colin Luke Begg was born at Glasgow in 1873, the son of Alexander and Emily M. (Luke) Begg. Alexander Begg was a valued official of the British Government most of his life. His principal work was performed as emigration commissioner to Scotland, but he achieved distinction as well in the editorial chair of five or six Canadian newspapers and wrote an illuminating history of that extensive province of the great Northwest—British Columbia. He died in 1906, but before the final summons came he had the satisfaction of knowing that he enriched the literature of his time and added greatly to the advancement of the communities in which he resided.

Dr. Begg received an education that was far beyond the average family to afford. After he had passed through the lower schools, he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Queens University, at which time he had made up his mind to devote his life to suffering humanity as a physician. This decision prompted him to cast his lot with the students of the University of Toronto, from which, after close application to his books, his laboratory work and the lecture courses, he graduated (in 1898) with the degree of Medical Doctor. For two years he went through the hard school of an interneship at Grace Hospital, Toronto, but believing that larger opportunities awaited him at New York, he came here, and was made to feel at home from the start. He now realized that urology must claim practically all of his time and attention, and that his life would be well spent could he contribute something to the scientific effort to halt the grim monster that claims a heavier toll of manhood and womanhood than is charged to the God of War. That he has succeeded beyond his fondest expectations is admitted by his contemporaries, who accord him an unusually high place in their councils.

For a quarter of a century Dr. Begg has been an indispensable member of the staff of the Post-Graduate Hospital, during which time he has imparted many a valuable idea to his pupils, who have carried his methods with them wherever they have gone. He has been the author of a number of monographs on urology which have appeared in the "American Urological Magazine." He became one of the founders and secretary of the American Urological Association, and was president of the New York branch of that organization, fitting testimonials to the depth and value of his researches.

Among the organizations which claim Dr. Begg as a member are the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, the North Hempstead Country Club, the Sands Point Casino Club, the Delta Upsilon Fraternity, the University of Toronto Society and the

Canadian Society of New York, the American Medical Association, and the New York State and the New York County Medical societies. He relaxes from the strenuous duties of his profession by playing an occasional game of golf and taking a trip on a yacht.

Dr. Colin Luke Begg was married in 1918 to Miss Suzanne Confère, of New Orleans, a descendant of the old French family of Du Motier. Her education was received mainly in France.

WINTER, Alois,

Prominent Business Man.

One of those heartening stories of business success which comes to a man of outstanding ability and unflagging energy, combined with sterling character, who is a constructive force in general community prosperity, is that of Alois Winter, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Unaided, he climbed the ladder of fortune. His diversified talents found expression in identification with a number of important business enterprises. His friendly personality won him a welcome from many social groups, and his generosity the gratitude of many needy persons.

Alois Winter was born in Bavaria, Germany, December 30, 1850, son of Franz and Anna Maria Winter, natives of Bavaria, and brother to Michael and Wolfgang Winter. The educational opportunities of Alois Winter were limited to the local schools, for he had early to go to work on the farm in order to help in the support of the family. At the age of twenty he made his way to America and found employment in Pittsburgh as a day laborer wheeling ashes in the Jones & Laughlin steel plant on the South Side. His flawless health and great physical strength were factors in his ability to perform this sort of work well, and in all his subsequent ventures. Soon he joined his brothers, Michael and Wolfgang Winter, in Chicago, Illinois. There he was for many years employed in the brewing industry, mastering all the details of process and getting a fair idea of management. By the year 1885 he and his brothers felt ready to embark in the brewery business for themselves and settled on Pittsburgh as an advantageous locality. They established the firm of M. Winter & Brothers, rented the Reichenbach brewery on Twenty-seventh Street, South Side, Pittsburgh, and began business. So promptly did they prosper that by the end of seven years they were able to build their own plant at Twenty-first and Josephine streets, South Side. The quality of their products was everywhere recognized as superior, and their place in the brewing industry, as well as in the economic circles of Pittsburgh, was that of leaders. Their specialty was Bavarian Lager Beer, which won large popularity. Practical men who understood their business from the ground up, the brothers applied themselves very strictly to building up their venture, which grew to large proportions. They sold the plant to the Pittsburgh Brewing Company, of which Alois Winter became a stockholder and director. When the Teck Food Products Company was organized for the purpose of making and distributing ice cream and soft drinks in Western Pennsylvania, he took out stock and was elected a director in the company. This is now one of the leading business enterprises of Pittsburgh. In addition to these interests, Mr. Winter was on the directorate of the People's Trust Company and the

Fourteenth Street Bank, both on the South Side of the city.

His participation in social activities was enthusiastic. He was indentified with the South Hills Country Club, the Southern Country Club, the South Side Turner Club, the Schiller-Glocke Society of the South Side, and the Lotus Club. He was a member of the Knoxville Lodge, No. 1196, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Carrick Aerie, No. 1520, Fraternal Order of Eagles. After many years of membership in St. Peter's Catholic Church, he joined St. Basil's in Carrick.

In Chicago, on April 25, 1881, Alois Winter married Barbara Will, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 28, 1859, and came to America at the age of twenty, settling in Chicago. Her parents, John and Barbara Will, did not migrate to America. To Mr. and Mrs. Winter were born the following children: 1. Mary Gertrude, who married Louis Sahner, by whom she had a daughter, Rita Barbara; residing in Carrick. 2. Alois Wolfgang, who married Victoria Benz, and they have children: Mary Gertrude; Victoria Barbara; and Aloysius Philip; resides in Carrick. 3. August, at home. 4. William Jacob, married Elizabeth Winter, and resides in East Orange, New Jersey; children: William Jacob, Thomas Raymond, and Elizabeth Barbara. 5. Albert Peter, married Margaret Saylor, by whom he has a daughter, Rosemary, residing on the North Side of Pittsburgh. 6. Raymond Michael, residing at home.

Death came to Alois Winter in Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1926, in his seventy-sixth year. His solid accomplishments in the way of building up a fortune, of making for himself a prominent place among the leaders of the city, of surrounding himself with a large and happy family and a host of warm friends—all these were monuments to the strength and ability of the lonely young foreigner who built his life along such constructive lines. Once a friend he was always a friend. His word was as good as his bond, and his business was built on this principle of unswerving honesty. His genial nature expanded in the social circles to which he was welcomed, and his sympathetic and charitable response to those in need proved helpful to many a struggling man. The whole city of Pittsburgh profited by the life and achievements of this upstanding citizen.

HARMAN, Granville Whittlesey,

Bank Executive.

One of the most familiar figures in Brooklyn politics for two generations, who had also been prominently identified with the banking business in that borough for more than three decades, Granville W. Harman, vice-president of the Brevoort Savings Bank of Brooklyn, in his passing from the scenes of his long and very useful life, left a vacancy in the fast thinning ranks of his contemporaries which it will never be possible to fill. His had been a steady and consistent rise from the time he left his position in a grocery, which he had assumed in his middle teens, having been, successively, a member of the Board of Supervisors, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, librarian of the New York Assembly at Albany, delegate to the Republican National Convention, which nominated Benjamin Harrison for President, inspector of steam vessels in New York Harbor under the Harrison administration, Deputy Police Commissioner and clerk of the

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Granville W. Harman

Police Department in Brooklyn, and Register of Kings County, eventuating in a trusteeship and the vice-presidency of the Brevoort Savings Bank.

Born in Dover, Ohio, June 5, 1852, Granville Whittlesey Harman was the son of John W. and Sarah (Helwig) Harman. He attended a military school in Cleveland, Ohio, and at the age of twelve years came with his parents to reside in Brooklyn. He was a pupil in Public School No. 11 and later a student in Lockwood's Academy on Adelphi Street, which later became Adelphi Academy. At the age of sixteen he began to earn his own livelihood, becoming connected with the wholesale grocery firm of J. W. Palmer & Son in Manhattan, remaining with that house until 1878.

Mr. Harman early manifested a keen interest in political matters, having at his majority allied himself with the Republican party. At the age of twenty-three he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors from the Twentieth Ward, and served one term in that office. In 1878 he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue by Colonel Roscoe Conkling, later United States Senator, who then occupied the office of Collector. This was Mr. Harman's actual entrance into practical politics, and from then on, almost continuously, for a quarter of a century he held public office. He held the office of Deputy Collector for eight years, and then was appointed librarian of the Assembly at Albany, serving in that position in 1888-89. In 1888 he represented the Second Congressional District of New York, with Timothy L. Woodruff, at the Republican National Convention, and was a valued aid in bringing about the nomination of Harrison for President. He was very active in pushing the Harrison campaign in Brooklyn. In 1890 President Harrison appointed him inspector of steam vessels in New York Harbor. Three years later Police Commissioner Wells appointed him Deputy Police Commissioner and Chief Clerk of the Police Department in Brooklyn. He resigned from his commissionership to accept the nomination for Register of Kings County, to which office he was elected. While occupying this position, it was significant of the character of the man in his broadly generous relations with his fellows that his office became a rendezvous of political leaders of various faiths, especially of a group of men who prized highly Mr. Harman's advice on political matters and relished to the full his overflowing geniality and never-failing stock of reminiscences.

His entrance into the field of banking was made in 1895, when he was elected a trustee of the Brevoort Savings Bank, and in 1910 he was elected vice-president. Of Ohio stock, he was a member of the Ohio Society of New York. He was long identified with the Free and Accepted Masons. He was one of the organizers of the old Union League Club of Brooklyn, and when that ended its existence, he joined the Crescent Athletic Club. He was also a member of the Whist Club and the old Canarsie Yacht Club. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational Church.

Mr. Harman never married. For many years he and his sister, Caroline S. Harman, made their home in the Harman residence at No. 1237 Dean Street, Brooklyn, where he died, April 14, 1926. At the funeral services held two days later there was a representative gathering of Mr. Harman's friends, including political leaders of both the Republican and Democratic parties, and men active in bank-

ing and finance. There was also a delegation from the Brevoort Savings Bank, of which Mr. Harman was vice-president. Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, officiated and delivered a eulogy of his old friend. The interment was made in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

APPLETON, Francis Randall,

Lawyer and Merchant.

A worthy representative of the Appleton family in New York City is Francis Randall Appleton, lawyer, merchant and financier, whose contributions to the advancement of educational and business institutions with which he has been connected have been such as to provoke the praise of his fellows.

Francis Randall Appleton was born in New York, August 5, 1854, the son of Daniel Fuller and Julia (Randall) Appleton. His father before him was a successful merchant and man of parts, who left a distinct impress upon community life; he was born January 31, 1826, and died February 5, 1904. The earliest paternal ancestor of this line in America was Samuel Appleton, of Little Waldingfield, Suffolk, England, who was born in 1586, settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1635, and died in 1670.

Francis Randall Appleton began his education at the Anthon Grammar School in New York City, continued it at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and completed it with a Bachelor of Arts degree from Harvard University in 1875, and with a Bachelor of Laws degree from Columbia University, New York City, in 1877. After practicing law for several years, Mr. Appleton went into the mercantile line of his father in preference to practicing law, and for years made a gratifying success. But his interests were so extensive that he found it difficult to confine himself to any particular one, and he gave attention to a number with the idea of forming a well-rounded experience. Being much interested in military affairs, he became a major on the staff of Brigadier General Louis Fitzgerald, in the New York National Guard, and served in this capacity from 1882 until 1895. He became a director in the National Park Bank as the result of his work as a merchant, and desiring to do something beyond routine duty devolving upon a graduate for his *alma mater*, he accepted the position of overseer of Harvard University. So acceptable did his work in this position prove that he was retained twelve years.

Mr. Appleton served as president of the Harvard Club of New York City. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, the New England Society, in New York, the Harvard, University, Knickerbocker, Turf and Field, Meadow Brook, and Downtown clubs of the New York City; the Somerset and Harvard clubs of Hamilton, and Myopia Hunt Club of Boston. He resides part of the time in New York City and part of the time at the Appleton Farms, Ipswich, Massachusetts.

Francis Randall Appleton married, at Lenox, Massachusetts, October 7, 1884, Fanny Lanier, daughter of Charles Lanier, banker, of New York City and Lenox, Massachusetts. Their children are five: 1. Francis Randall, Jr., lawyer of New York City. 2. Charles Lanier, deceased. 3. Ruth; married William G. Wendell, son of Prof. Barrett Wendell of Harvard. 4. Alice; married Clarence L. Hay, son of Hon. John Hay, former Secretary of State. 5. James, deceased.

STETSON, Dr. Dudley Donnelly,

Physician.

A native of upper New York State who has built up a large practice as a dermatologist in New York City is Dr. Dudley Donnelly Stetson, special consultant in venereal disease control, United States Public Health Service.

Dr. Dudley Donnelly Stetson was born at Lockport in 1878, the son of Adelbert Beta and Julia Eliza (Donnelly) Stetson. His father was a leading machinery manufacturer, and his earliest American ancestor was Robert Stetson, who came to this country from England prior to the American Revolution.

Dr. Stetson had finished the Milwaukee High School and the University of Wisconsin before he had definitely decided to take up the study and practice of medicine. After deliberating on the matter at length he determined to give his life to science, and with this laudable end in view he matriculated in the medical course of the University of Colorado. In 1905 his teachers pronounced him amply qualified, and gave him his medical degree. He thereupon began his professional career in the grinding work of an interne at St. Joseph's Hospital, Denver. For five years he came into the actual contact with cases which is so necessary to a firm foundation for a physician, then went to New York City, where he was practically a stranger, but by hard licks made his way.

It might be surmised that the son of a builder of dredges and other heavy machinery for great engineering enterprises like the DeLesseps' attempt to dig a canal through the Isthmus of Panama would be able to overcome difficulties, and so it was with Dr. Stetson, who not only took high rank at once but by his geniality drew to himself a group of admiring friends who watched his labors with benevolent eyes.

Now he specializes on diseases of the skin, and his principal assignments have been assistant dermatologist at Lincoln Hospital; attending physician at the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital; associate professor of dermatology, Post-Graduate Hospital, since 1914; assistant physician, Roosevelt Hospital; and special consultant of the United States Public Health Service in the control of venereal disease, since 1919.

Dr. Stetson's assignment to duty with the United States Public Health Service was in the nature of a deserved promotion, for he had rendered valuable aid in this organization as acting assistant surgeon during the World War.

Dr. Stetson has been elected to the leading clubs and societies, but he has never neglected his profession for the social life. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the New York State and New York County Medical Societies, the American Public Health Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity.

The importance of Dr. Stetson's researches in dermatology was recognized by his contemporaries, who invited him to read a paper before the American Medical Association on "The Use of a Permanent Solution of Arsophenim." Besides attending to his medical practice and other duties, Dr. Stetson lectures to appreciative groups regularly at the Post-Graduate Hospital on dermatology and allied subjects, and has not only won the respect of his fellow-physicians but has built up one of the largest dermatological clienteles in New York City.

HOWE, Eugene Lincoln,

Industrial Executive.

A national reputation for the fine quality of the iron castings made by the Standard Malleable Iron Company, of Muskegon, Michigan, brought its founder and president, Eugene Lincoln Howe, into prominence throughout the country. His fine qualities of mind and heart, his sterling character, and his constructive and public-spirited activities, established him locally as a leading citizen.

Eugene Lincoln Howe, of an old and admirable American family, was born in Cayuga County, New York, June 19, 1857, at Levanna, son of John Lincoln and Araminta (Coonley) Howe, grandson of Otis Howe, merchant and postmaster at Levanna, a native of New York State. John Lincoln Howe, in early life a carpenter and shipwright, spent his maturer years in Iowa as a farmer, moving to that State in 1866, and living there to great old age. His only brother, Austin Howe, was killed while a soldier in the Mexican War. The men of the family were Republicans in politics, and in their religious belief communicants of the Presbyterian Church. John L. Howe married Araminta Coonley, daughter of a New York farmer, Samuel Coonley.

Eugene L. Howe was educated in the public schools of New York, Michigan, and Iowa. He began to climb life's ladder to fortune at the age of fourteen and made his way to the very top by virtue of his character, courage, and ability. After a few years of hard work on his father's farm, he went to Chicago in 1874 to enter the employ of his uncle, John C. Coonley, in the Malleable Iron Company of Chicago. Learning the pattern-maker's trade, he spent four years in apprenticeship. He was foreman of the pattern department of the Ewart Manufacturing Company in Chicago for a year, then superintendent for six years, when the plant was moved to Indianapolis, its present site, where the name was changed to the Link Belt Company. Mr. Howe then filled the position of superintendent of the Eberhard Manufacturing Company of Cleveland for eleven years, supervising the production of carriage and saddlery hardware. He invented a machine for putting Eberhard chains together, which was so successful that it brought a fortune to its users. It was in January, 1896, that Mr. Howe moved to Muskegon and associated himself with three other men in the organization of the Standard Malleable Company. After several years as vice-president, he was chosen president and won an excellent reputation for the company and its product. He devoted himself with unflagging interest to his business, its progress and the welfare of its employees being his greatest concern. Toward the latter in particular he showed his kind heart, for he considered them his best friends and worked always for their interests. For a time he was a director of the Howe Chain Company.

During the World War, Mr. Howe was a member of the Muskegon Fuel Administrative Committee and on the State Coal Conservation Committee. He contributed with characteristic generosity to the many philanthropic and patriotic drives. His political sympathies lay with the Republican party, though he sought no opportunity to exercise leadership in it. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Century and Country clubs. Experimenting with machinery, along with his home, hunting, and fishing, afforded him his greatest pleasure.

On September 26, 1878, in Chicago, Eugene Lincoln Howe married Eva Oriana Ladd, a native of Windsor, Massachusetts, daughter of Otis Kingsbury and Hannah (Warner) Ladd. Her father, who served in the Civil War and was a farmer, was born in Tolland, Connecticut, October 13, 1816, and died in North Adams, Massachusetts, on October 6, 1896. Mrs. Howe was next to the youngest of nine children born to her parents. To Mr. and Mrs. Howe was born a daughter: Eva Araminta, who married Andrew Wierengo, of Muskegon, who succeeded his father-in-law as president of the Standard Malleable Iron Company; and they have children: Eugene Howe; Andrew, Jr.; and Marianne Wierengo.

Each individual ascends the ladder of fortune to the height to which his ability, ambition, and energy entitle him. When death came to Mr. Howe at his home in Muskegon, March 17, 1923, he had long occupied the top rung, ranking as an industrial and financial leader. He contributed materially to the industrial development, not only of his community, but of the nation, and was a factor in promoting the managerial interest in employee welfare. His honesty, kindly spirit, and generosity endeared him to all and made his home a consistently happy one.

TALLMADGE, Henry Overing,
Exporter and Importer.

Engaged during a considerable portion of his active career in the business of importing and exporting at New York City, New York, Henry Overing Tallmadge performed a part in such business relationships whose influence has become permanent and expansive; and to his enterprise and acumen, both in organization and in business procedure, are due much of the success and prosperity of the particular field in which for a period he held leadership.

A descendant of Thomas Talmadge, who came from Newton Stacy, Hants, England, in 1631, in the ship "Plough," to make his home at Charlestown, Boston, and Lynn, Massachusetts, Mr. Tallmadge is a son of George Clinton Tallmadge, prominent clubman and sportsman, born January 26, 1827, died August 19, 1881, and Henrietta Zaletta Coster.

Henry Overing Tallmadge was born October 3, 1865, in Westchester, Bronx Borough, New York City, and he attended the private school conducted by Rev. R. Montgomery Hopper, at Yonkers, New York. Establishing himself in the interests of the exporter and importer, he formed the business firm of John D. Hage & Company, and joined the New York Produce Exchange, New York City, New York.

Mr. Tallmadge, in military matters, was enrolled as a private in the 9th Company, 7th Regiment, New York State National Guard. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars; Sons of the Revolution; Union and New York Athletic clubs, New York City; Turf and Field and Cherry Valley Golf clubs; and his recreations are hunting, fishing, golf, tennis, racing.

Henry Overing Tallmadge married, October 21, 1903, in New York City, New York, Katharyne Virginia Morfit, daughter of Clarence Morfit, treasurer and accountant, of No. 38 East Sixty-seventh Street, New York City.

PILCHER, Lewis Stephen, A. M., M. D., LL. D.,
Consulting Surgeon.

During the more than half a century of his active practice, many of the fore-

most medical institutions of New York and Brooklyn have availed themselves of the highly skilled and humanitarian services of Lewis Stephen Pilcher, M. D., consulting surgeon, of Brooklyn, New York. He has, moreover, occupied a leading position in the most important medical organizations of the country and has contributed valuable treatises to medical literature. Since 1885, Dr. Pilcher has been editor of the "Annals of Surgery," the chief periodical in America devoted exclusively to surgical and operative matters.

Lewis Stephen Pilcher was born in Adrian, Michigan, July 28, 1845, son of Elijah Holmes and Phebe Maria (Fisk) Pilcher. The father was a distinguished scholar and minister, who bore the titles of Doctor of Divinity and Doctor of Laws. To his children he gave liberal educational opportunities which were eagerly seized. Dr. Pilcher graduated from the University of Michigan in 1862 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the youngest man ever graduated from that institution, for he had not yet reached his seventeenth year. The following year the higher degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him by the same institution, and he was perhaps the youngest student ever to receive this post-graduate degree. Also, Dr. Pilcher was the first man of his class to be called back to his *alma mater* to receive its highest degree, Doctor of Laws, in 1900. The same year this same degree was also conferred upon him by Dickinson College of Pennsylvania.

Having begun the study of medicine he enlisted as a hospital steward in the United States Army early in 1864 and served to the close of the war in 1865. He then returned to the Medical Department of his University and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1866. He was then appointed an assistant surgeon in the United States Navy, in which service he continued for five years, until 1872, when he entered upon his professional career in Brooklyn. He occupied the chair of adjunct professor of anatomy in Long Island College Hospital from 1879 to 1883, and was professor of clinical surgery in the New York Post-Graduate Hospital for the decade beginning in 1885 and closing in 1895. Meantime, he was caring for a large and ever-growing private practice in Brooklyn and steadily inclining toward the exclusive practice of surgery. Dr. Pilcher was surgeon to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital from 1887 to 1907; to the German Hospital in Brooklyn from 1900 to 1908. In 1910 he organized his own private hospital, in which he continued his professional labors until 1925, when he retired from active practice, as he had reached his eightieth year. The Doctor still retains his connection as consulting surgeon in St. John's Hospital, Norwegian Hospital, the Bushwick Hospital, Wyckoff Heights Hospital, the Deaconess Hospital, Unity Hospital, and the Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn.

These important and exacting professional responsibilities have not precluded a wider association with medical progress. Dr. Pilcher has been a member of the Board of Medical Examiners of the State of New York since 1913, and its president since 1925. He is a Fellow of the American Surgical Association and Associate Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; an honorary member of the New York Surgical Society and the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery; a member of the Brooklyn Surgical Society; and an honorary Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. In 1915, he was

Francis E. Baldwin

surgeon-general of the Grand Army of the Republic, and six years later was made commander-in-chief of that organization. He is also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Various offices have been accorded him in the organizations to which he belongs: the presidency of the New York State Medical Society in 1892; that of the Medical Society of Kings County, 1900, and that of the American Surgical Association, in 1918-19. Dr. Pilcher was honorary chairman of the section on anatomy at the Pan-American Medical Congress in 1893.

Besides editing the "Annals of Surgery" for nearly half a century, Dr. Pilcher has published many books and articles which are in wide use among his confreres. He is the author of "Treatment of Wounds," published in 1883, and part author of the "American Text-Book of Surgery," 1890; "Dennis' System of Surgery," 1895; the "International Text-Book of Surgery," 1900; "Ochsner's Surgical Diagnosis and Treatment," 1921; and in 1925, published his autobiography under the title of "A Surgical Pilgrim's Progress." His clubs are the Charaka and Zeta Psi.

In Brooklyn, New York, June 22, 1870, Dr. Lewis Stephen Pilcher married Martha Susanna Phillips, daughter of Aaron Hart Phillips, of Brooklyn. Mrs. Pilcher died in 1924. Their children are: 1. Lewis Frederick, a well-known architect of New York City, who was State architect for New York from 1913 to 1923, and who has designed important buildings, has lectured on art and architecture at Vassar College, and is now Professor of Architecture at the University of Pennsylvania. He has served both State and Nation in his professiotnal capacity. 2. Sarah Fisk, who died in 1916, and who had married General Charles I. Debevoise; she is survived by two daughters. 3. Paul Monroe, M. D., who died in 1917, in the midst of a highly successful professional career. 4. James Taft, M. D., surgeon, practicing in Brooklyn since 1904, with the best training afforded by this country and Europe; associated with his father and brother in their private hospital; veteran of the World War, with the rank of major in the medical service, and rewarded with the Distinguished Service Order and the conspicuous service cross of New York State; now attending surgeon of the Unity Hospital, Brooklyn, and residing at No. 121 Gates Avenue. 5. Martha Eleanor, died in infancy.

BALDWIN, Francis Everett,

Manufacturer.

Francis Everett Baldwin, a dynamic personality in business circles of Elmira, New York, is president of the Thatcher Manufacturing Company, whose destiny he has successfully guided for nearly a quarter of a century. He is one of America's "captains of industry," representing that class of men who are capable of controlling the forces of trade and commerce and directing them for the benefit of the majority, and his life has been one of intense activity and usefulness, crowned with notable achievement. He was born in Otego, Otsego County, New York, August 30, 1856, a son of John Jackson and Sallie M. (Beardsley) Baldwin, the former a native of Meredith, Delaware County, this State, and the latter of Connecticut. The father was a blacksmith and operated a shop in Otego for many years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a Republican in politics. There were

eight children in the family, four of whom are living. Erwin J. Baldwin, an older brother of Francis Everett Baldwin, has been a member of the Elmira bar since 1873 and is the oldest practicing attorney in the city.

Francis Everett Baldwin attended the public schools of Otego and an academy in Oneonta, New York, after which he read law in his brothers's office. He taught school for two years, being obliged to walk a distance of five miles in the discharge of his duties, and for a similar length of time was an instructor in the Elmira Reformatory. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1881, and formed a partnership with his brother, Erwin J. Baldwin, with whom he was associated in practice for a period of twenty-one years. Meanwhile, in 1900, he had become president of the Thatcher Manufacturing Company, and since 1902 he has given his undivided attention to the management of the business. The factory was located in Potsdam, New York, and at the time Mr. Baldwin entered the firm it was in financial difficulties. With borrowed capital he began to develop the business, which he soon established upon a paying basis, and in 1920 the company enlarged the scope of its operations, taking over seven additional plants. It now has factories in Lockport, Dunkirk and Elmira, New York; Parkersburg, Cedargrove and Clarksburg, West Virginia; Mount Vernon, Ohio; and Streator, Illinois, maintaining headquarters in Elmira. The authorized capital stock of the company is 80,000 shares of common stock, non-par value, all outstanding; 10,000 shares of preferred stock of a par value of one hundred dollars a share, with 2,573 shares outstanding. Its assets total $7,953,587. Mr. Baldwin and his family own nearly one-half of the stock in the corporation, and most of its functions are vested in him. That he is an executive of exceptional ability is indicated by the fact that when he assumed control of the company its sales amounted to $150,000 a year and the corporation is now doing a business of nearly $6,000,000 annually. Milk bottles are manufactured in eight of their plants. The industry is one of the largest of the kind in the country, and Mr. Baldwin has perfected an organization which operates with maximum efficiency at a minimum expenditure of time, labor and material.

On May 7, 1882, Mr. Baldwin was married to Anna Grandin, a daughter of Rev. James L. S. and Elizabeth (Knapp) Grandin, the former the first collegiate minister of the Methodist Church to preach in this section of the country. Mrs. Baldwin was born in Laceyville, Pennsylvania, and received her education in Elmira and Ovid, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have two daughters: Lena Grandin and Ethel, both graduates of Syracuse University. Ethel is the wife of Edwin B. Bruce, who is connected with the Elmira offices of the Thatcher Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Baldwin is a zealous member of the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church and an indefatigable worker in its behalf. He is acting as steward and trustee, and has been elected a delegate to four General conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while he is also a teacher in the Sunday School. He was one of the strongest advocates of Prohibition and served for a considerable period on the State Committee, while for four years he was its chairman; and he was a member of the National Committee for many years. He takes a keen interest in civic affairs, and for eight years was a director of the Elmira Chamber of Com-

merce. He was also a director of the Rotary Club, and for twenty-three years has been a member of the National Arts Club of New York City. He belongs to the City, Country and Century clubs of Elmira, also the Old Colony Club, and is a life-member of the Masonic Lodge. Mr. Baldwin is a master-builder, and Elmira is the richer in resources and citizenship by reason of his constructive labors and beneficial influence.

RIDDLE, Walther, Ph. D.,

Chemist.

The city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where so many men have risen to prominence in the realms of industry, finance and the sciences, cherishes the memory of one of her adopted sons, Dr. Walther Riddle, chemist. He was during his lifetime also an able instructor along the lines of his profession in one of Pittsburgh's institutions, and a chemical consultant for municipal and private enterprises. He was the son, grandson and great-grandson of educators who attained eminence in their respective stations, the former as a clergyman and professor of theology and the second and last as college presidents. So it will be seen that Dr. Riddle had by birth and culture come into possession of those qualities, the exercise of which brought him prominence in his profession.

Matthew Brown, the paternal great-grandfather of Dr. Walther Riddle, was the first president of "Washington College," which was afterwards known as "Washington and Jefferson College." He had a daughter, Elizabeth Blaine.

Elizabeth Blaine Brown, the daughter of Matthew Brown, married David H. Riddle, who was a very highly educated man and president of Jefferson College from 1857 to 1862. They were the parents of Matthew Brown Riddle, the father of Walther Riddle.

Matthew Brown Riddle, son of David H. and Elizabeth Blaine (Brown) Riddle, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1836. He early showed tendencies of becoming a scholarly man. He studied at the "Western University of Pennsylvania," now "University of Pittsburgh," and at Washington and Jefferson College. Already he had elected the ministry as his profession, and he pursued his studies from that time onward with that goal in view. He entered the Western Theological Seminary in Pittsburgh, and after a short period spent in that institution, he went to the New Brunswick Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he completed his theological training. He desired, before engaging actively in the ministerial office, to supplement his studies in American schools with a course abroad, and he gratified that wish by sitting under able educators at Heidelberg, Germany, 1860-61. Returning to the United States, he was settled as a pastor of a church in Hoboken, New Jersey, and afterward as pastor of a church in Newark, New Jersey. But the capacity of becoming an educator was larger than that for the performance of pastoral duties, he believed, although he never entertained the thought of leaving the ministry in the broad meaning of that term. So, when after spending three years in Germany, at Tübingen and other places, in the study of Theology and Greek, and receiving the title of "Professor," he received the call to occupy the chair of New Testament Exegesis at Hartford Theological Seminary, Hartford, Connecticut, he resigned his pastoral office, which he had filled, all told, from 1863

to 1869, and removed with his family to Hartford. For sixteen years he held a professorship at the Theological Seminary in that city and attained a distinction in his department that carried his name throughout the country as one of the ablest of New Testament exegetes in his denomination. Accepting a call to assume the chair in a similar department in the Western Theological Seminary at Pittsburgh, Dr. Riddle returned to the city of his birth and gave splendid service in the theological institution there. He was a recognized master of his subject, and he made many contributions of a permanent value to religious periodicals of his life.

Dr. Riddle was made the recipient of many honors at the hands of educational institutions. In 1870, Franklin and Marshall College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and in 1896 Princeton University honored him with a like degree. In 1894, the Western University of Pittsburgh conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was a trustee of Washington and Jefferson College and a member of the Loyal Legion. His death occurred August 30, 1916. He married, August 21, 1862, Anna M. Walther of Heidelberg, Germany. Their children: 1. Walther, of this memorial. 2. Mary Moorhead, married Bishop Herman Page of the Diocese of Michigan. 3. Susanne, married Russell Sturgis Paine of Worcester, Massachusetts.

Walther Riddle, son of Matthew Brown and Anna M. (Walther) Riddle, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, October 6, 1872, died in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1925. He was a pupil in the public schools of his native city, and on coming to Pittsburgh with his parents at the age of fourteen years, he studied at the Park Institute in Allegheny, a suburb of Pittsburgh, and now a part of that city. He then entered the Western University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated in the class of 1892, when he was less than twenty years of age. He was valedictorian of his class, and during his college years had taken an active interest in the Glee Club and Dramatic Club, and attained prominence in the arts and literature. He further pursued his studies, specializing in chemistry, at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, whence he was graduated in 1895 and received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He devoted his attention more exclusively to the study of chemistry under Professor Victor Meyer, the celebrated German chemist. He was now splendidly equipped to enter upon the practice of his chosen profession.

Upon his return from Europe he became assistant professor of chemistry under Professor Francis Phillips at the Western University of Pennsylvania, where he did most excellent work in the teaching of that subject. He became one of the most enthusiastic advocates of the system of filtration now employed by the city of Pittsburgh, and he was made consulting chemist to the Filtration Commission of Pittsburgh, having much to do with the successful establishment and operation of that system. His advance in his profession was still further noted when he went to the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, where he held a fellowship in by-product chemistry industrial research.

Dr. Riddle made a successful excursion into the business field, and became chemist and vice-president of the Sterling Varnish Company, having a factory at Haysville, Pennsylvania. He was ever warmly interested in the affairs of his

alma mater, the Western University of Pennsylvania, and for sixteen years was a trustee of that institution. His interest took one form of expression in his active participation in the university's athletic department. He was largely instrumental in bringing to the university Glenn Warner as coach of the football team, and that was the beginning of dominant factorship in college football enjoyed by Pittsburgh. For a number of years his interest in the affairs of the University of Pittsburgh took an active form as a member of the Athletic Board of the Student Alumni Association, and lent his presence and influence in making possible the construction of the new Pittsburgh Stadium. He enjoyed great popularity with the student body and merited the esteem in which he was held by the trustees and faculty.

His standing in his profession was rated highly by scientific organizations. He was a past president of the Engineers Society of Western Pennsylvania, a member of the Berlin (Germany) Chemical Society, and was a delegate to the international convention of chemists held in Brussells, Belgium, a few years since. He was affiliated with Doric Lodge, No. 530, Free and Accepted Masons, and his religious fellowship was with the Shields Presbyterian Church, Shields, Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Pittsburgh Club, Allegheny Country Club and the Press Club.

Dr. Walther Riddle married, May, 1924, at Pittsburgh, Louise E. Lennon, of Chicago, Illinois. The life of Dr. Riddle was one of splendid service, in which he gave a sympathetic attention to the students, and invaluable assistance to those who sought his professional skill. He left to the city of Pittsburgh, its municipal, educational and industrial circles the heritage of a life well and nobly lived.

CONANT, Albert Francis,

Veteran Merchant.

Few business features of New England village and town life are of greater importance than the general store; and its proprietor is generally one of the community's most influential men. The Conant & Company general store at Littleton, Massachusetts, established during the Civil War and with a continuous local history to the present time, is a typical township business centre. There, Albert Francis Conant made his first successful venture upon a business career that was continued though a long and active life up to a few years ago, when he retired, his clerks carrying on the store and its management, but under the old firm name. For more than a half century, Mr. Conant was alert to the advantages of the development of Littleton as a town of industry, and as one of the leading general merchants in western Massachusetts, he encouraged the growth and advance of the community by the personal interest that he took in its progress. For many years he was associated with two others in the development of the Adams property into a residential section of the town by the building of new streets and many new houses. He was chairman of the building committee and a member of the School Board some years, and superintendent of schools also. For more than thirty years he was one of the trustees and the manager of the estates of the late Benjamin Conant in Concord and Maynard. In civic and social matters he has shared the same zeal and enterprise that have brought success to

his own business; while his wholehearted activity in his religious interests is a token of his devotion to his business associations. Mr. Conant is a descendant of first-comers to New England; he is of the ninth generation from Roger Conant who came to New England on the ship "Anne" in 1623, and was one of the early settlers and the founder of Salem, Massachusetts.

Mr. Conant is a son of Francis Conant, who was a son of Benjamin Conant, who married Sarah Randall, and of Sophia (Goldsmith) Conant, a daughter of John Goldsmith.

Albert Francis Conant was born June 8, 1843, in Acton, Massachusetts, and the oldest in a family of ten children. He attended the grammar schools of Boxboro, afterwards the academies at Pepperell, New Ipswich, and Groton. Upon graduation (at nineteen years of age), he became a teacher in schools at Harvard and Littleton, and he so continued for five winters, while he worked on a farm during the summer. Following his teaching experience, Mr. Conant, with his brother, N. B. Conant, started in 1868, their general store business at Littleton, with the firm name as A. F. and N. B. Conant, general merchants, and with Waldo E. Conant as the clerk in the store. They continued their partnership fifteen years, when N. B. Conant disposed of his interests in the store to become associated with the fruit business, and Waldo E. Conant withdrew to establish in the town the Conant, Houghton Company, manufacturers of elastic fabrics. Mr. Conant later, successively, took in as partners his clerks, Everett Kimball and Charles K. Houghton, when the firm name was changed to Conant & Company. Since his retirement in 1923, from active work in his store, or after fifty-five years of active work as a merchant, Mr. Conant has not been idle, for he finds employment in the care of his real estate in Littleton and Concord and in keeping otherwise busy. Although in his eighty-fourth year, he is in perfect health and still enjoys swimming, diving, and boating with the zest and much of vigor of early days.

Mr. Conant married, November 18, 1869, Sarah Jane Patten, of Westford, Massachusetts, a daughter of Rufus and Sarah B. (Hall) Patten, the Patten first-comer, William, settling in Cambridge prior to 1635. Mrs. Conant is a graduate of Westford Academy and Salem Normal School and comes from a family on both sides of high educational ideals, numbering among them several graduates of Harvard College. Mr. and Mrs. Conant are the parents of five children, all of whom are college graduates: 1. Grace Patten, a graduate of Cornell University and Bates College, and a Fellow at the University of Chicago; a professor at Goucher College, and for twenty years head of the department of English at Millikin University, Decatur, Illinois. 2. Goldsmith Hall, a graduate of Harvard University and Bates College; graduate student at Cornell University and Fellow at Northwestern University. He is a resident of Cambridge and Inspector for the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters. He married Cora Butler, of St. Louis, Missouri, and they have three children: Goldsmith Hall, Jr., Morton Conant, and Butler Conant. 3. William Francis, of Brookline, Massachusetts, a graduate of Harvard University, and proprietor of the Brookline Print Company. He married (first) Hattie Freeman, deceased, and their children were: Dorothy Conant, Esther May Conant, and Roger Conant; he married (second) Edith Pat-

ten, of Sterling, Massachusetts, and they have: Harriet Conant and William Conant. 4. Miriam Abbot, a graduate of Oberlin College, and graduate student at Simmons College in Household Economics. 5. Albert Benjamin, a graduate of Harvard University, who was until recently Boston agent for the Fort Wayne Engineering Manufacturing Company, now vice-president of the Aetna Engineering Company. He married Katherine Steele, of Brookline, and they are the parents of Benjamin Conant.

Albert Francis Conant is non-partisan in politics. He is a great reader and student of history, and he is deeply interested in all movements which have for their object world progress and betterment. He follows closely world-wide events in inventions and discoveries. He is a believer and advocate of Peace among nations through coöperative and orderly civil processes. Mr. and Mrs. Conant are charter members of the Historical Society, and members and liberal supporters of the work of the Congregational Church in Littleton and of missionary and charitable organizations elsewhere. They have been teachers in the Sunday School and Bible classes many years. Mr. Conant is an advocate of unity among Christians as well as among nations. He is cordial and sympathetic towards others who although holding different intellectual conceptions, are, at heart, in sympathy with Christian ethics and with those whose desire and purpose is to advance the Kingdom of God here and now among men.

BEALS, John David,

Lawyer and Banker.

Mr. Beals is senior partner in the law firm of Beals and Nicholson, which for thirty-five years has handled some of the very important litigation on the New York court calendars; he is second officer in a bank of high standing and a director in a number of leading corporations; and is honorary life-president of a taxpayers' association which has done notable work on subway, park and street extensions and other improvements for the Washington Heights section. Descended from a long line of Colonial ancestors, the first of whom came to America on the "Mayflower," he is prominently identified with social affairs and eligible to those select societies which keep burning the altar fires of patriotism in the United States.

John David Beals was born December 8, 1868, at Litchfield, Herkimer County, New York, the son of Rev. Oliver Brainard Beals and Emma (Champion) Beals. His father, born July 25, 1832, died August 25, 1907, was a Unitarian clergyman, who held pastorates at Yonkers and in Herkimer County, New York, and at Cape Cod and Sandwich, Massachusetts; in his earlier years he had charge of the Herkimer County public schools for nine years, and represented that county at the Constitutional Convention of 1867. His mother was a direct descendant of Thomas Rogers, who was a passenger on the "Mayflower," and signed the compact while the vessel was approaching Provincetown, Massachusetts, November 11, 1620. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Beal (one branch spelt it Beals), who came from Hingham, County Norfolk, England, and in 1638 landed at Boston from the ship "Diligent" and with his associates settled Hingham, Norfolk County, Massachusetts, named after the place they had just left. The Champion family genealogy was published by Trowbridge (from the

press of Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor), at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1891. This book records that the grandfather of Mr. Beals' mother, Captain Roswell Champion, was born February 19, 1766, and married Jemima Mather, daughter of John and Mercy (Higgins) Mather, and said to have been a relative of Cotton Mather, the noted pioneer New England preacher. The Higgins genealogy, giving the descent from Richard Higgins and published in 1918, at Worcester, Massachusetts, for Mrs. Katharine Chapin Higgins, shows that Mercy Higgins Mather was the daughter of Joseph Higgins and Mercy (Remick) Mather. Joseph Higgins was born October 1, 1690, and died at Lyme, Connecticut, December 21, 1783; he was a son of Joseph Higgins, who was born in 1667 and died in 1729. The elder Joseph Higgins was in turn a son of Jonathan Higgins, who was born in July, 1637, at Plymouth, Massachusetts, and died after 1721; he married Elizabeth Rogers at Eastham, Massachusetts, January 9, 1660-61. Elizabeth Rogers was born September 29, 1639, at Duxbury, Massachusetts, and died about 1678 at Eastham; she was a daughter of Joseph and Hannah Rogers, of Eastham and Plymouth. Jonathan Rogers was married (second) to Hannah Rogers, a sister of his first wife, at a date not disclosed in the records. The Rogers sisters were granddaughters of Thomas Rogers, who, with his son Joseph, then a boy, was a passenger on the "Mayflower" in 1620.

Mr. Beals attended the New York public schools until he was fifteen, then entered Ilion Academy, Herkimer County, until he was eighteen, then matriculated at the College of the City of New York, from which institution he was graduated in 1889 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In December of that year he entered upon the practice of his profession in New York. In 1891 he formed a partnership with Douglas Nicholson as Beals and Nicholson, and this firm has maintained an unbroken existence since; its specialty has been the organization of corporations and the care of estates. The offices of the firm are at No. 1 Madison Avenue, in the Metropolitan Tower.

Mr. Beals was one of the founders of The Bank of Washington Heights, which now has three branches. For twenty-five years he was its first vice-president, and on January 1, 1927, was elevated to the presidency. For twenty-two years he has been president of the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association, and his work for this organization recently led to his selection as honorary president for life. This is the next to the largest and one of the oldest taxpayers' associations in the city. In the old days when Washington Heights was a village far off by itself, with very limited transportation facilities, Mr. Beals joined with a group of neighbors and demanded improvements. The association grew in numbers and influence until it was able to obtain the extension or improvement of subways and of Riverside Drive north of Grant's Tomb. In many other directions it performed helpful services for the residents.

Mr. Beals is an officer and a director of numerous corporations, among which are the Seminole Fruit & Land Company; Scott & Bowne; and The Bank of Washington Heights. His professional connections include membership in the Bar Association of the City of New York and of the American Bar Association; he is vice-president of the Alumni Association of the Law Department of the College of the City of New Lork. He is a member

of the Riding Club and the St. Nicholas Club of New York City, and of the Manursing Island Club of Rye, Westchester County, New York. He is fond of horseback riding, and also fond of golf, as is evidenced by the fact that he holds a life-membership in the Sea View Golf Club of Absecon, New Jersey.

Mr. Beals was married April 11, 1893, at New York, to Mary H. Nicholson, daughter of George Blunt Nicholson, a broker, who died in 1907; she died in 1922. Three children were born of this union: 1. John D. Beals, Jr., a graduate of the Academic and Law departments of Columbia University, now a member of the law-firm of Beals and Nicholson. 2. Donald Marcy Beals, a student at Harvard University. 3. Helen Beals, a graduate of Miss Bennet's School, Millbrook, Dutchess County, New York.

HESS, Samuel, D.D.S., M.D.,

Ranking Dental Surgeon, Lecturer.

From father to son there descended the professional mantle of Doctor of Dental Surgery, which Dr. Samuel Hess, who is also entitled to use the title, Doctor of Medicine, has been practicing in New York City for forty years approximately, and with mounting success. He holds rank as one of the skillful practitioners in the metropolis, and numbers among his patients members of some of the most prominent families of the New York area. He has contributed a number of articles, timely and progressive, to the literature of his profession, and has been of constructive service to his brethren in dental and medical bodies through his lectures given before their organizations, and by his teaching of advanced surgery at clinics conducted under the auspices of dental associations. He has given service of signal value to the State of New York as a member of the Board of Dental Examiners. In a larger sphere and through greater opportunities, he has successfully emulated his father, who was a dentist of recognized ability.

Bernard Hess, father of Dr. Samuel Hess, came from Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, when he was eighteen years of age, and settled in Cuthbert, Georgia. Subsequently, he came to New York City, entered the New York College of Dentistry, from which he was graduated in the class of 1871, and then entered practice in New York City, where he became very well and favorably known. He was the recipient of the honor of membership with the title of Master of Frei Deutscher Hochslift, in Frankfort-on-the-Main, which was much coveted by those of the profession. During the Civil War he served in the Confederate Army, and for his bravery and efficiency was awarded the Cross of Honor. He died in 1900, aged sixty-six years. He married Bertha Fuld.

Dr. Samuel Hess, son of Dr. Bernard and Bertha (Fuld) Hess, was born in New York City in 1869. Following his elementary and preparatory training, he entered the College of the City of New York, from which he was graduated, and then took the course at Packard's Business College, New York City. Next entering the New York University College of Dentistry, he received his degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery on his graduation in 1888. Desiring to become thoroughly furnished as to knowledge of the human body, its functions and treatment of its diseases, he went to the University of Wisconsin, where he took the full medical course, and was graduated with the degree of Medical Doctor in the class of 1896.

Dr. Hess' entrance into practice in New York City marked the beginning of a career in dental surgery, aided by the practice of medicine whenever required, which almost from its inception has been noted for the adoption of means and methods which constituted a distinct advance in the professional school, while he has ever been known to be safely and soundly grounded in the fundamental teachings and practice of dentistry. It was confidently to be expected, therefore, that he would draw to his offices a very select and yet numerous patronage. It was not long before his name was brought prominently before the appointing power of the State, and he was made a member of the New York State Board of Dental Examiners, being also elected a Fellow of the New York Academy of Dentistry. He was the grand master of The Sigma Epsilon Delta Fraternity of New York, a dental fraternity having branches in both of the New York dental colleges. From these steps he went rapidly forward, attaining more than local distinction as a practitioner, and ere long came to be recognized as an authority on dental subjects and as an exponent of new departures in the science. His papers and monographs, appearing in dental journals, were given a cordial reception and wide reading by the fraternity. Approval also was a happy result of his teaching at dental clinics and of his lectures before various dental and medical organizations.

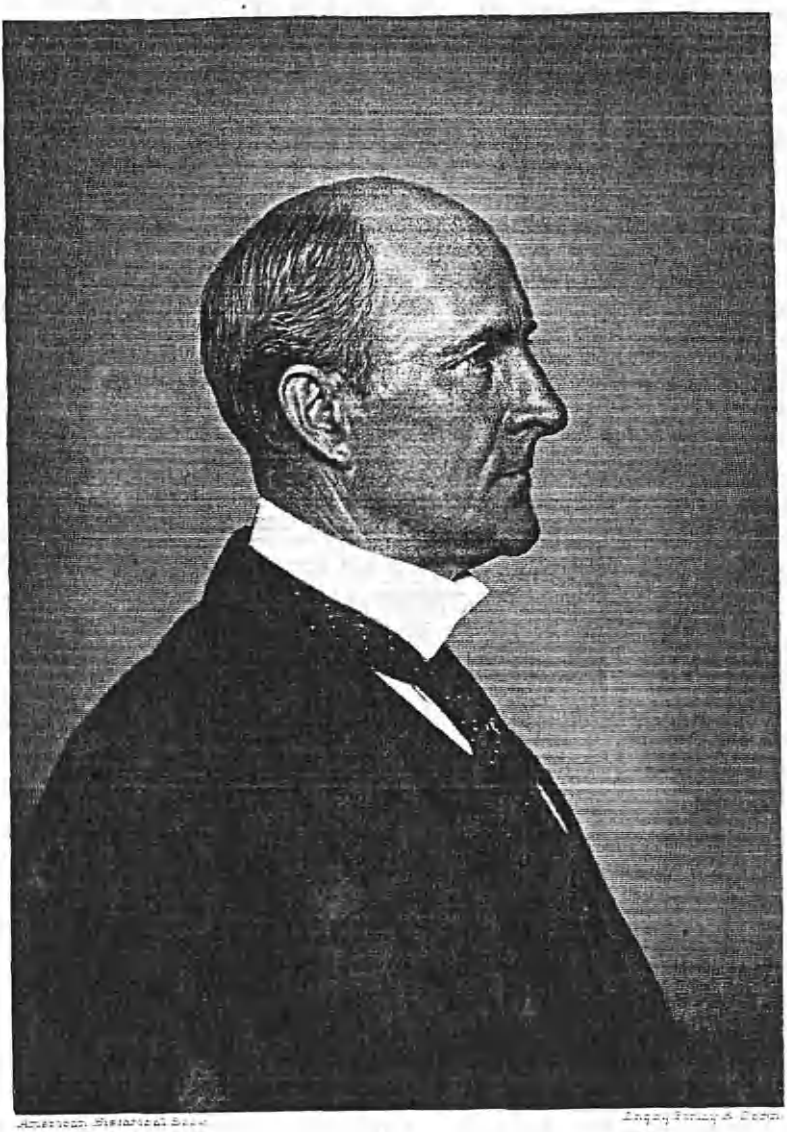
During the World War Dr. Hess performed a valued service for the United States Government in his preparative work for soldiers about to go to the seat of war. For his very able and patriotic efforts in this respect he received the special commendation of the government. He enjoys high standing in the leading bodies of his profession, being a member of the American Dental Association, the New York State Dental Society, and the New York City Dental Society. He is a member also of the Metropolis Club. He is an ardent golfer, finding much recreation and pleasure on the links, and is also fond of the chase, rifle or gun in hand, behind a good dog.

Dr. Hess married, in 1903, in New York City, Helen Scholer, daughter of Samuel Scholer, now deceased, who was a well-known dry goods merchant in Baltimore, Maryland. They have a son, Bernard R. Hess, a manufacturing executive, who married Rhea Abrahams.

QUINN, John,

Lawyer, Art Connoisseur.

There are four sources from which the biographer of John Quinn draws the facts which comprise the absorbingly interesting story of his life—the annals of the New York bar, at which he was a conspicuously able figure; the field of modern art, of which he was a vigorous proponent and a discriminating expert; the history of notable collections of books and manuscripts and the activities of prominent bibliophiles; and last, but by no means least, the written and spoken words of those who stood in the relationships of friends and associates. It is not unusual for successful Americans to turn to the collection of books and pictures upon which centuries have placed the hall-mark of authentic and almost fabulous value, but it is distinctly out of the ordinary for a man, while giving himself with enthusiasm and energy to his profession, to seek out and patronize with liberal support artists and authors whose hour had not yet come but in whom he had recognized the pure flame of genius



John Quinn

This is one phase of the life-work of John Quinn, which is outlined below, a life-work which brought him professional eminence, high recognition as an expert in art, honors from official bodies in his own land and the decoration of the Legion of Honor from the French Government, and the deep affection and the sincere esteem of a wide circle of friends.

John Quinn was born April 24, 1870, at Tiffin, Ohio, the son of James W. and Mary (Quinlan) Quinn. On both sides of the house he was of Irish extraction. He studied one year at the University of Michigan. In 1890 he became secretary to Charles Foster, Secretary of the Treasury in the Harrison cabinet, and served until 1893, in which year he also received his degree as Bachelor of Laws from Georgetown University. He took his law degree in 1895 from Harvard. From 1895 to 1900 he was associated with Benjamin F. Tracy in the practice of law at New York City, then for six years he was a member of the law firm of Alexander & Colby. Since 1906 he had been the head of his own firm, and appeared as counsel for the National Bank of Commerce and such individuals as Thomas F. Ryan. In 1908 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Denver, which nominated William J. Bryan against William H. Taft, and to the convention at Baltimore, in 1912, which nominated Woodrow Wilson to oppose Mr. Taft and Theodore Roosevelt. He was one of the organizers of the International Exhibition of Modern Art in New York in 1913, having first taken an active interest in art shortly after he had finished at Harvard. For his strong support of the Allies in the World War he was appointed a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1918. In 1920 and 1921 he won cases in the United States Supreme Court asserting the constitutionality of the Trading with the Enemy Act and the seizure of alien-owned property in the United States during the World War. During the war he invoked newspaper publicity to break up the practice of banks in honoring German orders from South American countries and other neutral States while the United States was at war with Germany. Most of his practice was in the field of banking law. He was keenly interested in precedents, especially in setting them, and he often took, without compensation, cases which involved unique points at law. He appeared in a number of cases involving the freedom of the press, and often took the part of obscure artists who found themselves in legal difficulties. He was instrumental in repealing the duty on all modern works of art, and thus gave a great stimulus to contemporary art. In 1923 he defended a French artist, George J. Demotte, charged with faking. He had gathered evidence to prove that his client was the victim of a conspiring rival, and the case was soon to be called when Demotte died while on a hunting trip in France.

Mr. Quinn's greatest work probably consisted in rewarding obscure genius. He possessed the rare faculty of anticipating literary and artistic success, so he bought liberally of the paintings and manuscripts of men who later became famous. One of these men was Joseph Conrad. The story is told that Conrad once started to burn his unpublished manuscripts, but was dissuaded by his wife, who asserted they might some day prove valuable. John Quinn came along and offered the author such a tempting price that he parted with all his manuscripts, and they were put in the treasure trove of art and literary things possessed

by the collector at New York. Mr. Quinn had gathered so many paintings, books, manuscripts and curios from all parts of the world that when he moved from his apartment he was obliged to sacrifice either his library or his art specimens and he chose to part with the former. The auction was held at the Anderson Galleries; the total was approximately $250,000; in one evening the Conrad manuscripts brought $110,000—"Victory" alone sold for $8,100. After the sale Mrs. Conrad wrote a letter to Mr. Quinn expressing her gratitude for the encouragement he had given her husband in his hour of need.

Mr. Quinn was the leading spirit in promoting the post-impressionist art exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1921, which caused such a storm in art circles. An anonymous circular denouncing the exhibition was called by Mr. Quinn "Ku Klux criticism."

Because of his Irish descent he was keenly interested in the affairs of the land of his forebears. He approved the Irish Free State as the best that could be had from England. For a long time he was a friend of Sir Roger Casement, but this friendship cooled when Sir Roger openly fought the British Government during the World War. On the Free State settlement he stood with George Russell and Sir Horace Plunkett. As a friend of W. B. Yeats, John M. Synge, Lady Gregory and others of the Abbey Theatre in Dublin, he resisted the attempts of disorderly groups to break up the performance of "The Playboy of the Western World" in New York, and later in Philadelphia, and not only appeared in a legal capacity for the company but enlisted the sympathy of Theodore Roosevelt. So great was his interest in Ireland that he published at New York a number of the Irish plays in limited editions that have become rare and valuable.

Mr. Quinn was first and last a modernist in art; he skipped over the impressionists almost entirely and lent his splendid support to the post-impressionist school. He had a particular love for the French School, and for a person to obtain a fair view of French art it was necessary to take a stroll through his galleries. He possessed some of the finest paintings of Seurat, Henri Rousseau, Picasso, Derain and Matisse, and was a great admirer of the sculpture of Brancusi. He was chiefly interested in old masters from the influence they exerted on modern art.

The clubs in which he held membership included the Harvard, Manhattan, Bankers', Mid-day, Sleepy Hollow Country, etc. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the New York County Lawyers' Association, the Contemporary Art Society, and the Société des Cent Bibliophiles. His appreciation of art and letters was such that he was often sought to write articles for magazines and reviews. He never married.

John Quinn died July 28, 1924, at New York, and was buried in the family lot at Fostoria, Ohio. George F. Parker, of New York City, an intimate friend and ardent admirer, paid him the following tribute in a letter to the "New York Times:"

As a close friend for many years of John Quinn, it does not seem to me either fair or proper to let him pass into that next and unknown world to which he has been summoned without a few words of goodbye in addition to the very generous estimates of his character and achievements given to the world through the newspapers. He had a right to a longer

stay on earth, where his work and talents fitted him for a later and supplementary career in capacities in which there was much need for his talents and his work.

Few men that I have come to know intimately through a fairly long life have had so many gifts or more high qualities of character than those which centered themselves in the human entity known here as John Quinn.

In the first place, he had an energy and independence seldom found working together in the same body governed by a single mind. When such a man comes into the world, finds himself in a given environment, without any artificial aid other than his own ability, industry, and tact, there is too much of a tendency to patronize him when, by the studious use of such qualities, he brings himself from what is said to be obscurity to a measure of success too often thought to be the reward of extraneous agencies, when, in truth, the intervention of these elements in such a life would be wholly foreign to its needs and to its possibilities....

He did his part in the routine work that fell to his lot, but this did not content him. He stood for great principles; he looked honestly after the interests of his clients. He was attached to the larger ideas that lay back of his country and his time, but he never forgot that the assertion of these, their energetic and intelligent pursuit, demanded more than a routine attachment....

Gifted with artistic tastes of high order, he was not satisfied to let them lie dormant, but was one of the most industrious and faithful of those who recognized here a painter, there a sculptor, or now a struggling author in just the way that each needed it and at the time it would be the most welcome....

It would lie outside the scope of the few words that I can ask to speak of the Quinn charm to tell of his unusual social qualities, to emphasize the sense of loss which his friends feel when they realize that just as they were anticipating for the future the indefinite continuance of that post which had rendered him so dear to them, he had been called away from them when his usefulness was at its highest. Cruel as such a fate is, it seems to be one of the world's decrees, but it will be many a day before John Quinn will be forgotten or his memory slighted by those privileged to know and love him.

The New York "Sun" commented editorially as follows on his passing:

John Quinn was probably the most courageous patron of the arts of his time. It was not his way to wait until men's reputations were made before buying their work. He bought the pictures, sculptures and manuscripts of men whose names, when he made the venture, were known to but few, but whose eminence is now disputed. What was caviare to the general was sure to please John Quinn, provided it had in it the substance of genius.

Mr. Quinn died at the early age of fifty-four, leaving as survivors a sister, Mrs. William V. (Julia) Anderson, of New York, and her daughter, Mary Anderson, and another sister, Clara Quinn, who has devoted herself to religious work as Sister St. Paul of the Ursuline Order; but even though he might have been spared many more years, his earthly accomplishments were sufficient to engrave his name indelibly on the hearts of thousands of admirers.

LEE, Dr. Elmer,

Physician, Author, Editor.

The "ounce of prevention" spoken of in the lay cure for disease is to be found in proper diet and hygiene, according to Dr. Elmer Lee, of New York, who is in the midst of a campaign to raise $1,000,000 for a School of Health. His purpose is to educate the public "in natural living and prevention of disease, to give greater charm to human life by freeing it from the liability of disease."

At seventy Dr. Lee is the picture of health and bodily strength, and he expects to round out the century mark by his simple formula for keeping well and fit. For a number of years he was a jack-at-all-trades: He taught in the St. Louis public schools, became a newspa-

per reporter, and finally a doctor; in deals in stocks he lost all his money, and was hard pressed for money for a few years, but unlike Ponce deLeon, he discovered the Fountain of Perpetual Youth. With a great deal of red ink on the debit side of his ledger, he worked hard and made up his losses; today he is independent, healthy and contented, and anxious to tell his brethren how they may go and do likewise. His secret is to eat of a diet of raw vegetable food, a formula, by the way, that is championed by a number of authorities, including, among women Mrs. John B. Henderson, of Henderson Castle, Washington, District of Columbia, the author of a book on the subject.

While Dr. Lee's contemporaries of the medical profession who cling to a different creed carry instrument cases full of costly instruments (and usually a generous supply of pills), Dr. Lee's probe, forceps and other devices number ten and are the fingers of his two hands, while his pharmacopeia are the foods of the vegetable kingdom. According to his views, doctors are a sort of necessary evil, and are called into existence by the innate folly of man, who is so improvident of his health as to fall into the misery whence he must be periodically extricated. The philosophy of Dr. Lee was expressed by Sir Francis Bacon in his "Essay on the Regimen of Health":

> There is a wisdom in this beyond the rules of physic. A man's own observation, what he finds good of and what he finds hurt of, is the best physic to preserve health.

Even the Shakespearian character of Macbeth dismisses the subject with a gesture of disdain, for he says:

> Throw physic to the dogs; I'll none of it!

It is patent that some of Dr. Lee's brethren of the medical profession do not share his views, else there would soon be many like him, prescribing the prescriptions for natural foods and so standardizing the humans into a race of healthier and longer-lived beings.

Dr. Elmer Lee was born March 12, 1856, at Piqua, Ohio, the son of Jonathan L. and Nancy Perry (Gartley) Lee. His father was a manufacturer of pumps and windmill engines. The earliest American paternal ancestor was William Lee, a native of England, who settled in Maryland in 1776.

Dr. Lee was educated in the public schools, Ohio Wesleyan University, Washington University, St. Louis University, and took post-graduate courses in France, Germany and Russia. He started teaching school at St. Louis in 1877, became a newspaper writer, a City Hospital interne, and surgeon of the Santa Fé Railroad; section chairman of the American Medical Association; and vice-president of the American Academy of Medicine. For a brief time in 1898, during the Spanish-American War, he served as acting assistant surgeon at Montauk Point, Long Island, New York. He is the author of a work on health culture, and since 1911 has been editor of the "Health Culture Magazine." He has held membership in the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Medicine, the St. Louis County Medical Society, the Chicago County Medical Society, the New York County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, and is a member of the Medical Association of Greater New York. He has never held political office or joined any church or club. Walking and hill climbing, taken with his diet of raw vegetables, raw fruit, nuts, and water, serve to keep

him in good condition. He is opposed on principle to vaccination and vivisection. In describing his experiences and suggesting a remedy for every-day ills, Dr. Lee contributes this illuminating paragraph:

I went broke in business stocks, failed to marry, made up losses, discovered that a diet of raw vegetable food was the preventive and cure for disease, that medical research had no finality, that disease was a result of a wrong diet and errors of hygiene.

ELLIS, George Williams,

Lawyer.

A native of Vermont and on both sides of his family a member of old and prominent New England families, Mr. Ellis has been a resident of New York City for almost six decades and for most of this time has been engaged in the practice of law there, ever since he completed his legal education and was admitted to the New York bar in 1870. With the exception of a few years his offices have always been located on the site of the building, which contains his offices in 1926, No. 149 Broadway, though, of course, in earlier years this site was not occupied by its present magnificent office building. As a lawyer, Mr. Ellis has not only achieved great success and built up a large and important practice, but he has also gained to an unusual degree the respect of his fellow-lawyers and of the members of the bench. His high standing within his profession is the result of his great legal learning and experience, his integrity and courtesy, and his many fine qualities of the heart and mind. In many other directions, too, he has taken an active and useful part in the life of the community, of which he has been a member for so many years, and his interests cover an unusually wide range, including history, art, political and social sciences, economics and religion.

George Williams Ellis was born in Fair Haven, Vermont, November 27, 1848, a son of Zenas Clark and Sarah Bowman (Dyer) Ellis. His father, who was born July 25, 1820, and died in 1883, was a prominent and successful banker and very active in the public affairs and the religious life of his community. During the Civil War he devoted most of his time to voluntary service in connection with the raising of troops, which work he carried on with such success that his town's quota was filled entirely without recourse to the draft, from the beginning to the end of the war.

Mr. Ellis was educated in various private and public schools until 1861, in which latter year he attended Castleton Seminary. In 1864 he graduated from Rutland High School, after which he became a student at Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont, from which he graduated in 1868 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then took up the study of law at the Law School of Columbia University, where he completed his course in 1870, receiving at that time the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The next four years he spent as a clerk and law student in the offices of ex-judges, John W. Edmonds, Theron R. Strong and Charles Tracy, all of whom were prominent lawyers of that period. It was there that he laid the foundations of his extensive knowledge of the law, for which he has always been known. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar and in the same year he engaged in the practice of law in New York City, in which he is still engaged at the present time, more than half a century later. For the first six years he was associated with John S. Lawrence, this association con-

tinuing until 1880, the year of his associate's death. Since then Mr. Ellis has carried on his extensive practice alone. His practice is of a general nature, and during the many years of his professional activities it has grown to large proportions and includes many important interests. Mr. Ellis is a member of the several associations devoted entirely to the interests of his profession, the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the New York County Lawyers' Association, and the New York Law Institute. He is also a member of the American Geographical Society; the New York City and the New York State Historical societies; the Metropolitan Museum of Art; the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, of Philadelphia; the Academy of Political Science, Columbia University, New York City; the American Economic Association; the Royal Economic Society of London, England, and the American Political Science Association. His clubs include the New York City Church Club, the University Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity, the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, the Economic Club, the Lake George Association and the New England Society.

Mr. Ellis is not married and makes his home in New York City.

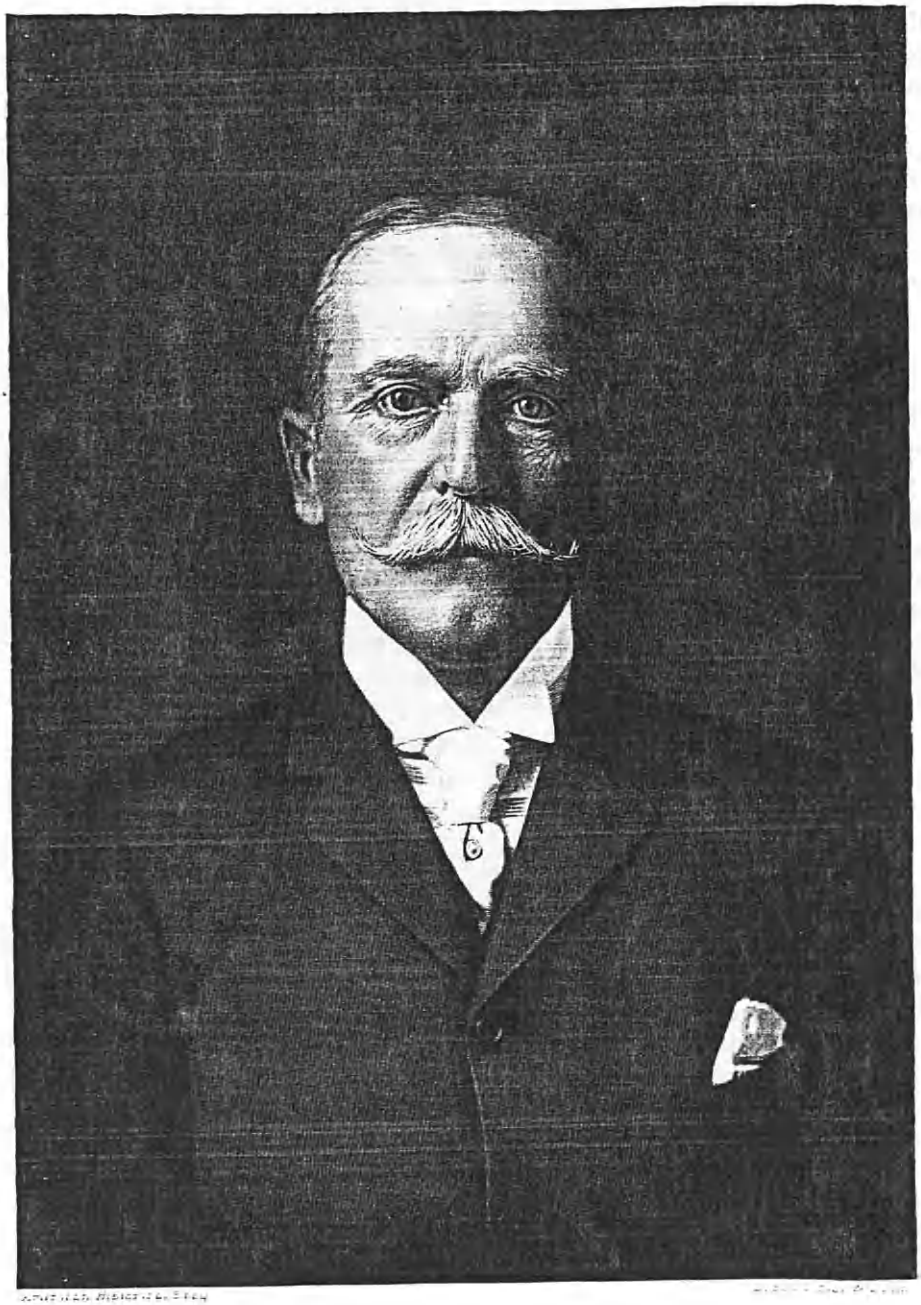
BOSSOM, Alfred Charles,

Architect.

As a member of a profession of great importance in the building of a city and country, Mr. Bossom has earned a position of front rank among the members in the architectural field. Having achieved substantial and distinguished success in his work, in result of which he can point to many buildings throughout these United States as witnesses of his craftsmanship, to valuable construction of industrial villages during the World War period and to the restoration of various historical centers, Mr. Bossom is the founder of numerous prizes and medals in the schools of New York City, and many scholarships for the advancement of architectural studies.

Alfred Charles Bossom was born in London, England, October 16, 1881, a son of Alfred Henry and Amelia Jane (Hammond) Bossom. Deciding early to follow the career of architecture, Mr. Bossom went to the Polytechnic Architectural School, and later attended the Architectural School of the Royal Academy of Arts, where he was a prize winner and medalist; he was awarded three scholarships. Coming to New York in 1903, he has been identified in architectural work, in which he has specialized in bank buildings and large operations. Among some of the important structures with which he has been associated as architect are the Seaboard National Bank, the National Bank of Commerce, of New York City, the First National Bank of Jersey City, New Jersey, the First National Bank of Richmond, Virginia, the Magnolia Building, Dallas, Texas, the Liberty Bank Building, Buffalo, New York, the Petroleum Building, Houston, Texas, and the American Exchange Bank at Dallas, Texas. In 1908, he undertook the restoration of Fort Ticonderoga, and during 1916-1918, he planned industrial villages for the United States Shipping Board, as supervisor of Architects for the Shipping Board.

Mr. Bossom has been active in the promotion of the study and development of purely American architecture, and is the



Saml. W. Fairchild

founder of the Alfred C. Bossom Traveling Scholarships, given to bring British students to America annually for six months' travel throughout the United States to study architectural economics. He has also founded the "Coöperative in Government" medals and prizes to encourage the study of civics in the New York high schools and elsewhere. He is the organizer of competition and the donor of awards for the "Coöperation in Art" to demonstrate the existence of North American Native culture, and the sponsor of the Bossom Lectures and scholarships to promote the investigation and expansion of new processes in building. Mr. Bossom was for some time editor of the New Building and Equipment section of the "American Bankers' Association Journal." He is also the author of "An Architectural Pilgrimage in Old Mexico." He has been treasurer of the Architectural League of New York, and a member of the Architectural Association of London, the St. George's Society, and the Chambers of Commecre of New York City, Jersey City and Dallas, Texas. During 1920 to 1923 he was secretary of the American Baltic League, and from 1919 to 1921 was chairman of the executive committee of the Mid-European Association. In 1923, Mr. Bossom was elected a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and is a corresponding member of the Central Association of Austrian Architects. He has also been awarded the Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France. His fraternal affiliation is with the local lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons. He is likewise a member of the Pilgrims Club, the Riding Club, the Apawamis Club, the British Schools, and the Universities Club. In politics he is an Independent, and his religious belief is with the Church of England. In his moments of leisure, Mr. Bossom finds his recreation in research and politics.

Mr. Bossom married, in New York, in 1910, Emily Bayne, a daughter of Samuel Bayne, the president of the Seaboard National Bank, of New York. They are the parents of the following children: Bruce, Clive, and Doric.

FAIRCHILD, Samuel William, Ph.G., Ph.M., Sc.M.,

Manufacturing Chemist and Publicist.

Of New England birth and descended from early English settlers in America during the seventeenth century, Samuel William Fairchild, financial and general business manager of the firm of Fairchild Brothers & Foster in the city of New York, is a distinguished member of a long established and honorable historic family. He traces his ancestry to Scotch origin, where the name appeared as "Fairbairn," being changed to its present form when the family established itself in England. "Bairn" is the Scotch equivalent of "child." The first American progenitor was Thomas Fairchild, who crossed the Atlantic in a sailing vessel in the year 1632, from his home near Bradford, England, landing in Massachusetts. He made his way as one of the first settlers of Stratford, Connecticut, and became one of the influential and prominent members of the community. He was selected as the first magistrate in the township, and in 1659 he was honored by the general court with the prefix "Mr." before his name. His son, Samuel, born August 31, 1640, was the first white child born in Stratford Township. Of such lineage is Mr. Fairchild, whose fine native intelligence, sagacity, keen intuitions and high ideals have won for him

the esteem and regard of his associates and his friends in his every walk of life.

Samuel William Fairchild was born at Stratford, Connecticut, August 22, 1852, a son of Thomas Benjamin and Susan Ann (Fairchild) Fairchild. His father was a distinguished and well-known merchant of his native town and was born in the year 1826, a direct descendant of Thomas as above, and died in 1897. The mother, too, traced her descent in a direct line to Thomas Elwood, a patriot and lieutenant under John Paul Jones. Mr. Fairchild received a liberal education with early training in the private schools and academies at Stratford, and thereafter at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, where he studied pharmacy for four years under the preceptorship of Alfred B. Taylor, president of the American Pharmacological Association and chairman of the committee on the revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia. Upon the completion of his courses he was duly graduated with the class of 1873 and received his degree of Graduate in Pharmacy. Shortly thereafter he entered the employ of Caswell, Hazard and Company of New York, and then became a traveling salesman for McKesson & Robbins, wholesale druggists. Devoting his wholehearted energies to mastering the business in which he was engaged, Mr. Fairchild soon became thoroughly familiar with the various branches of the business and in 1878, with his brother, Benjamin T. Fairchild, formed the firm of Fairchild Brothers in the retail drug business at No. 60 Fulton Street. A little later, the company began to specialize in the preparation and development of products of the digestive enzymes. Mr. Fairchild became the financial and general business manager of the concern and has continued to guide the business methods and policies of his company to expanding and increasing prosperity and under his skillful and diligent supervision the firm has become a potent factor in the trade. In 1881, Macomb G. Foster was admitted as a partner, and the style of the company was changed to its present form of Fairchild Brothers & Foster.

Of a wide variety of interests, zealous and resourceful in promoting any cause that appeals to him as contributing to the general welfare, his special activities in civic, social, educational and patriotic as well as in his commercial movements are notable. Although he is singularly punctual and faithful in his daily work, and the attention he gives to all the affairs of the firm, Mr. Fairchild has found the time and energy to participate with marked influence in the numerous projects for community enhancement and civic significance. He was instrumental in creating a new era for pharmaceutical education in the city of New York, and served as president of the College of Pharmacy of New York during the most progressive period of its history, from 1890 until 1896, at which time it was largely due to his efforts that the new building in West 68th Street, New York, was erected. In 1904, he founded the Fairchild Scholarship for students in pharmacy in Great Britain and Ireland, and in 1915 established a similar scholarship for the students in America. The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science signally honored him with the highest degree within its gift in recognition of his inestimable services in pharmacy by conferring upon him the degree of Master in Pharmacy in 1908, and in 1911 Columbia University conferred the degree of Master of Science upon him. In 1893, Mr. Fairchild was appointed

Commissioner to represent the State of New York at the World's Columbian Exposition, and in 1909 was selected as member of the board of trustees of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission. He is a veteran of the famous Seventh Regiment, National Guard, of New York, which for many years held a most unique and interesting position in the social and military life of this city. During the World War, he was chairman of the special war committee of the Union League Club and was a member of the various Liberty Loan committees of the club. His services were highly valued and during the drive in 1918, he arranged and presided over eighteen meetings. He was likewise called upon in official capacities in behalf of the Red Cross Society and acted as chairman of the committee in charge of the campaigns carried on for that worthy cause. After the advent of the United States into the war, Mr. Fairchild was made a member of the several committees to receive and entertain distinguished visitors from Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and Japan. In grateful recognition of his valiant services during this period, he received from the French Government a decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor; King Albert of Belgium bestowed the Cross of Officer of Leopold II, and from Queen Elizabeth of Belgium he was decorated for his activities in organizing the Belgian Relief. He was likewise given the Golden Cross of Chevalier of the Royal Battalion of George I from Greece upon the recommendation of the Minister of Greece to the United States during the premiership of Venizelos.

Recognized and appreciated for his marked gift of common sense and business ability, Mr. Fairchild was elected the first chairman of the Drug Trade Section of the Board of Trade and Transportation, and he also affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce of New York State, in which body he is a vice-president, as well as being chairman of the board of directors of the Bowery Savings Bank. His philanthropic enterprises are numerous and he is a generous supporter of all movements which are designed for the welfare of the community in the various fields of human endeavor. He is vice-president of the Sevilla Home for Children and the Permanent Relief War Fund for the Blind. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital. His favorite recreations are hunting, fishing, floriculture. He is an instinctive and cultivated lover of nature and this, as much as his love of sport, has led him to the woods and lakes and fields, and this also implies what is perfectly true in his nature, the love of the flower and of natural beauty and of the beauty which finds its expression in art. He was a founder and one of the incorporators of the Bronx Botanical Gardens and is a member of the Museum of Art. Among the clubs which number him on the membership rolls are: the Union League, of which he was president from 1911 until 1915, the Princess Anne Club of Virginia, of which he is president, the Virginia Club of Norfolk, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C., and of New York City, the Devonshire Club of England, L'Union Interalliee of Paris, the Franco-American Society, of which he is a member of the board of directors and the French Institute of the United States, in which he is a vice-president. Mr. Fairchild is also a prominent member of the Bankers' Club of New York, in which he is a member of the board of governors; the Travellers, Sons of the American

Revolution, and a "Pilgrim" member of the New England Society. His religious belief is with the Episcopal faith, and he is a member of the board of vestrymen of the St. Thomas Church of that denomination in New York City.

He married, at Fordham, New York, October 17, 1877, Emily Justine Tappen, a daughter of Judge Abraham B. Tappen of Fordham, who was a noted jurist of the Supreme Court in the city of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild are the parents of the following children: 1. Edith Elwood, married to William Kirkland. 2. Grace Elsie, married to Henry W. Butler. 3. Benjamin Tappen, a graduate of Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University. 4. Emily Constance, wife of Byron A. Long. 5. William Samuel.

ROWE, Henry Woodbury,

Architect.

Throughout the series of architectural creations that have come from the workshop of Henry Woodbury Rowe, the prevailing features are of that type that adds to the substance and the attractiveness of neighborhoods, urban or rural, his interest in his profession having worked out for him a place of leadership and achievement in New England, where his activities have been centered from the beginning of his career. Mr. Rowe, whose residence is in Greenwich, Connecticut, is a descendant of early comers to America, and of those who on the various outstanding occasions of National defense, as well as in all the leading professions, have maintained their standards of excellence. His lineage from the first-comer of the paternal name is as follows:

(I) Sherburne Rowe, who died in 1792, was one of the founders of Candia, New Hampshire; he married, in 1764, Sarah, surname unknown, who died in 1804.

(II) Sherburne Rowe, son of Sherburne and Sarah Rowe, was born in 1776, and died in 1820; he married, in 1804, Sally Blake, who was born in 1787, and died in 1867, daughter of Jeremiah (5) and Sally (Prescott) Blake.

(III) George Ransom Rowe, son of Sherburne and Sally (Blake) Rowe, was born in 1817, and died in 1874; he married, in 1844, Josephine C. Woodbury, who was born in 1825, and died in 1878, her line being Nathan (4), John (5), Nathan (6), Nathan (7), Humphrey (8), Humphrey (9), John (10).

(IV) Walter Ransom Rowe, son of George Ransom and Josephine C. (Woodbury) Rowe, was born in July, 1850, in Lowell, Massachusetts, and died in 1919; he engaged in the insurance business. He married Phyana Dewey Hulbert, who was born in 1848. (See Dewey VI.)

(V) Henry Woodbury Rowe, son of Walter Ransom and Phyana (Hulbert) Rowe, was born March 4, 1880, in Lawrence, Massachusetts, where he attended the public and high schools. He matriculated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was graduated in May, 1904, with his degrees of Bachelor of Science and Master of Science; and in that year he established himself in his profession of architect. His professional affiliations are those of the Architectural League and the American Federation of Arts; and he is also a member of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, and of the Greenwich Polo Club.

Mr. Rowe married, April 8, 1908, at Yonkers, New York, Madeleine Alden Kingman. (See Kingman VIII.) The children of Henry Woodbury and Madeleine Alden (Kingman) Rowe: 1. Walter Kingman, born April 25, 1911, at

Hastings, New York. 2. Priscilla Alden, born August 7, 1919, at Greenwich, Connecticut. 3. Jonathan Edwards, born July 18, 1921, at Greenwich.

(The Dewey Line).

(I) Thomas Dewey, who died in 1648, came from England to Dorchester, Massachusetts, about 1633; he was a freeman in 1634; and settling at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1635, he was cornet of the troop. He married, in 1638-39, Frances, widow of Joseph Clark.

(II) Jedediah Dewey, son of Thomas and Frances (Clark) Dewey, was born in 1647, and died in 1718; he married Sarah Orton.

(III) Jedediah Dewey, son of Jedediah and Sarah (Orton) Dewey, was born in 1676, and died in 1728; he married Rebecca Williams.

(IV) Rev. Jedediah Dewey, son of Jedediah and Rebecca (Williams) Dewey, was born in 1714.

(V) Phyana Dewey, daughter of Rev. Jedediah Dewey, was born in 1775; she married Joseph Clark Hulbert.

(VI) Joseph D. Hulbert, son of Joseph Clark and Phyana (Dewey) Hulbert, was born in 1809; he married Lucinda Hall, who was descended through Rev. Jonathan Edwards, from William Edwards, of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1639. Their daughter, Phyana Dewey, married Walter Ransom Rowe. (See Rowe IV.)

(The Kingman Line).

(I) Henry Kingman, who was born in 1592, and died in 1666, came from England in 1630, and settled at Weymouth, Massachusetts; he was a Deputy to the General Court; he married Joanna, surname unknown.

(II) John Kingman, son of Henry and Joanna Kingman, married Elizabeth, surname unknown.

(III) Henry Kingman, son of John and Elizabeth Kingman, married Bethiah Howard.

(IV) Henry Kingman, son of Henry and Bethiah (Howard) Kingman, married Mary Allen.

(V) Matthew Kingman, son of Henry and Mary (Allen) Kingman, married Jane Packard.

(VI) Abel Kingman was the son of Matthew and Jane (Packard) Kingman.

(VII) Dr. Abel Willard Kingman, son of Abel Kingman, married Clarissa Alden: William (4), Samuel (5), Samuel (6), Joseph (7), Joseph (8), John (9).

(VIII) Barton Elliott Kingman, son of Dr. Abel Willard and Clarissa (Alden) Kingman, married Helen Lamper, and they were the parents of Madeleine Alden Kingman, who married Henry Woodbury Rowe. (See Rowe V.)

COLLETTI-REINA, Marie (Goldman), M. D.,

Physician and Writer.

The cause of the advancement of woman is being served with intelligence and loyalty by such notable women as Dr. Marie Colletti-Reina, of New York City, who ministers to both body and spirit. A graduate physician, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, she specializes in treating the ailments of women and children. At the same time she gives subtler treatment to ills of the mind and heart, pouring out to her patients the sympathy and kindliness of her own generous nature and the constructive helpfulness of her own practical and fine mentality.

Dr. Marie Colletti-Reina is closely related to the late Jean Finot, who was

director and owner of "Revue de Revues," of Paris, France, now owned by Jean Finot's son, Louis Finot, the periodical now being called "Revue" of Paris.

Marie (Goldman) Colletti-Reina was born in Warsaw, Poland, in 1874, daughter of Adolf and Ida (Finot) Goldman. The father, a merchant, died there in 1915. The daughter received a comprehensive and thorough-going education, attending college in Warsaw and studying medicine in Paris, France, where she was graduated by the Medical Faculty, in 1899, presenting the thesis on "Confusion Mentale Chez les Hysteriques." She began the practice of her profession independently in New York City in 1903. For twenty-three years she has devoted her time and energies and heart and mind to bringing comfort and happiness to fellow-humans, particularly to women. She has a large and loyal clientele, and is able to effect cures, which seem remarkable, by virtue of her ability to win the entire confidence of her patients and their hearty coöperation.

Dr. Colletti-Reina is a member of the Democratic Club on Ninety-seventh Street, New York City. She has contributed to medical literature valuable treatises on the branch of the subject in which she is most interested and in which she has had so wide an experience. Her favorite form of recreation, however, is in writing non-medical literature. She has published some stirring dramas, with a strong emotional appeal, depicting men and women of lofty intellect and high ideals, zealous to be of real service to the advancement of human culture and enlightenment, disappointed with heart-breaking regularity by the inertness of the very people they seek to help. "Thoughts from the Heart" in four acts; "A Shattered Hope," soon to be staged; "Through Darkness to Darkness;" "The First Day of Happiness,"—these are some of her best compositions.

In New York City, in 1911, Marie Goldman married Ignatius Colletti-Reina, who is a practicing physician in New York City; he was graduated in Palermo, Italy, and has practiced in New York for thirty-four years. He is now fifty-five years old. He was born in Palermo, Italy. Her residence is at No. 698 West End Avenue, New York City.

ARCHIPENKO, Alexandre,

Artist.

Alexandre Archipenko was born May 30, 1887, at Kiev, capital of Ukraine, Russia. He started his education in the Gymnase in 1896, entering the Art School at Kiev, in 1902, to continue his education and the study of art. After finishing his studies in 1905, he moved to Moscow, where he took part in the exhibitions and executed several very important orders.

Being always attracted by the modern tendencies in art, Mr. Archipenko succeeded in going to Paris, in 1908, where he intended to continue his art studies in the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Finding that this school did not supply him with what he needed, he spent his time studying in the different museums in Paris where he found a great number of the masterpieces of the masters of the olden time as well as the Archaic masterpieces which became his real teachers. The influence of the Egyptian, Gothic and Byzantine styles can be seen in the first period of the Archipenko creation. It was not until later that the personality of Archipenko developed in a very marked manner. During his many ex-

hibitions in Paris his work was noticed by some of the most important art critics, not only from France but from other countries as well. Alexandre Archipenko exhibited in America at the International Exposition of Modern Arts in 1912. In that same year, a series of his exhibitions met with great success in Germany, Sweden, and Holland. It was also during that year that the Folkwang Museum at Hagen purchased five of his works. The large tour of his exhibition in Germany added to .the success attained through his original creation made Archipenko very popular in that country.

The artistic personality of Mr. Archipenko is remarkable because of its great variation of the different plastic problems that he has succeeded in solving in an original and perfect manner. This has placed him at the head of the movement of Modern Art. The influence of his style can easily be seen in the work of several artists of the new generation. The artistic originality of Mr. Archipenko consists also in the large variety of his artistic production which separates him from the artists who, after having found their style of work continue to produce the same thing. There is not to be found in the history of art, any artist who has attacked as many plastic problems as he.

During the war, he continued his research and his creation at Nice, and immediately after the war, organized a large tour of his exhibition in Europe. At Geneva, Zurich, Athens, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Rome as well as at the International Exposition of 1920 in Venice, in Berlin, Frankfurt, Mannheim, Hamburg, Leipzig, Hanover, London, etc., he gained great popularity. Twenty-two different museums have acquired a great many of his works. Some of the most important are to be found in the following museums and galleries: Stadtische Kunstahlle, Mannheim; Stadtisches Museum, Essen; Nationalgalerie, Berlin; Stadel Museum, Frankfurt; Osaka Museum, Japan; Staatsgalerie, Vienna; Booymans Museum, Rotterdam, etc. In 1921 his exhibition was shown in New York. In the same year he moved to Berlin where he started a school which met with great success. Five monographies appeared on the Archipenko production, one of which was written in five different languages.

Among the original ideas which he has so well expressed in painting and sculpture, sculpto-painting, which is a combination of painting and sculpture at the same time, is well known. These two are combined in an entirely new manner and do not, in any way, resemble colored sculpture such as Gothic or Egyptian art. Maurice Reinart, the French critic calls it, "the new light." The most remarkable realization of a modern conception is the movable painting which Archipenko invented. It is an apparatus so mechanically arranged that it changes the painting which appears on its surface and produces different movements on the picture. Archipenko drew his inspiration for this dynamic creation from the Theory of Relativity of Professor Einstein, and also from the atmosphere of the terrific tempo of New York life. Through this invention called, "Archipentura" the idea of dynamism is realized in a true fashion, and not merely theoretically as in futurism or cubism. This invention is a real union of forms and colors with time and space.

Archipenko's school in New York is meeting with as much success as in Paris and Berlin. This success is due to a

new pedagogical principle which he discovered. This new method of teaching facilitates and accelerates the study of art, and, at the same time, develops the personality of each student. Painting, sculpture, drawing, ceramic, mosaic, work in marble and wood, and the theory of art are taught in the school.

Archipenko arrived in New York in 1923. He chose that city as his residence where he continues to create. Among the portraits which Archipenko made in America, the most characteristic are those of Charles Evans Hughes, Senator Medill McCormick, and W. Mengelberg, leader of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. In 1926, Mr. Archipenko had a large show at the Sesqui-Centennial in Philadelphia where he was a member of the Jury of Awards.

Mr. Archipenko is the first member of his family to come to America. He is of Russian parentage. His father, Porfiri Archipenko, is a mechanical engineer who has long held the position of chief engineer at the University of Kiev. He has made several inventions in the heating field, as well as in the measuring and weighing of gas and along the line of electricity. The son believes that he inherited the spirit of invention from his father. His mother, Peraskovia Archipenko, born in Machora, lives in the State of Kiev, where she is engaged in agriculture.

Alexandre Archipenko married, in 1921, Angelica Schmitz, daughter of the celebrated architect, Bruno Schmitz, who built several monuments in America, among which The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, at Indianapolis, and the German House for the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, and many others. Her grandfather was the celebrated Italian painter and draughtsman, Bonaventura Gennelli.

KENYON, Dorothy, A.B., D.J.,

Attorney-at-Law.

The fight for recognition of woman's ability in the learned professions outside of teaching and in the fields of business and politics was begun within the memory of some now living. Universal ignorance, prejudice and inertia as old as the race had to be combatted and overcome. The struggle has been unceasing, and even yet opportunity has not established the habit of knocking at woman's door; but courageous souls in increasing numbers are waylaying opportunity and exacting as tribute recognition of woman's right to a place in the sun. Women of brilliant minds and scholarly attainments now adorn every field of peaceful human endeavor. Among these is Miss Dorothy Kenyon, who, as a lawyer, has added weighty evidence in support of the claims of her sex and at the same time has made an enviable reputation for herself.

Students of sociology are agreed that heredity and environment are important factors in determining the bent and native abilities of the individual. Miss Kenyon is fortunate in having a splendid ancestral background. On the paternal side, she is descended from Robert Kenyon, a sturdy Scot who settled in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1836, while her maternal ancestors were among the Colonial settlers of Boston and Gloucester, Massachusetts. Her father is a distinguished lawyer, and that fact, it is admitted, was not without influence when she made her choice of vocation. But she has won her spurs independently, by the force of her own industry, ambition, ability and achievements.

Miss Kenyon's first paternal American ancestor was Robert Kenyon, of the il-

lustrious Scotch family of that name, who settled in Hartford, Connecticut, about 1836. On the side of her mother, Minnie Wellington (Stanwood) Kenyon, she is descended from long-established forbears in this country who go back to early Colonial days in Gloucester and Boston, Massachusetts.

Her father, William Houston Kenyon, was born January 5, 1856, at Hartford, a son of Robert Kenyon, adverted to above, and Jean Borland (Houston) Kenyon. Mr. Kenyon attended the local grammar and high schools, and thereafter entered the College of the City of New York, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1876. He then matriculated at the Columbia University school of law and in 1879 successfully completed his courses and was granted the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Determined to further equip himself, he continued several years at the same institution, and in 1883 was awarded the degree of Master of Arts. Mr. Kenyon was admitted to the New York bar in 1880 and has since engaged continuously in his practice here, specializing in patent law, in which he is a recognized authority. From 1883 to 1886 he was a member of the law-firm of Browne, Witter & Kenyon; in 1886 the style was changed to Witter & Kenyon, and so continued until 1899, when he became senior partner of Kenyon & Kenyon. He has been active in civic affairs and prominently identified with the Republican Party. In 1897 he headed a committee of fifty-three who revolted against the New York City machine, and the effect of this protest was the establishment of the New York State Primary system through the passage of legislation at Albany, which was the first of its kind. He is the author of a book entitled "Design Patent Law," which has fixed his status as an attorney in this fascinating branch. He was elected as the first president of the New York Patent Law Association, and is a valued member of the American Patent Law Association, the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the Bar Association of the City of New York, and the New York County Lawyers' Association for the Advancement of Science. In club life he belongs to the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, which he joined at the College of the City of New York; the University Club, and the Engineers' Club. He married (first), in April, 1887, Minnie Wellington Stanwood, of Cincinnati, Ohio, whose ancestors, the Stanwoods, and the Wellingtons, were noted citizens and patriots during the Revolutionary period of our history. Their children were three: 1. Dorothy, of whom further. 2. Theodore Stanwood. 3. William Houston, Jr. Mrs. Kenyon died in June, 1905, and Mr. Kenyon married (second), in June, 1909, Lestra Kinney, of Xenia, Ohio.

Dorothy Kenyon was born in New York City, February 17, 1888. After having completed her elementary and high school courses she attended Smith College at Northampton, Massachusetts, from which institution she was duly graduated with the class of 1908. She presently entered the law school of New York University, and in 1917, shortly after the outbreak of the World War, was awarded the degree of Doctor Juris. In the same year she was qualified to practice in the State of New York by passing the customary examinations. Immediately thereafter, as if in answer to her prayer for a worth-while assignment or case, she became associated with the committee headed by Colonel Ed-

ward M. House, who, under appointment from President Woodrow Wilson, was engaged in collecting economic data for the Peace Commission. In 1918 Miss Kenyon received a call to Washington, and there engaged in research work with the War Labor Policies Board and the Department of Labor, relating to employment and labor conditions in the United States and Europe, under the chairmanship of Professor Felix Frankfurter. Miss Kenyon returned to New York in 1919 and became associated with the law-firm of Pitkin, Rosensohn & Henderson. Although a place awaited her in her father's office, she declined, saying she preferred to "stand on her own feet." Having developed quite a clientele, she established her own offices several years ago at No. 27 William Street, where she enjoys a private general practice of increasing proportions. For her war work she received the thanks of a grateful Government, and it is worthy of mention here as well that she assisted in an advisory capacity in the preparation of the brief which the Siamese Government presented to the Peace Commission at its sittings in Paris in 1919.

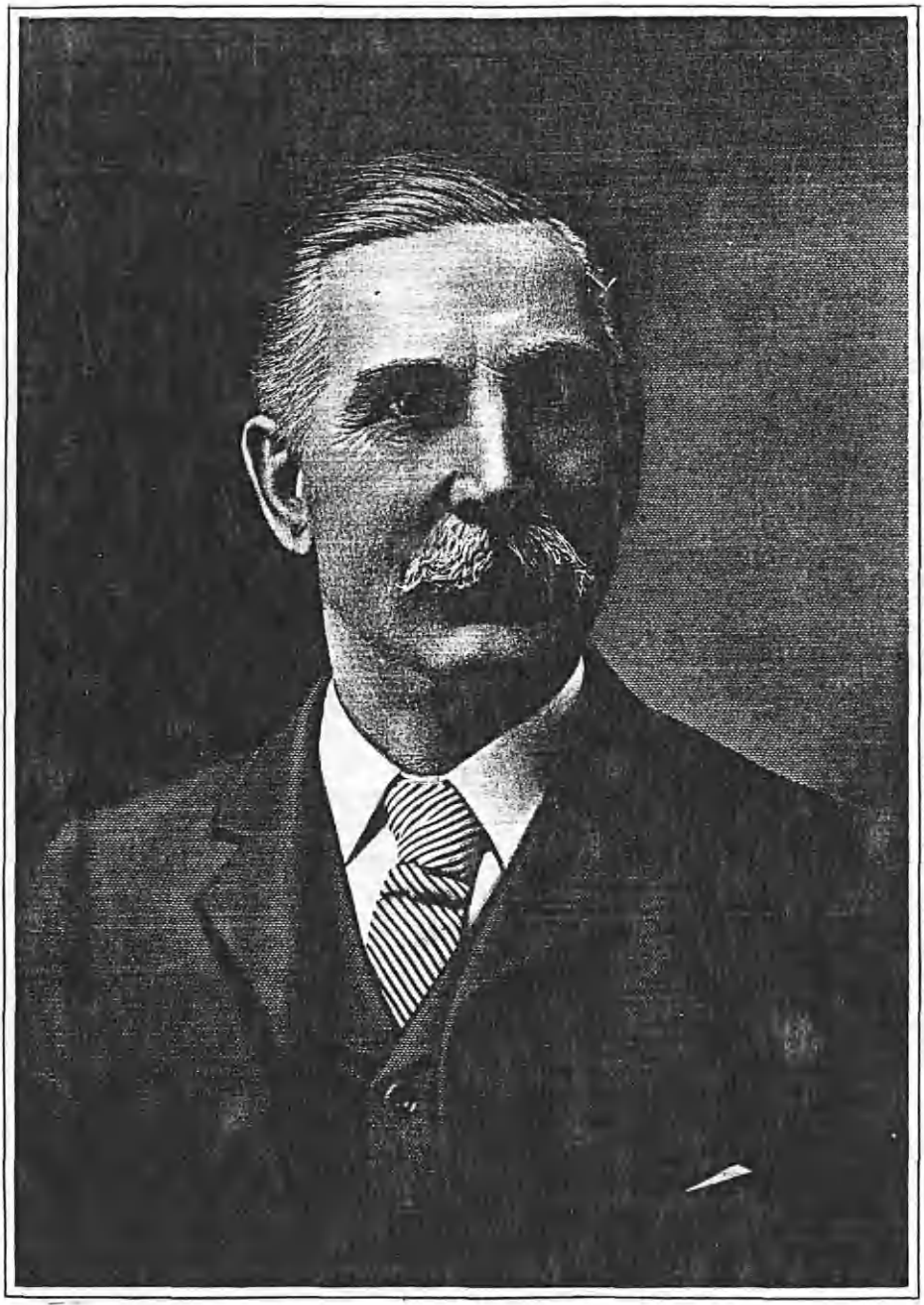
Miss Kenyon has specialized in corporation law, laws pertaining to women, to coöperatives, and to the use of injunctions in labor disputes. She has also been receiver in bankruptcy in the administration and distribution of bankrupts' estates. For three years she was secretary of the Board of Referees of the Cleveland Ladies' Garment Industry, which was created by Secretary Baker, with Judge Mack as chairman, and in which she did admirable work toward the equipable settlement of difficulties and differences. She is the author of a number of pertinent articles which have appeared in pamphlet form. She is a member of the Women's University Club, the Women's City Club, the Civic Club, of New York, the Smith College Club, and Phi Beta Kappa, which is made up of honor graduates of colleges. In professional circles she is a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, and the New York County Lawyers' Association. She resides in Beekman Place, New York City. By way of forgetting for the nonce about torts, briefs and pleadings she engages in a set of tennis. Withal she is a personality who, with becoming grace and dignity and an ability that is conspicuous, represents her sex in an extremely difficult rôle; yet which to those who follow her must become easier because of her sacrifices as a pioneer.

KUTYN, Theodora, D. D. S.,

Dental Surgeon.

Among the dentists in New York City who are widely recognized as standard-bearers of progress in the conservation of human faculties is Dr. Theodora Kutyn, dental surgeon. Long years of experience in preventive and curative work have provided a wide and firm foundation for her present activities. Unflagging energy has gone into her studies, unwearying devotion to the cause to which she has dedicated her life and her abilities.

Dr. Theodora Kutyn was born on December 25, 1881, in Nova-Gradvolinsk, Russia, daughter of Paul and Clara Kutyn. Her father, a retired business man, left his native land in his early manhood and lived for a time in the Argentine, whence he moved to the United States. Her mother died in March, 1917. The daughter, Dr. Kutyn, graduated from the public schools in Russia with full honors,



John S. Holmes

and supplemented this with high school in the course of time and then studied Medical Science in Buenos Ayres, in the Argentine Republic, graduating in that field of knowledge. She then graduated from the College of Dental and Oral Surgery connected now with the Columbia University, New York City. This broad theoretical preparation for her life-work has been supplemented by much experience, for Dr. Kutyn conducted a private practice in Buenos Ayres before moving to the United States. Since 1910 she has been conducting an extensive private practice in New York City and has made a name for herself in the field of dentistry. As befits a leader of women in the conquest of new fields of activity, Dr. Kutyn has allied herself with other progressive women, and is active in the American Women's Association of New York.

HOLMES, John S.,

Leading Agriculturist.

The annals of agriculture, which in New Jersey, at least, has been raised into the realm of a science, would be incomplete, so far as its northwestern section is concerned, if they did not contain a memorial of the late John S. Holmes, of Holmdel, a member of the family of that name which has helped make the history of this commonwealth. He was a fine exemplar of the traditions of his people which have builded into the State those desirable and enduring elements of patriotism, heroism, initiative, progressiveness and stability of character, combined with business acumen and thrift. He was a finished farmer, who believed thoroughly in the sage utterance of George Washington: "Agriculture is the most useful as well as the most honorable occupation to which man can devote his energies." In the pursuit of his calling, Mr. Holmes did his part in glorifying it; he made of it, instead of the humble and menial position in which the unthinking classify it, a noble life-work, which bore fruit to the enrichment of himself and his kin both morally and materially.

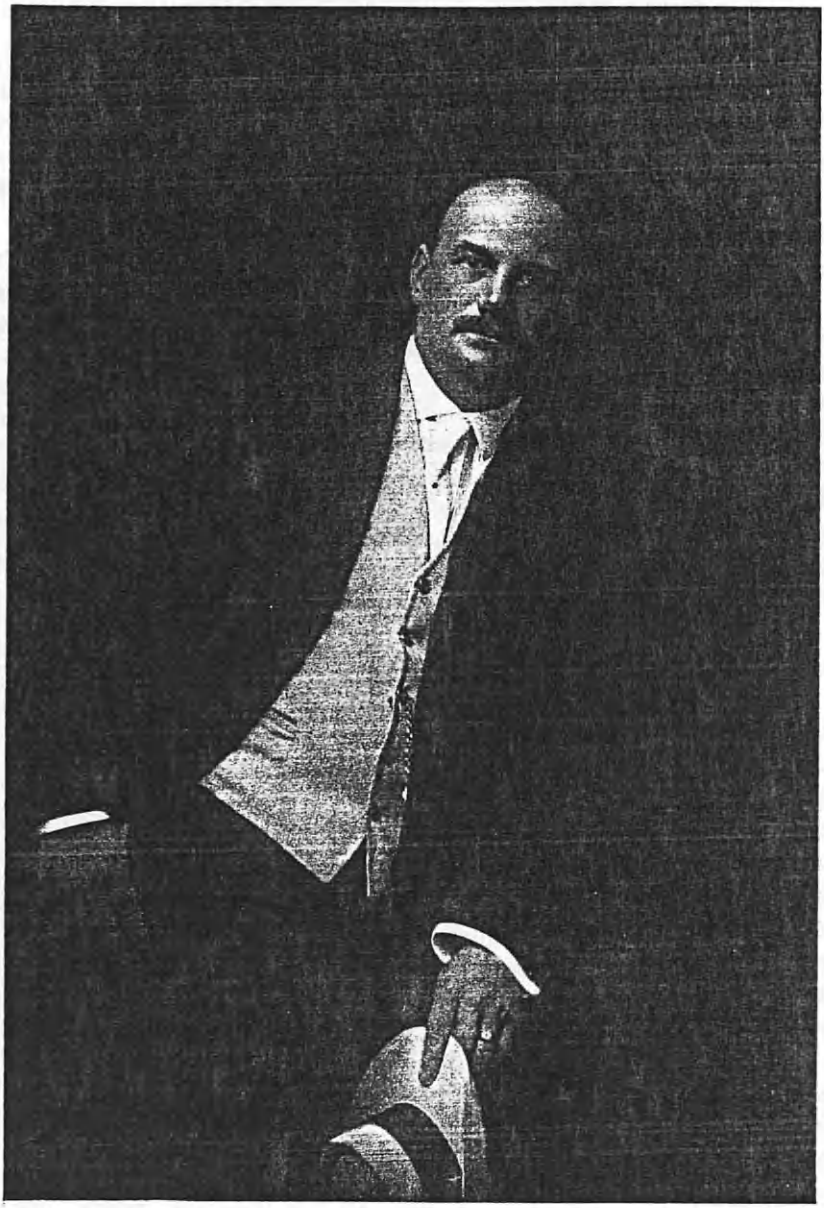
John S. Holmes' paternal great-grandfather, John S. Holmes, lived in Holmdel now Holmdel Township, where he died August 15, 1821. He early engaged in business as a merchant, but afterward removed to the farm, afterwards owned by his great-grandson and namesake. For many years he was a successful agriculturist. He married Sarah Hendrickson, who died August 28, 1824. They had six children: 1. Mary, who married Albert Van Brunt. 2. John H. 3. Catherine, who married Daniel H. Ellis. 4. Emma, who married George Taylor. 5. Eleanor, who married Charles Hasbrook. 6. Daniel, of whom further.

Daniel Holmes, born at Baptistown (now Holmdel), December 27, 1792, passed his early years at the home of his parents, his father at the time the proprietor of the country store, where the son Daniel served as clerk and assistant. Daniel Holmes received his education in the district school, and when the family removed to Matawan, Monmouth County, he followed the mercantile line for three years. Following the death of his father, in 1821, he returned to the homestead farm in Holmdel Township, and interested himself in agricultural pursuits. Daniel Holmes married, November 15, 1813, Rhoda Van Mater, daughter of Chrineyonce Van Mater, of Middletown Township. They had children: 1. Huldah, born February 23, 1815; married Joseph Holmes Longstreet, and

had children, Rhoda H. and Lydia Ann. 2. Catherine, born June 9, 1817; married John W. Ely, and had children: Daniel H., Eugene and John M. 3. John S., born September 2, 1819, died March 2, 1820. 4. Sarah, born April 16, 1821, died September 15, 1822. 5. Joseph H., father of John S., of this memorial. 6. Maria Louisa, born May 2, 1826; married Ely Conover. 7. Sarah (2), born January 13, 1829; married Ruloff P. Smock, and had children: Daniel H., Peter V. D., and Catherine H. Daniel Holmes was also engaged as a merchant at Holmdel for many years, in connection with his agricultural enterprise. He was affiliated with the Democratic Party, in whose affairs he was very actively engaged. He was elected a member of the State Legislature for several terms and served in the office of sheriff of Monmouth County for one term. He was elected a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, and was brought prominently to the fore for nominee for Congress. He was a leading citizen of the township and county, and on public and business interests of the region he exerted a beneficial influence. He died October 27, 1851, and his wife's death occurred January 20, 1838.

Joseph H. Holmes, father of John S. Holmes, of this review, was born on the old homestead farm, which was afterwards inherited by his son. This was the farm which belonged to his father, Daniel Holmes, and it has been in the family for six generations. Joseph H. Holmes obtained his education in the schools of Holmdel and latterly in Lawrenceville, New Jersey, under the preceptorship of Rev. Samuel Hammill, D. D., and in the Institute at Lenox, Massachusetts. From school he returned to the ancestral farm, he then being seventeen years of age, and managed the property for eight years. Later, through inheritance and purchase, he came into full possession of the farm and carried it on for many years. He brought it to a high state of cultivation and fruitage, and made of it a very valuable possession, making a specialty of raising and selling grain, and of breeding thoroughbred horses for the race-track. The place became a favorite meeting-place of the devotees of the sport of kings. Mr. Holmes was also county director of the Matawan Bank and a director and the treasurer of the Holmdel Fire Insurance Company. He was a promoter and director of the Monmouth Agricultural Society. He was allied to the Democratic Party, but never sought to fill public office. He married, September 19, 1848, Ann Crawford, daughter of James G. Crawford, of Holmdel Township, Monmouth County. They had children: 1. Carrie C., who married Asher S. Ely. 2. John S., of whom further. 3. Daniel, who retired from business and went to live in California. 4. Lizzie, deceased. Following his marriage he and his wife lived two years in Barrentown, Atlantic Township, and they then returned to his old homestead farm, where he passed the rest of his life in improving the property along the lines of scientific agriculture. He died November 28, 1892, sincerely mourned throughout the community—he had been a most generous friend and a companionable man, kind to the poor and of boundless sympathy. His wife, who was a beloved member of the Holmdel Baptist Church, passed away January 26, 1894.

John S. Holmes, son of Joseph H. and Ann (Crawford) Holmes, was born in Atlantic Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey, October 7, 1851, and died



C D Kenney

at his home in Holmdel, May 18, 1918. He received his preliminary education in the schools of his native village, and finished his studies at Fergusonville Academy, New York. He was brought under his father's able supervision to familiarize himself with the details of farm life, which he thereafter pursued with remarkable results. He made his farm of two hundred acres one of the finest in the community, and the source of admiration of all who viewed it. The place was the acme of system, order, neatness and thrift, and its location one of the most beautiful in all the countryside.

John S. Holmes married (first), in October, 1881, Anna L. Lake, and to them were born three children: 1. Catherine L. 2. Joseph H. 3. Carrie C. The last-named died in infancy. Mrs. Holmes died in March, 1888. Mr. Holmes married (second), March 6, 1890, Rhoda H. Longstreet, of Holmdel, born August 18, 1853, daughter of Joseph Holmes and Huldah (Holmes) Longstreet (her father a leading farmer in Holmdel Township), and sister of Mrs. Victor D. Kenney (see following biography). To them was born a son, John S. Holmes, Jr. Mr. Holmes, as is his wife, was an active member of the Holmdel Baptist Church. He was known throughout the county for his reliability, trustworthiness, progressive business principles, and for his social gifts. He left the name of Holmes to his descendants the brighter for his having borne it.

KENNEY, Victor Dean,

Prominent County Resident.

From his ancestors on the paternal side, the blood of sturdy pioneering Hollanders coursed in the veins of Victor Dean Kenney, late of Holmdel, Monmouth County, New Jersey, and a prominent resident of that jurisdiction, while on the maternal side he was descended from early English settlers of that State. The name has long been identified with the development and progress of the people and their interests in Northwestern New Jersey, and the family has given of its members, who have become prosperous agriculturists, successful business men and leaders in religious enterprises.

Michael Kenney, the great-great-grandfather of Victor Dean Kenney, came from Holland to America, about 1700, accompanied by his two brothers, and settled in the northwestern section of New Jersey. He bought a tract of land comprising several thousand acres, on which he pursued farming, milling, distilling and lumbering on a very extensive scale. This fine property passed to the sons of the founder, Andrew Kenney, great-grandfather of Victor Dean Kenney, following in his father's footsteps as a successful farmer and business man during the years of his activity. Andrew Kenney's son Peter, in turn, also carried out the family tradition with admirable results. Peter Kenney was blessed with a family of several sons and daughters, one of whom was Andrew, who became the father of Victor Dean Kenney. The three Kenney brothers continued to enhance the reputation for excellence of character, business acumen and religious zeal established by their forbears. In Hunterdon County they attained the status of being the prime movers in all worth-while movements, and of being among the foremost of the organizers of the Dutch Reformed Church at Reddington, in that county.

Andrew Kenney, in the fourth generation from the American ancestor, came

into possession of the old Kenney homestead. Born November 24, 1827, died April 10, 1901, he belonged to the old-school Democratic party. He was very active in the public affairs of the community, and was honored with election or appointment to many local offices of importance. He was also a devout churchman and an earnest supporter of the religious enterprise founded by his forefathers, serving the church many years as an elder.

Victor Dean Kenney, son of Andrew P. and Elizabeth B. (Dean) Kenney, was born at Kenney's Mills, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, April 13, 1863, and died at his home in Holmdel, Monmouth County, New Jersey, November 9, 1920. The title of his birthplace has perpetuated the family name. He received his preliminary education in the district school, located in the village near the old homestead, and concluded his studies at the Kanauss Business College, Easton, Pennsylvania. From school he returned home to become associated with his father in the latter's business, and at the expiration of this arrangement, he went to Holmdel, where he took up merchandising in a connection which lasted for five years, during which period he acquired a practical insight into the mercantile trade, which placed him in a position commanding a considerable following. Having felt the urge to engage in his line on a large scale in a more important sphere, he went to New York City, and for three years was a member of the staff of a wholesale dry goods establishment, filling a position of responsibility. The ensuing seven years he was connected with the widely known retail dry goods house of Lord & Taylor in the Metropolis. In Holmdel, Mr. Kenney was prominent in the Farmers' Exchange of Monmouth County; also was tax collector for several years, and supervisor of the first stone road built from Bradstreet Station to Holmdel, New Jersey. Mr. Kenney was a Republican in his politics, but never was an aspirant for public office. He and his wife were active members of the Baptist Church at Holmdel.

Victor Dean Kenney married, June 20, 1895, Lydia Anna Longstreet, born in Holmdel, New Jersey, May 3, 1855, daughter of Joseph Holmes and Huldah (Holmes) Longstreet; her father, born August 11, 1816, died May 18, 1856, was a successful operator of the four hundred-acre Academy Farm; her mother, born February 23, 1815, died September 28, 1889, daughter of ex-Sheriff Daniel Holmes, and she and her sister, Mrs. John S. Holmes (see preceding biography), were heirs to their father's old homestead, comprising one of the finest farms and one of the best houses in Monmouth County, New Jersey. Mr. Kenney's mother, Elizabeth B. (Dean) Kenney, a member of a representative family of New Jersey, was born July 28, 1832, and died March 8, 1882.

The life of Mr. Kenney was one of those lives quietly lived yet forceful withal in its influence beneficently exercised throughout his community and among his business associates. He was a useful member of society, wherein his contacts brought him into relationships of varied character. The name of Kenney has been enriched by this member of a prominent Northwestern New Jersey family.

CLOSE, Stuart, M. D.,

Physician.

In this present-day world, science, broadly speaking, is almost paramount and has been divided into so many

branches that its workers are legion. The science of medicine alone has developed numerous schools and branches so that it has become more than ever imperative that there be men who are in the position of priests in their profession, knowing to the minutest detail the phases of their chosen work. It is given to only a few, however, to have the energy and ability to encompass their work as a whole and stand as advisors and teachers to the many who follow under them. In the Homœopathic division of the science of medicine, Dr. Stuart Close ranks as a leader, holding on high the torch of ideals and adherence to the basic principles of pure homœopathy. All of his life he has devoted himself to the study and practice of his profession, laboring to perfect its technique and giving from the vast store of knowledge gained in his wide experience that the science of medicine may be more fully rounded and number among its members a high percentage of skilled and learned doctors.

Born November 24, 1860, in Oakfield, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, the son of David and Sophronia (Wells) Close. Dr. Stuart Close comes from a long line of ancestors who have been citizens of this country from its earliest days. The first member of his family to settle in America was Goodman John Close, a native of Yorkshire, England, who, with his wife, Elizabeth, and family, made their home in the New World at Stamford, Connecticut, in the year 1644. Dr. Close is a descendant of their son, Thomas Close, who was one of the founders of Greenwich, Connecticut. The next in line was his son, Reuben, whose son, Abel, married Mary McConkey, the daughter of Captain William McConkey. It was Captain McConkey who operated the ferry which bore his name, on the crossing over the Delaware River where General Washington went over with his army, December 25, 1776. William Close, the son of Abel and Mary (McConkey) Close, married Frances Blood, and their son, David, was the father of Dr. Stuart Close.

The early education of Stuart Close was obtained in the public schools of the town in which he was born. At the age of nineteen, in 1879, he engaged in the insurance and collection business in Napa City, Wisconsin, and at the same time gave a year of study to the law. Following that, he journeyed to the west coast to study for two years, during 1882 and 1883, in the medical department of the University of the Pacific, in San Francisco. (This institution is now known as the Cooper Medical College.) His vacation time in those years he devoted to traveling in and around the South Sea Islands. And now, thoroughly wrapped up in the profession he has chosen, he utilized that period of voyaging in an intensive study of tropical fevers and that odd disease known to science as elephantiasis. Following the inner urge that manifested itself even in those early days to know more and more of his subject, he left the West in 1883 and journeyed to New York City, where he enrolled for a two-year course at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, from which he graduated in 1885. After that he took a post-graduate course under Dr. Phineas Parkhurst Wells and Dr. Bernhardt Fincke in Brooklyn and New York. During the years that followed, as his practice grew, Dr. Close continued his study, turning his attention more and more toward specialized work. From 1909 to 1913 he was professor of Homœopathic Philosophy in the New York Homœopathic

Medical College. For many years he has been a specialist in applied homœopathic therapeutics and *materia medica*, dealing particuarly with chronic and complicated cases. During his years of practicing Dr. Stuart Close has written many articles on the philosophy of Homœopathy and expositions of homœopathic experience and methods, which were published in the medical journals. He has also delivered many addresses before medical and other societies. Since 1920 he has been editor of the Department of Homœopathic Philosophy in the "Homœopathic Recorder" of Philadelphia. In 1923 he published "The Genius of Homœopathy" which has been received with such favor that it has since been translated into German. But more than the bare facts of his life, Dr. Close in himself, in his character as a physician, and his unswerving loyalty to the principles of his profession, has accomplished much. To quote from "The National Press Reporter": "During his entire medical career Dr. Close has stood as an exponent and uncompromising advocate of the principles of pure homœopathy as first laid down by Hahnemann and further developed and systematized by such leaders as Bonninghausen, Hering, Jahr, Lippe, Wells, Fincke and Kent, in whose footsteps he has followed. He has labored to define more clearly the scope and limitations of homœopathy and to perfect the technique of scientific prescribing under the law of cure."

Dr. Stuart Close founded the Brooklyn Hahnemann Union, a homœopathic medical society for scientific discussion, in 1896, which met each month at his residence for eighteen years. He is a member of the International Hahnemann Association, of which he was president in 1906. Among the other associations of his profession, of which he is a member are: the American Institute of Homœopathy; the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society; the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Kings. He is also an honorary member of the Connecticut Homœopathic Medical Society. In spite of the manifold demands of his work, and the great amount of time he has given to study, Dr. Close has a wide variety of outside interests. He belongs to the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Long Island Historical Society, and the Brooklyn Canoe Club. He has long been a student of genealogy, devoting a great deal of time to research with special reference to the Close, Wells and McConkey families. As evidence of his interest in fine arts, Dr. Close has a large collection of rare books and paintings.

Dr. Stuart Close married, on April 21, 1885, in Boston, Massachusetts, Evangeline Leona Lewis, the daughter of the Rev. Valentine A. Lewis, a Presbyterian clergyman. Mrs. Close is a highly accomplished musician, and has more than a local reputation as a chorus leader, pianist, teacher and lecturer on musical topics. Dr. and Mrs. Close have both published poems. They have three children: Mary Lewis, the wife of Ralph Kirkman; Elizabeth Stuart; and Bernard Wells Close.

WAIT, John Cassan,

Engineer, Teacher, Lawyer.

John Cassan Wait, an energetic and courageous worker on his own account, is a man who traces his family so far back, and in such detail, tha it would be impossible to give more than the outstanding features of his direct line in this history.

It is interesting to note, however, that the name Wait, which in ancient times was spelled Wayghte or Wayte, is derived from the old high German *wahten*, which means "to keep watch;" more commonly used in the sense of "guard," or "watchman," in all Teutonic languages: the German *wacht*, Dutch *vaght*, Swedish *vakt*, and English *watch*. When used as a verb, its meaning was, "to stay in expectation of"; and as a noun, it denoted a minstrel watchman.

The original Waytes were found in England immediately after the Norman Conquest, but only among the retainers of the king, princes and great barons; but their rank gradually declined with that of other orders of minstrels, until now the name is applied only to those itinerant musicians who, in most of the large towns of England, go round the principal streets at night for some time before Christmas, play two or three tunes, call the hour, and then remove to a suitable distance and repeat the performance. This seems to have been a lucrative calling, however, for there is a case in the semi-modern court records of London where a Wait appealed to the magistrate for protection against infringement from other musicians.

When surnames were generally introduced into England in the eleventh century, those who held an office in most cases added its designation to their Christian names, thus: Richard, the minstrel-watchman, became known as Richard the Wayte, which in turn was shortened to Richard Wayte. In 1075 William the Conqueror gave the Earldom, city and castle of Norwich, in England, to "Ralf de Waiet," the son of "Ralf," an Englishman, by a Welsh woman; this son marrying Emma, sister to Roger, Earl of Hereford, cousin of the Conqueror, etc. This is the earliest record so far found, and the source from whence all bearing the name of Wait seem to trace their origin. The first descendants of this Ralf de Waiet were pretty well scattered over England and particularly in the southern part, extending thence to North Wales, the land from which the American Waites are drawn.

As the story is told, three brothers, Richard, Gamaliel and Thomas, were driving cattle to one of the marketplaces in Wales, some time in the early seventeenth century, when they were suddenly set upon by a press gang working for His Majesty's Navy, but they put up such a stubborn resistance that they were finally abandoned and, hurrying on to the market, they sold their beef, took the gains, and bought passage on the first Colony-bound vessel, a ship sailing for Boston in 1634, the same year that the ballot box was first used there, and eventually found their way to the various settlements from which the American branches of the Wait family are descended.

Of the three, it was Thomas Wait who went to the then distant settlement of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and builded a home for himself, and it was Thomas who founded the branch of the family with which this history treats. He himself was born in 1601, and died in 1677. At that time the family is supposed to have had a coat-of-arms, which is described herewith:

Arms—Argent, a chevron gules between three buglehorns stringed sable, garnished or.

Crest—A buglehorn stringed sable, garnished or.

Motto—Pro aris et focis. (For our homes and altars.)

Thomas Wait married, and had six children, of whom Reuben, who died in

1707, was the one who handed down the direct line. He married Tabitha Lounders, and to them was born eight children. Joseph, born June 24, 1693, married Elizabeth Wolf, and to them were born eight children, of whom Samuel, who married Theodate Tripp, in 1747, was the father of three children. One of these was Daniel Waite, a cooper by trade, born October 1, 1753, died October 15, 1829. He married Phebe Manchester, their banns being published in 1775, and the exact date of their wedding unknown.

Daniel Wait, the great-grandsire of John Cassan Wait, served as a private in Captain Benjamin Wilcox's company during the War of the Revolution. This company was a part of Colonel Nathan Freeman's regiment from Bristol County, Massachusetts, and served in an expedition to Rhode Island for a period of one month in the year 1777. Daniel Wait's name also appears on the pay and mileage vouchers of the 30th Company, 2nd Regiment, in Bristol County. His name appears again, at a slightly later date in the company commanded by Captain Avery Parker, of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, a part of Colonel John Hathaway's regiment, of Bristol County, this outfit serving on a six-day "alarm" in Rhode Island. Daniel Wait was married in the Quaker religion, or at least the banns were published by the Society of Friends. To them were born twelve children, of whom James Wait was the grandfather of John Cassan Wait.

James Wait was born January 6, 1784, at Dartmouth, Bristol County, Massachusetts, and died September 1, 1855, at Briar Creek, Otego, Otsego County, New York. He married, December 10, 1807, at Saratoga, New York, Eizabeth Thompson, of Stillwater, Saratoga County, New York, who was born March 19, 1792, and died in her home at Otego, January 11, 1857. To James and Elizabeth (Thompson) Wait were born ten children: 1. Jesse. 2. Harman Van Vechton. 3. James, Jr. 4. John. 5. Reuben Perry. 6. Mary Eliza. 7. Ebenezer F. 8. Andrew Marcellus, of whom further. 9. Harriet Caroline. 10. Ezra J.

Andrew Marcellus Wait, father of John Cassan Wait, born February 5, 1828, at Otego, New York, and died October 31, 1900; he married, September 15, 1850, Ambrosia Jane Sargent, daughter of John and Isabelle (Jacox) Sargent, of Butternuts, opposite South New Berlin, New York. Mrs. Wait, the wife, was born January 30, 1827. Mr. and Mrs. Wait lived at Norwich, Chenango County, New York. They had two children: 1. Ambrose Marcellus, born May 23, 1851, at Mt. Upton, New York, and died May 23, 1918. 2. John Cassan, of whom further.

John Cassan Wait, the subject of this history, was born June 4, 1860, at Norwich, New York. He was educated at Norwich Academy and free school, and having won a free scholarship, he enrolled at Cornell University in 1878, entering the civil and mechanical engineering departments, graduating in 1882. He later was a professor and commandant of Norwich University, Vermont, graduating as a Master of Science in 1887. From 1887-1893 he was instructor and finally an assistant professor of engineering in Harvard University, and from 1889 to 1891 attended the Harvard Law School, graduating from there in 1891. He also pursued a course at Cornell and received the degree of Master of Civil Engineering in 1891. Meanwhile, beginning in 1881, he had put some of his mechanical education into practice.

this being his first real contact with the world outside. In 1881 he was locating and building Mutual Union telegraph lines; in 1882 with the United Pipe lines on construction; in 1883-84 with the Pullman Allied Companies; in 1884-85 with the Gould system of railroads; and in 1885 began his career as a teacher.

It was in the year 1899 in law that he began the work in which he was destined to continue and make his biggest reputation. However, his record as instructor and assistant professor of engineering at Harvard Universty, 1887-1894, stands high, as does his work as engineer of the New York State canals, 1896-97. In 1893 he became editor of the Railroad "Gazette," continuing with that work until 1895. In 1900, he became assistant and later acting corporation counsel for the city of New York in charge of public improvements, holding that office for nearly four years. He is the author of "The City's Contracts for Public Improvements." Since 1904, he has been an attorney-at-law, practicing in New York City, representing large contracting and building interests.

Among the remarkable achievements of this man are a number of buildings, bridges, and dams, both in the city and its suburbs; besides which he has tried and appealed many important cases as a lawyer. John Cassan Wait was an artillery captain, Vermont National Guards, 1886-87, and is a member of the American Society of Engineers; both the Cornell and Harvard Engineers' societies; the Refrigerating Engineers; Municipal Engineers; and the New York State Bar Association. Mr. Wait also keeps up his membership in the American Association for Advancement of Science; American Chemical Society; and other National scientific societies. His principal recreations are motoring, yachting and gardening, but he has still found time to do considerable writing, being the author of a number of books on engineering, law and genealogy, and an occasional contributor to the technical magazines.

John Cassan Wait married, June 29, 1886, at Ironton, Ohio, Ginevra Caroline Westlake, the daughter of Thomas Westlake, of Ironton. Mr. and Mrs. Wait are the parents of four children: 1. Luella Ambrosia, born in 1888, died in 1908. 2. Anna Marie, born in 1890. 3. Justin Federal, born in 1893. 4. Constance Elaine, born in 1895. He is also blessed with several grandchildren.

NOYES, Winchester,

Head of Transportation Company.

With the operation of powerful maritime interests, and as president of J. H. Winchester & Company, Inc., Winchester Noyes wields an influence that has its steadily increasing value to transportation matters, and, specifically, in behalf of the activities of shipping. His comprehensive business capacities have summoned him to the governing boards of mercantile organizations, as well as to those of many prominent benevolent institutions. He is a descendant of early settlers in New England, the first of the name, Nicholas Noyes, who was born in 1614, and died in 1701, brother of Rev. James Noyes, coming from England in the "Mary and John" in 1634; he was a Representative to the General Court; he married Mary Cutting, daughter of Captain John Cutting.

Mr. Noyes is a son of Joseph Clark and Lucy (Winchester) Noyes; Joseph Clark Noyes, who was born in 1841 and died in 1907, was president of the J. H.

Winchester & Company, Inc., New York, steamship agency; he served in the 44th Massachusetts Regiment of Infantry throughout the Civil War.

Winchester Noyes was born March 14, 1878, in Brooklyn, New York, and graduating from Brooklyn Polytechnical Institute, he took the academic course at Yale University, where he was graduated in 1899 with his Bachelor of Arts degree. He is president of J. H. Winchester & Company, Inc., steamship agents and brokers, New York City; president of the United States Ship Operators' Association; a governor of the New York Produce Exchange, the New York Maritime Exchange, the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital; and the American Seamen's Friend Society.

During the World War, Mr. Noyes was on active duty from April 15, 1917, to January 1, 1918, and he is a lieutenant-commander of the United States Naval Reserve Force. He is a member of the New York University, Yale, Army and Navy, Piping Rock, Huntington Country, and Seawanbaka Yacht clubs; and his favorite recreations are tennis and golf.

Winchester Noyes married, December 5, 1899, in Brooklyn, New York, Helen Humpstone, daughter of Rev. John Humpstone, of Rye, New York; and their children are: Mary, Paul, and Hope.

LANG, John Robert Andrew, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

Among the promising younger members of the medical profession in the the United States Dr. John Robert Andrew Lang, of New York City, deserves prominent mention. He is very successful in a private practice which includes specialization in abdominal and general surgery; is in possession of the confidence of his confreres and clientele; and is recognized as a profound student alert to every form of medical progress. His achievements are among those which are forming the history of advancement in the curative arts today.

Dr. John Robert Andrew Lang was born in New York City, June 13, 1896, son of John Robert Andrew Lang, a piano manufacturer of the city and his wife, Margaret (Spence) Lang. The father was born in Scotland and came to this country in 1888, at the age of fifteen. The piano factory which he has long managed successfully maintains a high reputation for the excellence of its product and enjoys a wide market.

The son was liberally educated, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science from Colgate University in 1918 and that of Doctor of Medicine from Cornell University in 1921. He proved himself a capable and industrious student, endowed by nature with an inclination for the profession for which he prepared himself, and with the sympathetic and self-controlled temperament essential to the physician. In 1923, in New York City, Dr. Lang began the practice of his profession. He has been house physician of Belmont Hotel, is assistant attending surgeon at City Hospital in New York, attending surgeon at the French Hospital dispensary, and at City Hospital dispensary. Particular success has come to Dr. Lang in his treatment of hernias, of which he has made a special study, and which he treats with intuitive skill and good judgment.

Dr. Lang was regimental surgeon for the 71st Regiment, commissioned captain. He is a member of the New York County Medical Society and the American Medical Association, also Junior Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

His country club, Briar Hills, affords him opportunity to enjoy the outdoor sports he prefers, tennis and golf, and his town club is the Cornell.

In Mt. Vernon, in 1923, Dr. John Robert Andrew Lang married Gladys Blakeman, daughter of Sterling Blakeman, of New York, an insurance executive, district representative of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company. Two children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Lang: Drew, and Patricia Ann.

SIMONS, Minot, D. D.,

Unitarian Minister.

Engaged in the ministry of the Unitarian Church for more than a quarter of a century, Dr. Simons has become widely known for the effectiveness of his preaching, for the helpfulness of his pastoral work and for his notable executive ability. As the result of these characteristics he has been extraordinarily successful in building up the churches with which he has been associated, and his long record of almost twenty years' service with the First Unitarian Church of Cleveland, Ohio, not only made this church one of the most successful within its denomination, but also made his work count a great deal in the life of Cleveland, especially in connection with its charitable, religious and educational organizations and problems. Since coming to New York City in 1923 as minister of All Souls' Church he has repeated his previous successes and he has quickly become a valuable factor and a powerful influence in the Metropolis, while his church has gained new impetus and strength.

Dr. Minot Simons was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, September 24, 1868, a son of Langdon and Sarah Frances (Shepard) Simons, the former for many years a prominent jeweler, to the time of his death in 1886 at the age of forty-five years. On his father's side he is a member of an old New England family, the founder of the family in America, William Simons, according to old records, being "known in Ipswich, Massachusetts, 1637-1666, and was granted rights to buy and sell and hold lands." From him the line descends directly, one of the members of the family, John Simons, having served in the Revolutionary War. Dr. Simons, on his father's side, was connected with the Locke and Gove families, an early member of the latter, Edward Gove, having been convicted of conspiracy against one of the English governors and having been confined for a year in the Tower of London. Dr. Simons' mother was a member of the Shepard family, originally settled at Concord, Massachusetts, in 1640, while her maternal line goes back to the Elkins and Fifield families, members of both of which fought in the Revolutionary War, David Elkins and Jonathan Fifield taking part in the battle of Bennington.

Dr. Simons was educated in the public grammar and high schools of Manchester, New Hampshire, from which latter he was graduated in 1886. After one year at Phillips-Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, he entered Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, from which he graduated in 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then took up the study of theology at Harvard Divinity School, completing his course in 1894, at which time he received the degree of Master of Arts and Doctor of Sacred Theology. In 1920 Meadville Theological Seminary, Meadville, Pennsylvania, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity in recog-

nition of his eminent services as a minister and in many other fields.

The year after his graduation from Divinity School he began his active work in the ministry of the Unitarian Church, his first charge being the Unitarian Church in Billerica, Massachusetts, where he began his work in January, 1895. After five years of successful labors there, he was called to the First Unitarian Church of Cleveland, Ohio, an association which was to endure for almost twenty years, from 1900 to 1919. There his executive ability found a fertile field, and he developed his church into a very strong, active and useful organization. It was largely due to Dr. Simon's energy and vision that the Society erected a beautiful new church, greatly increased its membership, and extensively expanded its activities and influence. Through his long residence in Cleveland he also became closely identified with many important features of the city's general life and he made valuable and lasting contributions to its progress and welfare. He did particularly notable work in connection with the development of the community's charity organizations and in the movement for the Federation of the City Churches. For two years he was a member of the board of trustees of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, a position not usually occupied by a minister. His election to this office was not only a tribute to his ability and leadership, but also an expression of the high regard in which he was held by the community, irrespective of faith or position. Dr. Simons always has been interested in the cause of education, and throughout his stay in Cleveland he maintained very close relations with Western Reserve University. His work there was of great effectiveness, and for fifteen years he was one of the University preachers. In 1919 he gave up the ministry of the First Church in Cleveland and accepted the responsible office of director of church extension with the American Unitarian Association, with headquarters at Boston, Massachusetts. Again Dr. Simons put to excellent use his gifts of leadership and executive ability, and during the four years which he spent in this work he made many and valuable contributions to the growth and virility of his denomination. In 1923 he accepted a call to the ministry of All Souls' Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, New York City, one of the leading and historic churches of New York, founded in 1819. In the few years of his activity there he has endeared himself to the members of his congregation, which he has strengthened and increased, and he has also given freely of his time and wide experience to many of the difficult social and civic problems which at all times beset the Metropolis.

Ever since his graduation from Harvard University and Harvard Divinity School he has kept up great interest and close relations with his *alma mater*. In 1912 he was elected president of the Associated Harvard clubs, one of the large national Harvard organizations, and from 1912 to 1913 he served as one of the University preachers at Cambridge. He is also a trustee of Phillips-Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire; the Hackley School, Tarrytown, New York, a prominent and successful preparatory school for boys; and Meadville Theological Seminary, Meadville, Pennsylvania. His clubs include the Harvard, University and Century clubs, all of New York City, while he finds his recreation chiefly in tennis and golf.

Dr. Simons married, at Boston, Mas-

Geo. H. Bonniger

sachusetts, in 1894, Helen Louise Savage, a daughter of Dr. Minot J. Savage, of Boston and New York City, the latter one of the leading ministers of the Unitarian Church in the United States. Dr. and Mrs. Simons are the parents of one son, Langdon Simons, who married in 1918, at Small Point, Maine, Carol Clifford Percy, of Bath, and is the father of three children: Carol Percy, Langdon, and Minot. Dr. and Mrs. Simons make their home at No. 64 East Eighty-sixth Street, while his offices are located at No. 104 East Twentieth Street, adjoining the church, of which he is minister.

BOVENIZER, George Wallace,

Investment Banker.

With the characteristic heritage of Irish ancestry and birth, Mr. Bovenizer has forged to the fore in his chosen profession by his native ability, diligent application and capacity for industry. It is interesting and impressive to note the vital facts which have contributed to his success. He had but the ordinary educational training during his youth and entered the business world at an early age with Kuhn, Loeb & Company, where he has continued ever since. His ambition and faithful service brought his work to the attention of his superiors, and he advanced by rapid steps to the position of syndicate manager, which he has filled ably and loyally for more than fifteen years, during which time he has distinguished himself and is recognized as one of the leading and most skillful syndicate managers in Wall Street.

George Wallace Bovenizer was born in Rathkeale, Ireland, July 19, 1879, a son of George and Elizabeth (Enright) Bovenizer. In 1880, his father, enterprising and far-sighted, realized that there were vast opportunities in the United States, and forthwith came over the seas settling in Brooklyn, New York. The son attended the public elementary school of Brooklyn, and then went to the Brooklyn High School. At the age of seventeen, he began his business career as messenger boy with the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Company. He was not satisfied to stay long in that capacity, and, taking a deep interest in the work in which he was engaged, he was moved by the desire to gain a keener understanding of the banking business and devoted his evenings to studying banking and allied subjects and took some special courses of New York University. His earnestness impressed itself in the quality of the work he did, and he was soon promoted to a position of more responsibility and trust. From that time, his advancement followed in rapid succession, and he served in every department of the organization until he had completely mastered all the details and intricacies of the profession. In 1911, he was made manager of the Syndicate and Bond Departments of Kuhn, Loeb & Company, and has served continually in that capacity, discharging his duties shrewdly and efficiently. He has been identified with many important financing transactions, the most recent of which include $50,000,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company five per cent bonds, $40,000,000 Kingdom of Netherlands six per cent bonds and $75,000,000 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company bonds, all of which were offered last year. Mr. Bovenizer's activities have claimed the attention of prominent members of the financial and industrial circles throughout the country, and he has the respect and admiration of all with whom he deals and competes. His every activity in the

financial field has been marked with fairness, probity, courteousness, and a very keen comprehensive knowledge of the matters with which he is identified. He is a member of the Bankers' Club of New York, and the Chambers of Commerce of Brooklyn and of New York State. In addition to his business interests and duties, Mr. Bovenizer has displayed much concern and contributed valuable services and assistance to many philanthropic and religious organizations in his community. He is a member of the board of directors of the Caledonian Hospital of Brooklyn, and is active in church work, in which interests he is treasurer of The Metropolitan Baptist Board of Missionary Coöperation, president of the Hanson Place Baptist Church of Brooklyn, and a member of the Finance Committee of the Baptist Ministers & Missionaries Benefit Board. He is also a member of the boards of directors and advisors of many other charitable and religious organizations. Mr. Bovenizer is likewise an ardent and enthusiastic devotee of outdoor sports and is a member of the Briar Hills Country Club, the National Town and Country Club, and the Montauk Club.

Mr. Bovenizer married Anne Smith on April 11, 1907. There were four children born to them. Mrs. Bovenizer died in 1922. Mr. Bovenizer resides with his family at No. 1305 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, and in the summer lives at his country home at "Gray Gables," Kitchawan, Westchester County, New York.

DEXTER, William Endicott,

Attorney, Retired.

An attorney-at-law, though not now active in his profession, William Endicott Dexter has the honor of family association for ten generations with the history of New England, his paternal name constituting one of the most influential and substantial of any in this section of the United States from the Colonial period to the present day, while the maternal branch, Endicott, throughout its eight generations has distinguished itself in the professions, and in all the great industrial and business life of Massachusetts and the sister States. The family in its varied branches has maintained the principles of probity and of community and National progress in which New England has so remarkably and thoroughly particicipated from Pilgrim and Puritan times.

(The Dexter Line).

(I) Richard Dexter, who was born in 1606, and died about 1666, was a descendant of Richard d'Exter, Chief Justice of Ireland in 1062; he came from Ireland to Boston in 1642, and married Bridget, surname unknown, who was born in 1612, and died in 1675.

(II) John Dexter, son of Richard and Bridget Dexter, was born in 1639, and died in 1677; he married Sarah, surname unknown, who died in 1707.

(III) Richard Dexter, son of John and Sarah Dexter, was born in 1676, and died in 1747; he married Sarah Buckman, who was born in 1680, and died in 1761.

(IV) Richard Dexter, son of Richard and Sarah (Buckman) Dexter, was born in 1714, and died in 1773; he married Rebecca Peabody, who was born in 1718, and died in 1798.

(V) Dr. Aaron Dexter, son of Richard and Rebecca (Peabody) Dexter, was born in 1750 and died in 1829; he was graduated from Harvard College in 1776. He was a physician and surgeon in the Continental Army in the American

Revolution, and was captured and held by the British in Halifax, Nova Scotia, until his exchange. He was a distinguished medical practitioner in Boston, Massachusetts, and was the first professor of *materia medica* at Harvard Medical School. He married Rebecca Amory.

(VI) George Minot Dexter, son of Dr. Aaron and Rebecca (Amory) Dexter, was born in 1802, and died in 1872; he married Elizabeth Ann Amory, who was born in 1806, and died in 1867.

(VII) George (2) Dexter, son of George M. and Elizabeth Ann (Amory) Dexter, was born July 20, 1834, and died July 2, 1910; he married Sarah Roger Endicott. (See Endicott IX.)

(VIII) William Endicott (W. Endicott) Dexter, son of George (2) and Sarah Roger (Endicott) Dexter, was born October 21, 1874, at Longwood, Brookline, Massachusetts, and he attended the Noble School, in Boston, Groton School, at Groton, and was graduated at Harvard College with his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1897, and preparing for his profession at the Law School of Harvard University, he was graduated there in 1900 with his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1902, and practiced until April, 1904, when he retired, owing to poor health.

Mr. Dexter is a member of the Institute of 1770, Delta Kappa Epsilon and Hasty Pudding clubs, of Harvard College; Somerset, Country, Automobile clubs, of Boston; York Harbor, Maine, Reading Room, and was governor of that institution from 1917 to 1924; and was formerly a member of the Tennis and Racquet, Boston Athletic Association, the Harvard Club, and the Puritan Club, of Boston. Gardening and fishing are his recreations. He is an adherent of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

William Endicott Dexter married, April 5, 1904, at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Boston, Massachusetts, Mary Fitzhugh Lindsay, daughter of Rev. John S. Lindsay, D. D., and Caroline (Smith) Lindsay. Dr. Lindsay, who came from Virginia, was rector of St. Paul's Church, in Boston; he died November 30, 1903. The children of William Endicott and Mary Fitzhugh (Lindsay) Dexter: 1. Sarah Endicott Dexter, born at Beverly Farms, Massachusetts, September 9, 1905; married Howes Burton, of Cedarhurst, Long Island, June 23, 1926. 2. John Lindsay Dexter, born at York Village, Maine, August 31, 1911, a student at St. Mark's School, Southboro, Massachusetts.

(The Endicott Line).

(I) John Endicott, who was born in 1589, and died in 1665, came from England in the "Abigail" to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1628, and he was one of the six original purchasers of Massachusetts Bay from the Plymouth Council. He was named in the Royal Charter as one of the eighteen, and was named by his associates at London as head of the first settlement at Salem. He was colonel of the 3rd Regiment of Massachusetts Militia in the first expedition against the Pequot Indians in 1636; was general in command of the Block Island Expedition in that year, and he held the office of major-general from 1645 to 1649. He was deputy governor in 1641, and was governor most of the time from 1644 to 1655; and he was president of the United Colonies in 1658. He married (first), in England, Ann Gower; he married (second), in 1630, Elizabeth Gibson.

(II) Zerubbabel Endicott, son of John and Elizabeth (Gibson) Endicott, was born in 1635, and died in 1684; he mar-

ried, in 1654, Mary, surname unknown, who died in 1677.

(III) Samuel Endicott was the son of Zerubbabel and Mary Endicott.

(IV) Samuel (2) Endicott, was the son of Samuel Endicott.

(V) John Endicott was the son of Samuel (2) Endicott.

(VI) John (2) Endicott, son of John Endicott, was born in 1739, and died in 1816; he married Martha Putnam, who was born in 1742, and died in 1821, her line of descent being: Samuel (6), Eleazer (7), John (8), John (9).

(VII) Samuel Endicott, son of John and Martha (Putnam) Endicott, was born in 1763, and died in 1828; he married, in 1794, Elizabeth Putnam, her line of descent being: William (5), David (6), Joseph (7), Thomas (8), John (9).

(VIII) William Putnam Endicott, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Putnam) Endicott, was born in 1803, and died in 1888; he married, in 1826, Mary Crowninshield, daughter of Jacob Crowninshield, who was born in 1770, and died in 1808, member of the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Congresses.

(IX) Sarah Roger Endicott, daughter of William Putnam and Mary (Crowninshield) Endicott, was born in 1834, and died in 1916; she married George (2) Dexter, who was born in 1834, and died in 1910, treasurer of the Pepperell Mills. (See Dexter VII.)

HAYNES, Elwood,

Inventor and Manufacturer.

Elwood Haynes was the inventor of America's first automobile, and of stellite. In general, he ranks as a first citizen of the United States, a famous inventor, scientist, metallurgist, educator, philanthropist. He was born at Portland, Indiana, October 14, 1857, the son of Jacob March and Hilinda (Haines) Haynes. His father was a noted lawyer of Portland, Indiana, who served as judge, and was born in Massachusetts, possibly at Munson, son of Axia March, of Massachusetts, who belonged to the well-known Eastern family of March. His mother, Hilinda (Haines) Haynes, was the daughter of William and ——— (Morrow) Haines, a native Philadelphian, a farmer, tanner, and hotelkeeper, and a pioneer of Portland.

The preliminary education of Elwood Haynes was acquired in the local schools of Portland. Later he studied at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, at Worcester, Massachusetts, specializing in chemistry, for which he early exhibited a remarkable aptitude. On completion of the course in 1881, he immediately began teaching. Meantime, he had already invented two novel processes: in 1872, an apparatus for making oxygen, when he melted brass, cast-iron, and high carbon steel, using a furnace and blower of his own construction; during his schooldays he discovered tungsten chrome steel. After a few years of teaching, two of which were spent as principal of the Portland (Indiana), High School, Mr. Haynes entered Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, 1884-85, to take a graduate course in chemistry and biology. A year more of teaching science, in the Eastern Indiana Normal School, brought Mr. Haynes finally to the business opening which led to his invention of the automobile. In 1886 gas was discovered in Portland, Indiana, and the Portland Natural Gas and Oil Company was formed soon after with Mr. Haynes as superintendent, which position he held until the summer of 1890, when he became Field Superintendent for the Columbus Construction Company, with

headquarters at Greentown, Indiana, (known later as the Indiana Natural Gas and Oil Company).

His connection with the Indiana Gas and Oil Company was still young when he was sent to Greentown as field superintendent at a time when the company was laying a pipe line from the gas fields to Chicago. The inadequacy of a horse for his almost continuous traveling brought forcibly to his mind the need for some mechanically-run vehicle. He mulled over the idea until his next move, which was to Kokomo, Indiana, in 1892, and in 1893 began the construction of the first American automobile. The engine used in the first machine was a Sintz gasoline engine. This engine was set up and started in the kitchen of his home. Mr. Haynes hired the machine built at the Riverside Machine Works, at so much per hour. The engine was a one-horsepower gasoline engine, a shape like that of a small truck, and a total weight of some eight hundred pounds. Its speed on the famous day of its trial was about seven miles an hour, and its distance about four or five miles. This "Horseless Carriage" made its trial trip July 4, 1894, on Punkinvine Pike, near Kokomo. The carburetor and the muffler were early supplemental inventions. Soon the use of aluminum and nickel steel became obviously desirable, and Mr. Haynes discovered an alloy of chromium containing carbon and silicon, which proved expedient. In 1898 he formed an alloy of pure chromium and pure nickel. In 1899, Mr. Haynes drove his crude little car to New York City. Other inventions followed throughout the rest of his life: the rotary valve gas engine invented and built in 1903; basic invention of Stellite for use in table and pocket knives, etc., made of nickel or cobalt with chromium, in 1906, patented in 1907, and improved to include use in high speed metal-cutting tools, in 1912; Stainless Steel, invented and patented 1912-1915. His last years were given over to experiments with metals and alloys related to Stellite. During this period of development of the automobile, Mr. Haynes was officially connected with the Haynes Automobile Company, of which he was president, and the Stellite Company in which he held a similar executive post, until his retirement from the former in 1923 and from the latter in 1920. He was director of the Citizens' Bank. In 1922 the Stellite plant and options on its patents were sold to the Union Carbide Company. During the World War, this same plant had been put at the service of the government for the making of tools, and its product was of inestimable value.

In addition to this remarkable scientific career, Mr. Haynes' life is important because of his work for Prohibition, for education, and for religion. He worked and lectured for the cause of Prohibition until the passage of the Volstead Act, and he not only approved of the passage of the Volstead Act, but supported it and made a number of public speeches on Law Enforcement after its passage.

At various times he was a candidate for office on the Prohibition ticket, once of United States Senator, but without success. For four years before his death, however, he was a member of the State Board of Education, a post for which he was by interest and by training singularly well fitted. For nearly forty-nine years he was an active and dependable member of the Presbyterian Church, for many of them an elder. Various clubs and associations claimed him as a member, although he did not take an active part in any.

Elwood Haynes married, on October 21, 1887, Bertha B. Lanterman, in Portland, Indiana. She was a daughter of William D. and Mary (Firth) Lanterman, of Paulina, New Jersey. Her father, a prominent business man and merchant in Paulina, had lived for a time in Wyandotte County, Ohio, and then had settled at Portland. For a short time he saw service in the Civil War. Her mother was of English birth. Mr. and Mrs. Haynes were the parents of two children: 1. Bernice, who married Glen Hillis, an attorney of Kokomo, by whom she is the mother of a daughter, Margaret Eleanor, and a son, Elwood Haynes. 2. March W., who acted as secretary to his father, and who married, on February 19, 1923, Hazel Carter, of Kokomo.

Elwood Haynes passed away April 13, 1925, in his sixty-eighth year. To the world his loss was that of a great creative thinker. To his town it was that of a fellow-citizen, a neighbor and a friend, and a man of the most remarkable Christian virtues. The Kokomo "Daily Tribune" on its editorial page summarized happily those of his qualities which impressed the thoughtful among his acquaintances and friends:

> The spiritual values of his life, not its material accomplishments, are the things that count for most now when the community needs must make up the final estimate of his career. The finest thing of all is the fact that so admirable a character lived amongst us. He set an example such as will not be lost as long as any who knew him are left. He walked in uprightness all along the way. He made no pretensions with which his conduct did not square. A sensitive and enlightened conscience was his constant guide and guardian, and the pathway of his years was thickly sown with good deeds. He was a churchman, yes, and his faith was firmly fixed. Its service never wearied him and its consolations never failed him. All men respected him for his reverence, for they knew it was sincere, and all recognized that his goodness was as unostentatious as it was extraordinary.

To this encomium should be added that contained in the resolutions adopted by the Kokomo Chamber of Commerce, which emphasizes the human qualities of the man, his lack of ostentation, the simplicity and happiness in which he and his family lived in relation to each other and to their neighbors:

> He was, by common consent, our foremost citizen. . . . He was ever the same, a lovable man of most kindly nature, interested in all the people abounding in sympathy for them, eager to help them. He lived the simple life, walked humbly among us, knew not pride nor envy. He was the true type of Christian gentleman, caring little for material success, prizing highly the greater values of life.
>
> It was the rare good fortune of Elwood Haynes to be known and appreciated in life. These people loved him and they did not wait until he was gone to make it known. All that is said in sincere eulogy of him now was said again and again while he was with us.

Finally his minister, the Rev. Hurd Allyn Drake, expressed his cosmic relationships:

> By his inventive genius and scientific discoveries this dear friend of ours has made humanity his debtor; and generations yet unborn will rise up to acknowledge their debt to this modest, unassuming Christian man.

PELL, Stephen Hyatt Pelham,

Capitalist.

The instincts both historic and patriotic are pronouncedly evident in Stephen Hyatt Pelham Pell's utilization of his inheritance, the Fort Ticonderoga Estate, to the purpose of the preservation of objects associated with the turning points in American history. The museum there established by Mr. Pell, former realtor and financier, is a monument of impressive type of frontier martial events—

milestones on the rough Colonial roads of National progress—and a perpetuation of the long march and the stubborn defence on the part of the men of the Continental Army. Mr. Pell himself is a descendant of an ancestry that bore a remarkable part in the establishment of the manor homes in America, that were of the patriotic soldiery in all wars, and that are recorded with forthright and sagacious leadership in every progressive movement.

(I) John Pell, who was born in 1643 and died in 1702, was a son of Rev. John Pell, who was born in 1609-10, and died in 1685, a distinguished clergyman and mathematician, whose brother Thomas, born in 1608, died in 1669, was a surgeon in the Pequot War, a deputy to the General Court, and established the celebrated Pelham Manor in Westchester County, New York, and willed all his property to his nephew John. John Pell came from England to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1670, as the second lord of Pelham Manor, New York; he was captain of horse in 1684, major in 1692, first judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Westchester County in 1688, member of the Provincial Assembly from 1691 to 1695, member of the committee for defense of the frontier, and chairman of the grand committee. He married Rachel Pinckney, daughter of Philip Pinckney.

(II) Thomas Pell, son of John and Rachel (Pinckney) Pell, was born about 1676, and died about 1739; he was third lord of Pelham Manor. He married Ann, surname unknown, who according to tradition, was the daughter of an Indian sachem.

(III) Joshua Pell, son of Thomas and Ann Pell, was born about 1710, and died in 1781; he married Phoebe Palmer.

(IV) Benjamin Pell, son of Joshua and Phoebe (Palmer) Pell, was born in 1750, and died in 1828; he married, for his first wife, Mary Anna Ferris.

(V) William Ferris Pell, son of Benjamin and Mary Anna (Ferris) Pell, was born in 1779, and died in 1840; he married Mary Shipley.

(VI) Morris Shipley Pell, son of William Ferris and Mary (Shipley) Pell, was born in 1810, and died in 1881; he married Mary Rodman Howland.

(VII) John Howland Pell, son of Morris Shipley and Mary Rodman (Howland) Pell, was born in 1831, and died in 1882; he was a captain of United States Volunteers in the Civil War. He married (first) Cornelia Corse, who died in 1864; he married (second) Caroline Eliza Hyatt, who was born in 1840. (See Hyatt IV.) The children by the first marriage: 1. Rodman Corse, born in 1861; married Antoinette Gibson Pell. 2. Florence Cornelia, born January 13, 1864, in New York City, New York; married, November 10, 1897, Pierre Crosby Waring, inventor and manufacturer. The children of the second marriage: 3. Clarence, born in 1871, died in 1874. 4. Howland Haggerty, born May 30, 1872, in New York City, New York, attended the Flushing (New York) Institute, is a banker and broker, and member of the New York Stock Exchange. He was a lieutenant and lieutenant-commander in the United States Naval Reserve Force from April, 1917, to May 7, 1919. He married (first), November 27, 1895, Mary Whitson Willets, who was born October 17, 1873, daughter of Frederick Willets. Their children: Howland Haggerty, Jr., born in Paris, France, September 4, 1897; Orlie Anna Haggerty, born in Paris, December 13, 1900; Stephen Hyatt Haggerty, born April 6, died November 6, 1903; Mary Willetts Haggerty, born in New York City, Sep-

tember 20, 1911. Mr. Pell married (second) Margaret (Greeley) Winn, daughter of George Greeley, of Boston, Massachusetts. 5. Stephen Hyatt Pelham, of whom further. 6. Samuel Osgood, born in 1875, died in 1913; married (first) Isabelle Townsend; married (second) Elizabeth K. Warden. 7. Mary Howland, born in 1876, married Samuel Cornell H pkins. 8. Theodore Roosevelt, born in 1878, married Florence, daughter of Edwin S. Cramp. 9. Horace Porter, born in 1879, died in 1901.

(VIII) Stephen Hyatt Pelham Pell, son of John Howland and Caroline Eliza (Hyatt) Pell, was born February 3, 1874, at Flushing, Long Island, New York, and he received his education at the Flushing Institute. He entered upon his business career as a realtor, and afterwards became a Wall Street (New York City) broker and banker. Retiring in 1914, and inheriting the Ticonderoga Estate, he established the Fort Ticonderoga Farms, Incorporated, and there instituted a museum of relics of the French and Indian and the Revolutionary wars.

Mr. Pell served as a seaman on the United States ship "Yankee" in the Spanish-American War, in 1898; and enlisting in the American Ambulance Service with the French Army, and afterwards in the American Army in the World War, he received the decoration of the Croix de Guerre, and the Legion of Honor.

Stephen Hyatt Pelham Pell married, April 17, 1901, Sarah Gibbs Thompson, a member of the Society of Colonial Dames, daughter of Robert Means Thompson. Their children: 1. Robert Thompson, born March 9, 1902, in New York City, New York, was graduated at Harvard College in 1924; he married, September 7, 1922, Alice Moore, daughter of William P. G. Harding. 2. John Howland Gibbs, born at Southampton, Long Island, August 9, 1904.

(The Hyatt Line).

(I) Abraham Hyatt was aide-de-camp to General Marquis de LaFayette, in the American Revolution.

(II) Nathaniel Hyatt, son of Abraham Hyatt, married Amy Van Wart Carpenter.

(III) Stephen Hyatt, son of Nathaniel and Amy Van Wart (Carpenter) Hyatt, was born in 1814, and died in 1879; he married Dorinda Eloise Townsend, who was born in 1823, and died in 1893.

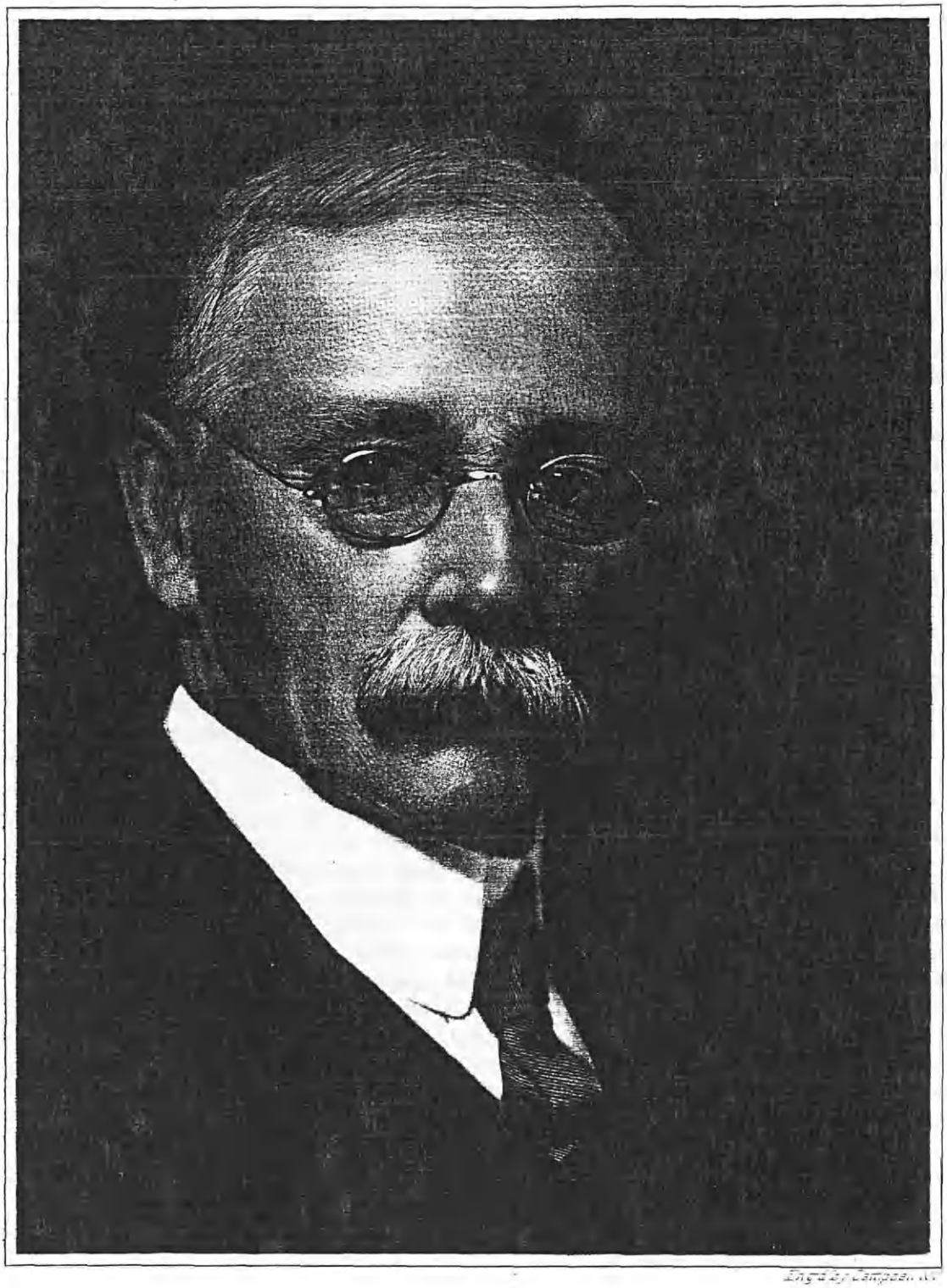
(IV) Caroline Eliza Hyatt, daughter of Stephen and Dorinda E. (Townsend) Hyatt, married, as before indicated, John Howland Pell, and they were the parents of Stephen Hyatt Pelham Pell. (See Pell VIII.)

ALLEY, Merle William,

Architect.

The Alley family, of which Merle William Alley, well-known member of the architectural profession, of New York City, is a representative, has for many generations given of its members in the building of the American commonwealth, into which has been fitted the splendid array of promoters of the arts, sciences and industries. The profession of which Mr. Alley is a practitioner has kept pace with the advance of modern times, and he is deserving honorable mention for the part he has played in the erection of architectural triumphs so conspicuous in the New York of today—city and State—and of other notable structures to be seen in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and with the design and construction he has had to do.

Born in Mechanicsburg, Ohio, in 1894,



Eng'd by Campbell &c.

N S Clark

Merle William Alley is the son of John Henry and Estelle (Morris) Alley. His father, who died in 1910 at about the age of fifty-four years, was for many years engaged as a lumber merchant. On the paternal side he is of a family which from early generations of American Colonial life has given sons and daughters to carry the virile strain to the present day. On the maternal side the Morrises were among the original pioneers who went into the vast West, faced the terrors of animal and savage denizens of forest and plain, and endured the hardships that they might found there a great empire of liberty, equality, justice and the allied industries. The name Morris is indelibly inscribed on the escutcheon of American life—its financial structure, professional achievements and statesmanship of the highest order.

Merle W. Alley was a pupil in the public schools of Mechanicsburg. He was apt in his studies, and in time was graduated to the high school in Columbus, Ohio. It was during this formative period of his life that he elected the profession of architect, and on leaving high school, he pursued his aim by entering Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the degree of Architect.

Mr. Alley entered on his professional career in Pittsburgh in 1913. Subsequently, he arrived on that fertile and heavily populated field—New York City—where he was associated for a time with Visscher & Burley, a well-known firm of architects. More recently he was with Arnold W. Brunner, that genius of architecture, who after his death was succeeded by the Arnold W. Brunner Associates, Incorporated, an organization composed of a number of the most skilful and finished architects known to the profession. Mr. Alley maintains his connection with this association, being rated among its leading members. Buildings on which Mr. Alley has contributed of his art in design, and with the erection of which he was identified, are the new Cadet Mess Hall at the West Point Military Reservation, West Point, New York; the Union Temple of Brooklyn, New York; the Ferncliff Mausoleum, Hartsdale, New York; the Capitol Park development, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; and the chapel and dormitory buildings, Denison University, Granville, Ohio.

For four years, 1920-1924, Mr. Alley was instructor in architectural design at Cooper Union, New York City. During the World War he served for two years in the Ordnance Department, United States Army, with the rank of sergeant. He is a member of the Architectural League of New York, and is a devotee of tennis and of outdoor life in general. He is single, and has his residence at Jackson Heights, Long Island, New York.

CLADEK, Walter Edward, M. D.,

Prominent Physician and Surgeon.

The late Dr. Walter Edward Cladek was for many years one of the outstanding and most influential medical practitioners of Union County, New Jersey, and his death in the early part of 1926 lost to his native city of Rahway, the county of Union, and the State of New Jersey, a highly respected and esteemed member of the local medical fraternity, a deeply public-spirited citizen, a gentleman and a scholar. Dr. Cladek specialized in the diagnosis, prognosis and cure of the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and for more than half a century he was engaged in this beneficent and

higly useful work in Rahway and its environs. His able and efficient labors and his long term of service entitles him to be considered as one of the greatest humanitarians that Union County has ever known.

Dr. Walter Edward Cladek was born in Rahway, Union County, New Jersey, on May 13, 1856, a son of John Julius and Margaret (Cullerton) Cladek. The father was a native of Hungary, and became a political refugee after the revolution of 1848-49, fleeing to America in 1850, and settling in Rahway, New Jersey. The son received his early education in the public and high schools of his native community, and upon making a choice of a profession which he wished to follow as his life's work, determined on the medical. He first entered the office of Dr. Samuel Abernethy, and later the Medical School of the University of the City of New York, whence he was graduated with the class of 1877, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His interneship was completed in the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, New York City, and in the Hospital for Epileptics and Paralytics, of New York City, and at the end of this three-year period of hospital identification, Dr. Cladek returned to Rahway, New Jersey, and embarked upon his professional career by opening offices in that city. He was successful from the very first, and soon built up a large, lucrative and important clientage. His understanding of the principles and methods of medical practice in all of its many phases and ramifications was accurate and comprehensive in the extreme, and his skill and ability found recognition in an ever-increasing patronage. As an eye, ear and throat specialist he soon built up an enviable reputation which he maintained undeviatingly for fifty years. He was attending surgeon for many years at the Newark Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary; president of the Clinical Society at Elizabeth; president of the Medical Staff of the Rahway Hospital; and also served as permanent delegate to the United States Medical Society conventions.

Dr. Walter Edward Cladek was married at Barnstable, Massachusetts, on June 4, 1894, to Mrs. Anstes (Van Campen) Cabell, the widow of Edmund Cabell, and a daughter of Savillian and Eliza (Lewis) Van Campen, residents of Barnstable, Massachusetts. Dr. Walter Edward and Anstes (Van Campen-Cabell) Cladek were the parents of two children, as follows: 1. Margaret, born August 7, 1895; married Douglas Stewart, and they are the parents of one child, Margaret. 2. Anstes Dorinda, born in March, 1902, in Rahway; married Rollins Moore, and they have one child, Anstes Dorinda Moore. Dr. Cladek is survived by his widow and their two children, aforementioned.

The death of Dr. Walter Edward Cladek occurred at his home in Rahway, New Jersey, on February 6, 1926, in his seventieth year. His life, viewed in perspective, shows him to have been a doctor and surgeon of unusual ability, a worth-while citizen, a man of high integrity and honor, and a true American. That his life was well-lived, fully-rounded and preëminently useful is not to be doubted; and that he will be greatly missed is a foregone conclusion.

FELS, Joseph.

Philanthropist, Manufacturer, Humanitarian.

Keenness of intellect, loftiness of ideals, and breadth of vision brought to Joseph

Fels, widely known soap manufacturer of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, great personal success and ample opportunity to serve his fellow-man. His love for humanity was the key-note of his life. He particularly loved the common man, to whose service he consecrated his strength and his resources. He could best help man—and this was the deepest conviction of his profound mind and soul—by restoring to him the equality which was his natural right. In his last years, out of his broad and openminded experience, he adopted a policy to benefit mankind by getting him back to soil and happiness, as the most efficient means to this end. All his abilities and a generous portion of his large fortune were devoted to furthering this movement. Through his efforts grew up the Joseph Fels Fund of America and similar organizations in other lands which have continued to spread the doctrine and stimulate public interest in bringing mankind back to nature so he could provide for his family. In full sympathy with his ideals and methods was his wife, Mary Fels, noted, too, for her intense interest and coöperation in carrying on ably the work begun by her famous husband.

Joseph Fels was born at Halifax Court House, Virginia, December 16, 1854, son of Lazarus and Susannah (Freiberg) Fels. In his infancy the family moved to Yanceyville, North Carolina, where twelve years were spent, where the boy unwillingly attended the public school, and where, with much more enthusiasm, he learned the book of humanity with the perplexities of its social system of rich and poor, white and black, superiors and subordinates. The father was energetic and possessed of fair business ability, which brought him some success in manufacturing toilet soap in Baltimore and later as the representative of a Philadelphia soapmaker. The mother was the ideal of the Jewish race, the efficient housewife, the devoted helpmate, the loving, yet firm mother. The boy, Joseph, early gave indication of a keen business sense. At fourteen, with the aid of a younger brother, he established a flourishing kite business in a cellar, of which Joseph was managing director and displayed himself as shrewd in securing business and able in taking care of stock and repairs. Thoroughly weary of school by the time he was fifteen, he won his father over to his desire that he be allowed to go to work, and helped in the father's soap factory.

His first occupation outside the family was with a commission agency in coffees. Next he became a representative with his father in Baltimore of a Philadelphia soap concern, with a definite territory. The moderate degree of success which came from this connection inspired him to seek larger opportunity by joining a larger house in Philadelphia in 1873. Joseph Fels, however, was not intended for a subordinate by Nature, which had given him ambition, force, and a vigorous mentality, together with great independence. In 1875 he went into partnership with a soap manufacturer of Philadelphia. By the end of 1876 he was able to buy out the partner and assume entire control of the business. The purchase price of some $4,000 was doubtless the largest sum he had ever checked out. Thus was established Fels and Company. For fifteen years the business was never out of the mind of its creator. He traveled everywhere, an excellent salesman because of his easy confidence and incessant good humor. A brother ultimately entered the concern as partner, and pros-

perity was steady. Soon Mr. Fels' keen perceptions indicated the desirability of a specialty which should make its way on a rapid wave to popular favor. Fels Naphtha, already being manufactured by a moribund company, offered itself. This honest and efficient product soon made its way into thousands, then millions, of American households and into commercial use on a large scale. By 1894, Fels and Company was devoting its entire equipment to the manufacture of Fels Naphtha. Its success led to the establishment in 1901 of a selling branch in England, which was under the personal management of Mr. Fels for several years. His fortune was thus assured. Success came to him through tireless effort and wise patience allied to ability. Even in these effortful years, combined with his faculty of holding his own in a hard-driven bargain, he was able to humanize all business relations. His open mind, his daily association with men, his untiring interest in his workers and their welfare, and his association, in his home and social life, with thinkers and philanthropists, all had their part in shaping the rich man into the altruist who was to put into his task of helping his fellow-man the practical genius which marked his erection of his own fortune.

One cardinal principle governed him. Though generous and eager to give, he loathed charity and passionately desired to destroy the need for giving. He sought to avoid waste of human beings and human potentialities. He was democratic, and his religion was that of humanity. The story of his philanthropies is that of experiments toward aiding his fellow in a way that would be fundamental and practical.

The first opportunity came with the establishment in a modest way of the Philadelphia Vacant Land Cultivation Society. This was so modestly endowed as to run, even in its tenth year, on a budget of only some $1,300, but it provided, out of what had been unsightly vacant lots, gardens for eight hundred families, with vegetables to the value of $10,000. Work was found for the unemployed in preparing land for allotment holders, and many of these later took allottments for themselves. Thus this small but intensely practical beginning beautified the city, made many of its residents more comfortable, and brought to the workers renewed health and interest in life. Chicago, Cleveland, and New York soon had similar societies. That organized in London proved of national significance when the continuance of the World War called for every ounce of food the combined strength of the United Kingdom could supply. Edinburgh, Belfast, Middlesborough and Dublin had followed suit, about 1904, shortly after London had taken up the idea. In rousing interest and getting the work under way, Mr. Fels had the hearty coöperation of a committee including Percy Alden, Patrick Geddes, George Lansbury, and Israel Zangwill. The casual visitor to London today is amazed by the frequent occurrence in the unlikeliest suburbs of well-cultivated and attractive gardens. Thus has one good act spread over a generous area.

His next alliance was with those who were trying to apply the Small Holdings Act in an attempt to give the worker an opportunity to leave industry, if need be, and secure a comfortable livelihood by the pursuit of agriculture. He even wanted children given instruction in natural occupations. The best method of re-populating the rural sections seemed to Mr. Fels to be through colonization.

which would serve as intermediate stations between town and country. Such action must, to be effective, be not a matter of capricious charity, but of definite action on the part of public authority. For example, the Board of Guardians of the Poor might see in a farm colony relief for the workhouse congestion or outdoor relief, and might adopt the whole plan. Such associates as George Lansbury, member of the House of Commons, and Kier Hardie, of the Labour Party, gave him their support. Mr. Fels worked with the Local Government Board and persuaded Mr. Walter Long to sanction the use of some land he was ready to buy and lend to the Poplar Board of Guardians. Of a plot of one hundred acres at Laindon, the first Farm Colony for the unemployed was established, in March, 1904. One hundred able-bodied paupers went to work, and forty of them became very acceptable. Through the visits of many public men and social reformers, including the Rt. Hon. Gerald W. Balfour, and newspaper correspondents, the happy results of the experiment were broadcasted. Soon Mr. Fels and Mr. Lansbury were accepting invitations from various local authorities throughout the country with a view to starting another colony. That at Hollesley Bay, comprising thirteen hundred acres was the second. Mr. Fels lent the land rent free for three years, and the trial group of unemployed contained a number who proved so adaptable as to suggest the desirability of their permanent residence. With funds secured for building cottages and the colony turned over to the Central Body, set up under the Unemployed Workmen Act, Mr. Fels was free to turn his attention to an extension of the plan. Blocked by the new official who came in with a change of government early in 1906, Mr. Fels tried an experiment of his own at Mayland, near Althorn, in Essex. He divided his farm into small holdings, each equipped with dwelling and out-houses and partly planted with fruit. Mr. Thomas Smith farmed the larger part of the estate and gave advice and assistance to the smaller holders who desired it. A Paris gardener was installed to teach the principles of intensive cultivation. The plan was costly, the initial expense being $175,000, and the rapid increase in the taxable value of the land convinced Mr. Fels that every small holder would lie in the hollow of the landlord's hand, his own hard-won improvements proving a boomerang to increase the rents he must pay his landlord. He concluded that land monopoly and the taxing of improvements strangle small holdings. Only the protection of workers from injustice and the assurance of a fair return for their labor would justify small holdings. It was his view that the laws of a country should enable its population to make use of that country's land. This led to his conviction that the only effective method of dealing with the problem would be to place a tax on the value of land apart from all improvements. Thus he gave his support to Henry George and the Single Tax movement after long experience and earnest thought. The rest of his life was devoted to its advancement.

The United Committee for the Taxation of Land Values was formed in London on March 23, 1907, with Mr. Fels as a member. He felt such a movement would be a long stride in advancing the welfare of labor. With his usual terseness of expression, he said: "No man should have the power to take wealth he has not produced or earned . . . Land has a value apart from the value of things

produced by labor; as population and industry increase, the value of land increases. That increase is community-made value. I believe it belongs to the community just as the wealth produced by you belongs to you." Mr. Fels believed that the dearth of available land lay at the root of social ills. He wanted to build a new social structure based on giving the land back to the people. He proffered every service he could render, time, money, organization, thought, eagerly and gladly, with a heartiness that put new courage into the hearts of those engaged in the great work. His constructive mind suggested also new and practical ideas. The axioms of the Single Tax represented, to him, the sum of his whole industrial experience and were the truest description of the economic realities which lie at the bottom of the social surface. He tried to bring about a thorough discussion of taxation of land values on the platform, in the Press, and in Parliament. He traveled much, speaking continually; wrote to the Press; interviewed members of Parliament; and entertained lavishly. His city office was a sort of campaign center. At the end of 1908, Mr. Fels was a representative for the United Committee for the Taxation of Land Values at a united Conference held in the Guildhall, London, and opened by the Lord Mayor, and he spoke briefly and directly on the taxation of land values. A resolution was adopted that the Chancellor of the Exchequer be requested to put this subject in the next Budget. He did so, and the principle was thus aired before the public. Mr. Fels' work was in part in America, in part in Great Britian, but he also twice visited the Continent in the interests of the Single Tax movement. He openly announced in his lectures that the man who makes a large fortune is robbing somebody, and he included himself in the indictment. He gave his whole effort to breaking down the system which made this possible. He said to an interviewer: "People listen to me when I say this, because I am a rich man. Many a poor man has said exactly the same thing and suffered imprisonment for so doing." The Joseph Fels Fund Commission, which enlisted in an advisory capacity such leaders as George Foster Peabody, and on its working committee Lincoln Steffens and Frederick C. Howe, this commission crystallized the work and aims of Mr. Fels. He was an important contributor deeply sympathetic with its objective. Space here is too limited to elaborate on the many other humanitarian activities in which this altruist engaged. He supported woman's suffrage, educational experiments looking toward curricula which would more adequately prepare for living and for hygienic instruction, and Zionism, in which his wife, Mary (Fels) Fels, (a biography of whom will be found on the following page), was very active.

On November 16, 1881, Joseph Fels married Mary Fels, daughter of Elias and Fannie (Rothschild) Fels, whom he had met and loved nine years earlier, when she was a warm-hearted and promising child.

Joseph Fels wore himself out in noble service and died at the age of sixty, February 22, 1914. His native land is proud of a man international in spirit and accomplishment. His love of his fellowman and interest in general welfare proved to be like the pebble cast into the smooth surface of the lake, radiating in ever-widening circles until it embraced the whole world.

FELS, Mary (Mrs. Joseph),

Humanitarian and Writer.

Understanding, both of the mind and heart, that is cosmopolitan in scope, and tireless energy in helping her fellows, which is practically directed, distinguish Mary (Mrs. Joseph) Fels, of New York City and London, as a leading philanthropist. The keynote to her work is her desire to help humanity help itself. Her method of progress has been to start in a small way, to accomplish progressively important but definite tasks, and ultimately to attack problems of world significance. To her has come the conviction that the solution not only for the down-trodden, but for all mankind, is to find their true selves and their right relation to each other through recognizing the family of man under the Fatherhood of the one God. This noble and historic creed of the Jew is the basis of the power of that race and of his future potentialities. Because of it Mrs. Fels has lent herself, body and soul, all her wealth, all her strong intelligence, and all her time to this. She is president of the Joseph Fels Foundation, the concrete agency for her activities.

Mary Fels was born in Sembach, Germany, March 10, 1863, daughter of Elias and Fannie (Rothschild) Fels. Her childhood was spent with her family in Keokuk, Iowa, where she completed the high school course at the age of sixteen. She continued her studies at St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame, Indiana, and at the University of Pennsylvania. A precocious child, a student and dreamer, she gave early promise of the rich potentialities of her mind and heart. It was then that Joseph Fels (q.v.), a young traveling salesman, first saw her in the home of her parents whom he visited because they bore his name. He resolved then and there to help develop her fine nature and to make her his wife should her maturity make her reciprocal to his wishes. They were married at Keokuk, November 16, 1881, and established a happy home based on mutual love and respect and a common breadth of vision and love for humanity.

To their home were attracted artists, business men, dreamers, poets, socialists, and reformers of every kind. It was a liberal education in humanitarianism to the apt pupil Mrs. Fels was. She was the organizing force in the movement started in 1895 to cultivate vacant lots in American cities. So successful was it that the movement spread to England in 1903, where it furnished occupation for casual laborers and became so integral a part of food production that it helped England solve food problems during the World War. At that period, also, 1903, Mrs. Fels became interested in the land question. She saw the need to give everyone an equal opportunity to share in possession of the land. Thus she joined the ranks of the land reformers. Her aid was lent to the establishment of farm colonies in England to help solve the unemployment problem after the Boer War and to serve as an experiment which might prove to the government that only by employing labor on the land steadily could labor problems be effectively solved. During this period, when Mrs. Fels was working side by side with her husband, she showed herself faithful to the Jewish world platform of justice and peace. He died in February, 1914, and she gallantly continued the fight for world betterment.

After the World War, Mrs. Fels carried cultivation of vacant land principles into the prisons, as occupation for pris-

oners to replace solitary confinement. This excellent custom is now spreading throughout English prisons. At this time, also, her interest in Palestine became fully aroused. Since 1922 she has directed her efforts to the Holy Land with particular attention to those settlers who moved there thirty, forty, and fifty years ago. She, with Alex Aaronsohn, of Palestine, founded a Co-operative Bank for them in 1922 at Tel-Aviv. Later a Mortgage Department was established there. The Aaron Aarónsohn Agricultural Fund was establishetd to provide agricultural implements and vines, as well as vital improvements on the land, such as wells. One hundred thousand vines were shipped in 1926 alone from Marseilles to Zicron-Jacob. To these organizations Mrs. Fels has been a liberal contributor. She bought thousands of dunams of land for the colonists' use on Mt. Carmel, above Haifa, on Mt. Scopus, extending to the edge of the Mount of Olives, and also vast plots adjacent to the colonies, as well as in the Valley of the Jordan. That the scheme is practicable is evidenced by the fact that more than fourteen thousand agricultural colonists prosper there, finding a reasonable response from scientific tilling of the soil, and exporting products popular in a world market.

In 1925 came the culmination of Mrs. Fels' advocacy of this. She and Alex Aaronsohn established the Joseph Fels Foundation for perpetuating the movement and accepted the presidency of it. Its objectives express her own faith in the race and its world-purpose:

a. The broader enlightenment of the Jews and Gentiles in the understanding of Israel's history and mission; the physical Jewish resettlement and non-political reorganization of Palestine; and the reconstruction and development of Israel's life in connection therewith, to the end that a refuge for oppressed Jews, and an educational and cultural centre for all Jews, be there established.

b. The advancement of knowledge and economic enlightenment in the field of land taxation and general taxation.

c. In general, the awakening of religious and spiritual thought; the furtherance of improved economic conditions; and the promotion of human betterment.

She is also vice-president of the B'nai Benjamin, an organization of the Jewish young farmers of Palestine who work for a spiritual awakening to the ethical and religious life of Israel in world history, as well as the physical resettlement of Palestine. She was the editor of "The Public," a liberal publication of New York, from 1917 to 1919. She has contributed frequent, thoughtful and constructive articles to the Jewish press. Her outstanding publication, however, has been an exposition of her husband's life-work, "Joseph Fels, His Life Work," 1916. Not only is this a fair-minded but glowing tribute to a great man, but it is a clear and forceful presentation of many humanitarian movements.

GRAY, Charles Perley, M. D.,

Surgeon.

With distinction out of the ordinary, Dr. Charles Perley Gray, widely known New York physician and surgeon, served the United States Government during the trouble at the Mexican border and in the World War overseas, where he was cited many times for distinguished and exceptional gallantry, and received a number of medals for highly efficient and constructive service. A lieutenant when called to the colors to participate in the campaigns in France, he was mustered out with honors with the rank of

major. Ever since the war he has continued to practice his profession with increasing favor from his patients, their families and friends, having also put in the form of published volume and papers the results of his profound study and research on subjects vital to the medical fraternity and to the health of the people.

Dr. Gray's great-great-great-grandfather, John Marsh, accompanied Colonel John Allen, in 1776-83, on the expedition "east of the Penobscot." He was born in England, and received a grant of land from King George III at Sidney, Maine, which still is in possession of the Hastings family. He fought in the French and Indian War, and died August 19, 1802, aged eighty-five years. Dr. Gray's great-great-great-grandmother was Zilphia Carroll Hastings, of the Carrolls of Carrollton, Maryland, and he is also related to the Lovejoy family, being a direct descendant of Colonel Stephen Lovejoy, of Sidney, Maine, who organized American troops for service in the War of 1812; so it will be readily perceived that Dr. Gray rightly comes by his martial spirit and tendency to answer with alacrity when his country calls him into service. Dr. Gray has in his possession — handed down to him by his family — an old flintlock musket used during the French and Indian wars; also the War of the American Revolution; a cockade that was worn by his great-great-grandfather, Colonel Stephen Lovejoy and the commission of Dr. Daniel J. Perley, commissioned sergeant, 6th Massachusetts Regulars, in 1820, also his honorable discharge, in 1825.

Born in Oldtown, Maine, in 1875, Dr. Charles Perley Gray is the son of Charles Hartson and Eliza (Perley) Gray, the former, born January 23, 1844, is a retired merchant; the mother a sister of the well-known banker, Allen P. Perley, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. On the paternal side, members of the Gray family have their origin in England, and have been settled in Massachusetts since the beginning of the sixteenth century.

The son, Charles P. Gray, obtained his preliminary education in the Oldtown schools and Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. He elected medicine as his profession, and took his academic degrees at the University of Maine, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine from Harvard University on his graduation in the class of 1904. He completed his medical studies with an additional two years of study in the great hospital and clinical centers of Europe.

Returning to America, Dr. Gray entered practice with a technique and finesse that soon gave him a place among leaders of the profession. He was appointed visiting surgeon at the Midtown Hospital, and made a member of the teaching staff, on the subject of gynecology, at the New York Polyclinic School and Hospital, where he was adjunct professor prior to the World War. He is also attending gynecologist at the Northeastern Dispensary, New York City. He has served as president of the University Alumni Association of New York and of the Harvard Medical Society. He is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a member of the American Medical Society, the New York State Medical Society and the New York County Medical Society. He is an active member of the Military Surgeons of the United States; and Veteran Companion of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States. His published works include the volume entitled "The Harvard Medical Society," and original papers, entitled "Lava Migrans," dealing

with diseases prevalent on the Mexican border.

Dr. Gray's military record is replete with a varied and conspicuous patriotic service. For fifteen years he has been associated with the 7th Regiment, New York National Guard, in which he was first lieutenant of the Medical Corps. He was holding this commission when called to accompany the United States forces to the Mexican border, in 1916, and, in June, 1917, when called into the Federal service. His regiment, under the reorganization plan, was designated as the 107th Infantry and made a part of the 27th Division. On May 5, 1918, he was promoted to captain and assigned to the 1st Battalion, 107th Infantry. He sailed with his command for France, May 10, 1918. He participated in the actions in the Mount Kemmel sector, in the Ypres-Lys offensive, 1918, and in the Dickebusch sector, in the Somme offensive, 1918. He was cited in General Orders, Headquarters, 107th Infantry, American Expeditionary Forces, for distinguished and exceptionally gallantry, by General John J. Pershing; also by Major-General John F. O'Ryan, brigade commander; the colonel of the regiment and by the War Department, Washington, District of Columbia. The following is the citation of the commanding officer of the 107th Infantry, American Expeditionary Forces:

Has proven himself to be an officer of marked ability. He had the distinction of having the most forward dressing station during the fighting east of the La Selle River. He was continually in the front line and was of the greatest assistance to the officers and enlisted men.

By General John J. Pershing:

For distinguished and exceptional gallantry at Ronssoy, France, in September 28-30, 1918. Cited by the War Department, approved by act of Congress, July, 1918, for gallantry in action.

Citation by Major-General John F. O'Ryan:

For exceptional gallantry and devotion to duty while a first lieutenant, in leaving the shelter of his aid station in the village of St. Souplet, during the battle of La Selle River, October 19, 1918, and in the face of heavy enemy fire, going forward to the rescue of soldiers of the 102nd Engineers who had been wounded while constructing a bridge across the river.

Dr. Gray was promoted to the rank of major before he was mustered out, and returned to the United States, March 6, 1919.

Dr. Gray is a member of the Harvard and the University clubs, of New York City. He takes his recreation chiefly in the saddle and on the links. He is unmarried.

LANE, Chester Howard,

Corporation Lawyer.

An outstanding figure of the American bar through his achievements as a corporation expert is Chester Howard Lane, attorney, of New York City, representing the legal interests of the Childs Company, Restaurateurs, and other large national corporations.

Chester Howard Lane was born in Oldwick, New Jersey, in 1880, son of Peter Lane, a peach-grower of that State, who died at the age of seventy, in 1906, and descended from that early Colonial, Matthys Jans Lane, who came from Holland and settled in Brooklyn in 1663. Chester Howard Lane's mother was Emma J. (Rinehart) Lane. The son was educated at New York University, which bestowed on him the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, and Doctor of Jurisprudcene. His practice of his pro-

fession had its beginning in New York City in 1906. He has made rapid forward strides toward his present position as a leading lawyer of the largest city in America and as a nationally-known expert on corporation practice. Besides being attorney for the Childs Company, he performs a similar service to the Union Central Life Insurance Company, the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, and many other organizations.

Mr. Lane is a member of the New York County Lawyers' Association, of the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Club, and the Canoe Brook Country Club. He once served on the New Jersey Militia. His favorite recreation is golf.

In June, 1907, Chester Howard Lane married (first) Mary E. Nevius, of Far Hills, New Jersey, who died in February, 1919. He married (second), in September, 1920, Ida M. Childs, daughter of Heman Childs, owner of a large dairy which acts as purveyor of milk to all Childs' restaurants. Three children constitute the family: Florence N.; Chester H., Jr.; and Doris A.

SANGER, Walter Prentice,

Architect, Landscape Architect.

The combined ability through his distinctive architectural gifts of bestowing a pleasing and a substantial attractiveness upon the many city and rural homes that are the product of his plans, and of conforming therewith their immediate setting and surroundings, is an endowment quite as much as the result of years of study and training on the part of Walter Prentice Sanger, architect and landscape architect. With his headquarters and workshop in New York City from the beginning of his career, Mr. Sanger's repute for eminence in his profession is based upon the architecture of many delightful homes, and is not bounded by the State itself.

From the earliest settlers of Massachusetts towns to the present, Mr. Sanger's New England ancestry has the record and the heritage of accomplishment in industry, and in the civic and institutional life of communities.

The lineage from the first-comer of the paternal name is as follows:

(I) Richard Sanger, who died in 1661, came from England in the "Confidence" to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1638; and consecutively he settled at Sudbury in 1646, and at Watertown in 1649; he was a blacksmith.

(II) Richard Sanger, second of the name, son of Richard Sanger, was born in 1667, and died in 1731; he married Elizabeth Morse.

(III) Richard (3) Sanger, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Morse) Sanger, was born in 1706, and died in 1786; he married Deborah Rider.

(IV) Daniel Sanger, son of Richard (3) and Deborah (Rider) Sanger, was born in 1739, and died in 1807; he married Esther Goodman.

(V) Richard (4) Sanger, son of Daniel and Esther (Goodman) Sanger, was born in 1769; he married Rachel Butler.

(VI) Henry Kirkland Sanger, son of Richard (4) and Rachel (Butler) Sanger, was born in 1799, and died in 1864; he married Caroline Prentice, who was born in 1806, and died in 1886.

(VII) Joseph Prentice Sanger, son of Henry Kirkland and Caroline (Prentice) Sanger, major-general in the United States Army, was born in 1840, and died March 15, 1926. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in the class of 1862, and he received his honorary degree of Master of Arts from Bowdoin College in 1872. He fought throughout

the Civil War, in Bull Run and many other famous battles of the period, and upon two occasions he was brevetted for gallant and meritorious service. He was an orderly to President Lincoln, and military secretary to President Harrison. From 1875 to 1877, he was a member of the Military Commission in its trip around the world; and he took the first census of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. He married, May 27, 1877, Frances Emily Kent, who was born December 2, 1850, in Brooklyn, New York, daughter of Henry Augustus Kent, of Bay Ridge, Long Island. (See Kent VIII.) Their children: 1. Edith Kent, born at Governor's Island, New York, January 1, 1879, married James Mandeville Carlisle. 2. Walter Prentice, of whom further.

(VIII) Walter Prentice Sanger, son of Joseph Prentice and Frances Emily (Kent) Sanger, was born August 14, 1881, at Newport, Rhode Island, and he was graduated at the Groton School, Groton, Massachusetts, in 1901, and after graduating in the regular course at Harvard University in 1905, he took a post-graduate course of two years there. Establishing himself as a landscape architect and architect in New York City, he has so continued there to the present. He is a member of the Harvard, Union, Racquet and Tennis, and Piping Rock clubs; Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Military Order of the Loyal Legion; and his recreations are sailing and tennis.

Walter Prentice Sanger married, June 17, 1908, Edith Bartow Crocker, who was born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, April 23, 1885, daughter of Charles Thomas Crocker. Their children: 1. Joseph Prentice, born in New York City, New York, April 9, 1909. 2. Kent, born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, August 8, 1911. 3. Barbara Bartow, born in New York, December 28, 1918. 4. Joan C., born in New York, October 19, 1920.

(The Kent Line).

(I) Thomas Kent, who was born in England, emigrated with his wife to Gloucester, Massachusetts, prior to 1643, and he had a house and land near the burying-ground in the West Parish, now Essex; and he appears among a list of eighty-two settlers, all the known proprietors of land in Gloucester from the time of its settlement to the close of 1650. He died May, 1, 1656; his widow died October 16, 1671.

(II) Samuel Kent, son of Thomas Kent, died in 1690; he married, January 17, 1654, Frances Woodall, who died August 10, 1683.

(III) Samuel Kent, son of Samuel and Frances (Woodall) Kent, was born in 1661, and died May 31, 1740; he married, for his third wife, May 1, 1700, the widow Esther Phelps, who died January 18, 1760.

(IV) Daniel Kent, son of Samuel and Esther (Phelps) Kent, was born in 1704; he married, April 27, 1726, Hannah Steele.

(V) Daniel Kent, son of Daniel and Hannah (Steele) Kent, was born March 10, 1726-27; he married, October 27, 1756, Sarah Bedortha, of Springfield, Massachusetts.

(VI) Zenas Kent, son of Daniel and Sarah (Bedortha) Kent, was born in 1757, and he was a Revolutionary soldier; he married, April 5, 1785, Anne Plumb, born March 18, 1767, daughter of Reuben and Mary (Shepard) Plumb. She died November 25, 1848; he died in 1839.

(VII) Zenas Kent, son of Zenas and

Anne (Plumb) Kent, was born July 12, 1786, and he died October 4, 1865. He was a bank president, manufacturer, and railroad treasurer. He married, in 1811, Pamelia Lewis, born February 12, 1794, daughter of Oliver and Lucinda (North) Lewis, of Farmington, Connecticut; she died in Kent, Ohio, October 21, 1862.

(VIII) Henry Augustus Kent, son of Zenas and Pamelia (Lewis) Kent, was born October 21, 1814, at Hudson, Ohio; and he became a wholesale grocer and prominent business man in New York City. He married, for his first wife, June 2, 1845, Sarah Martense Wells, who died May 11, 1856. He died in 1893. Their daughter, Frances Emily, married Joseph Prentice Sanger (see Sanger VII), father of Walter Prentice Sanger.

KAPLAN, David M., M.D.,

Specialist.

With the astounding advances made in *materia medica* within a comparatively recent period, there has come to the fore among physicians and surgeons of New York City a specialist in endocrinology, Dr. David M. Kaplan, who has contributed to the medical science through his findings as the result of his deep research in his chosen field. With professional enthusiasm he has brought his treatment of the subject of endocrinology in its varied forms and meanings to the point of enlightening exposition of it in numerous contributions to his confreres. His literary work along this line of his specialty has been recognized as of high order both as to quality of style and as to profound learning of this somewhat esoteric and yet vital subject. Having worked along this line since 1903, this fact places Dr. Kaplan in the pioneers of medical research. It is freely admitted that he has gone a long way in blazing the trail upon which the vast majority of the profession have hardly taken a step. Who can say how many physicians, now virtually novices in endocrinology, will have been made beneficiaries of Dr. Kaplan's remarkable work, exhaustively treated in a clarifying and attractive manner!

Born in Mitau, Russia, Dr. David M. Kaplan is the son of Michael and Charlotte Kaplan; the former, born in 1851, is a retired manufacturer. The son, David M., left Russia in 1890 and arrived in New York City. He was ambitious for a place of service in the New World, and, filled with zeal, he set about to complete his education. He had his mind set on the medical profession even while attending Evening High School in the Metropolis. Everything was made to bend to a college career; he entered Cornell University, and was graduated from its medical department in the class of 1900 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. From college he went at once to the Montefiore Home, New York City, where he served as interne from 1902 to 1909. In the latter year he was made director of the research and clinical laboratory of the Neurological Institute of New York City, and made a splendid record in that capacity, having also dedicated his book on "The Serology of Nervous and Mental Diseases" to the institute in 1914. He continued as director until 1916, when he volunteered his services to the United States Army. He early exhibited a marked tendency towards a thorough study of endocrinology, and filled his time wherever possible with research on this subject, having published his first contribution treating of the "Hypodermatic Use of Adrenalin Chloride in Asthmatic Attacks" in 1903. His studies

and writings brought him into such indissoluble contact with this department of his profession that he eventually chose it as his special field.

Among the many works of professional value and literary worth of which Dr. Kaplan is the author the following are noted: "Serology of Nervous and Mental Diseases;" "Conservative Utilization of Wasserman Reaction;" "Practical Value of Wasserman Test;" "Neurological Serology;" "The Wasserman Test;" "Approximate Estimation of Protein;" "The Wasserman Test Tubes;" "Wasserman Paradoxis;" "Frigolability;" "The Laboratory Findings in Neurological Manifestations;" "Interpretation of Serologic Formulae;" "Endocrine Tropisms;" "Endocrine Tropisms: Advenotropisms, Thyrotropisms, Pituitotropisms, and Gonadotropisms;" "Endocrinology and Its Practical Application;" "Endocrine Interactions;" "An Endocrine Interpretation of the Dental Apparatus;" and "Endocrinodontia."

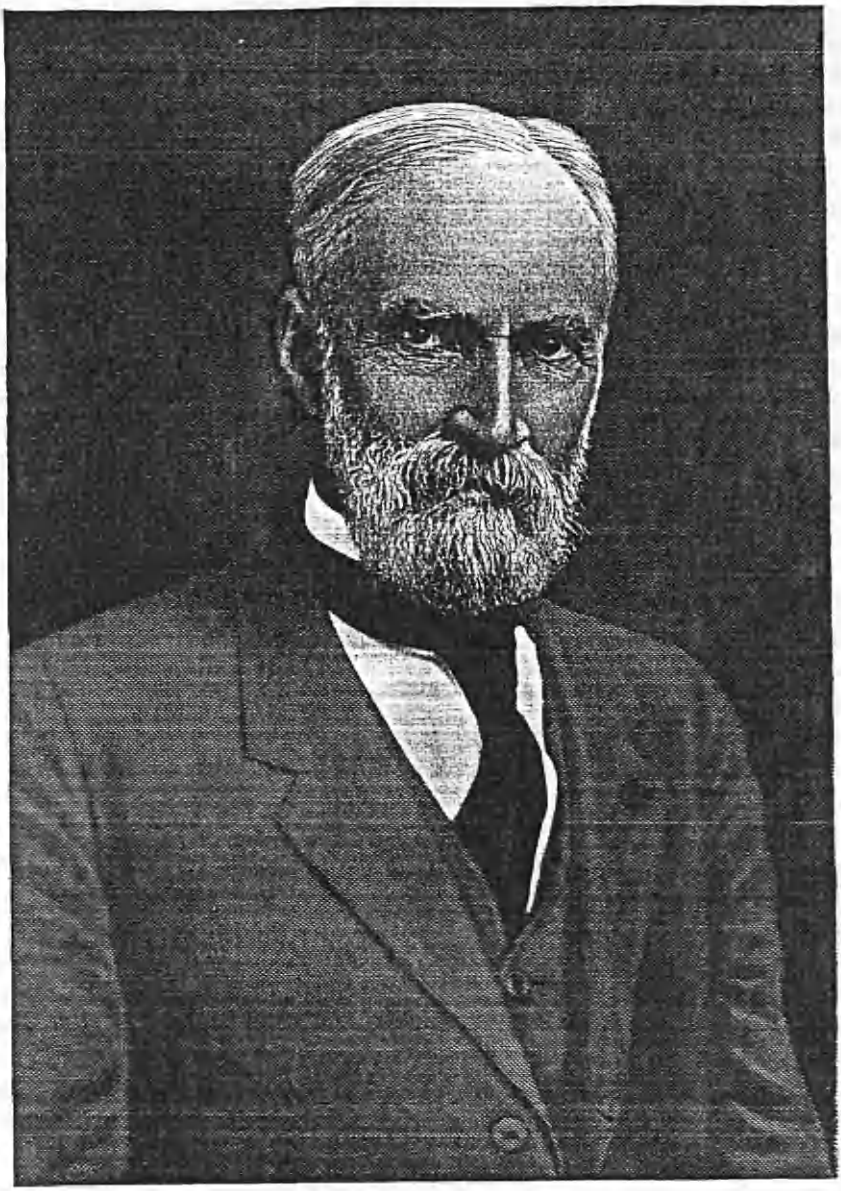
Dr. Kaplan is frequently called upon to discourse on his specialty and allied subjects before professional men and student bodies, and in this capacity he has lectured before the medical profession of New York City. During the World War he served in the United States Army, his performance of duty being confined to teaching in the government school at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. To one of Dr. Kaplan's pronounced literary taste and wide reading, books are his very best friends, but he will tell his intimates that the works that have a superior place in his affection are the Bible and "Faust." Now and again, as opportunity presents itself, Dr. Kaplan communes with nature, and hies himself with rod and gun to the wild fens, to the babbling brook and the roaring shore.

BUCKWALTER, John R.,

Lumberman, Manufacturer, Financier.

The story of John R. Buckwalter's life is the story of a pioneer and a fighter. It is the story of a man who in the face of difficulties, obstacles and disasters that would have appalled and checked a lesser man, shouldered his way through not only to success, but with such consistent fairness and honesty to others that he won the respect and deepest loyalty of friend, acquaintance, and employee. It has been well said that lumbering and lumber manufacturing are essentially pioneer industries. For not only are logging operations conducted in the woods usually many miles from civilization, but they call for the elemental qualities possessed by the roughest and most primitive human type. An employer of lumbermen must be a man himself of the sturdiest and most self-reliant type. He must be able to cope with nature and man in the most savage moods of each.

Such a man was John R. Buckwalter. Inheriting a staunch and sterling character in a superbly endowed physical frame, he took hold of circumstances in such a way that he was always "master of his fate and captain of his soul." He was born in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, at the old family home known as the "Black Rock Farm," within sight of the historic Valley Forge hills. Here on January 22, 1847, he first saw the light. When he was a lad of fifteen his father and two older brothers were drowned while swimming in the Schuylkill River. As a result of this loss of all the breadwinners, the little Buckwalter farm was sold to pay debts. In order to help his mother and the seven younger children, John R. Buckwalter "hired out" as a farm hand, receiving the sum of $45



J. R. Buchanan

for seven months of the hardest of hard work. A simple computation shows that this was at the rate of $6.43 a month. If the pay was small the hours were long, the work beginning at four in the morning and lasting until seven and later in the evening. Not dismayed either by the small pay, the long hours, or the hard work, he held to this for several years. At the end of this time he started to take a course in school but he soon left this to run away and enlist in the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment, serving in this organization the last three years of the Civil War. Every cent he earned up to the time he was twenty-two years old he turned over to his mother. Although Mr. Buckwalter never had the opportunity for much attendance at school, he was always very fond of reading, and was a widely and wisely self-instructed man.

When the war was over he went back to Pennsylvania, and worked on the farm of his uncle, David Buckwalter, near Phoenixville. Here he remained nine months, going into the woods as a lumberman from thence, and securing work at Prescott, Pennsylvania, in the employ of Abraham Cassell, a friend of his father's family. Later Mr. Cassell was to become his father-in-law. In the summer Mr. Buckwalter worked in a sawmill and in the winter was busy "scaling" logs. In the second year of this employment he was given charge of the mill's shipping, and not long after that he was made buyer for a Philadelphia firm that purchased the output of the company by which he was employed.

The year 1872 saw Mr. Buckwalter contracting for a block of timber and building a small sawmill in the Alleghenies in Pennsylvania. He started cutting the next spring, and had just succeeded in putting the work well on its feet when the panic of 1873 struck the country. Jay Cooke, the great banker and financier of Philadelphia, had failed. The J. P. Morgan of his time, he had been largely instrumental in financing the government through the Civil War. Mr. Buckwalter, in speaking of this disastrous time, once said: "I ought to remember the date, as I was one of the small fry that 'went busted' as well as the big ones. But I either did not know it, or did not acknowledge it, and by working from fourteen to sixteen hours every day, my wife doing the cooking for as many as seventeen hands, we together finally 'paid out.' " This last statement is a good instance of his philosophy towards his obligations. He always recognized them and "paid out," and, it may be remarked, secured thereby not only a reputation for honesty and uprightness but the devoted adherence and loyalty of thousands of employees.

One of the circumstances that enabled Mr. Buckwalter to come out unscathed from the panic year was the fact that through intelligent business foresight he had secured the oak and other hardwood timber left on several thousand acres by white pine operators. He had also secured contracts for supplying oak timber for railroad car construction and boat-building in Erie, Pennsylvania, and in Buffalo, New York. Mr. Buckwalter continued to operate in Pennsylvania, making his headquarters in Emporium in that State. During this time he became interested in financial organization and was one of a group of men who started a new bank at Emporium where his sawmill had been established. He gave the new institution every help and assistance in his power, serving for many years on its board of directors. In Em-

porium, Mr. Buckwalter and his family lived for eighteen years. In 1891, at the end of that time, he moved his business to Winchester, Kentucky, where he had bought a sawmill manufacturing poplar lumber on the Licking River. This was soon afterward destroyed by fire without insurance. Rebuilding it and having it destroyed again, he learned his lesson. The third plant and shed he constructed of steel. This method of steel construction was then a novelty and it is said that Mr. Buckwalter's was the first steel sawmill building in the world.

The mill was on the Licking River, and was sold in 1902 to a Chicago firm, and Mr. Buckwalter decided to go still further South and invest in the yellow pine business. The advantages were that there he could secure a more regular and assured supply of logs, and not be dependent on the uncertainty or hazard of obtaining logs by water. Coming to Mississippi in October, 1902, he bought a tract of about 5,000 acres of shortleaf pine east of Union, a tract of timber which had not been touched by the axe. About this time he also bought a tract of timber near Hattiesburg, Mississippi, in the longleaf belt, and there in 1903 he built a sawmill that cut out in 1911. In the meantime he acquired about 17,000 acres of shortleaf pine land near Union, and in 1907 had negotiations well under way for the sale of this to a Louisiana operator. The panic of that year put an end to that transaction, and suggested to Mr. Buckwalter that if he could not sell this piece of property, he could build a mill upon it and operate it himself. This he accordingly did, and in July, 1908, the mill which is operating today, began cutting. The organization is known as the J. R. Buckwalter Lumber Company. The sawmill is an excellent one of steel construction and is somewhat similar to the plant built many years ago on the Licking River in Kentucky. During the years of operation of the J. R. Buckwalter Lumber Company its holdings have been so wisely increased each year that the annual cut has been less than the standing timber purchased. The result is that the company has sufficient timber to continue its operations for twelve years or more, and is still buying additional timber. The sawmill at Union has a capacity of about 25,000,000 feet a year. Its location is on the Gulf, Mobile & Northern and the Meridian & Memphis railroads. A planing mill and sixteen miles of modern milling and logging equipment make of this a fine example of an up-to-date lumbering plant. A recent addition has been a veneering plant, erected to manufacture gum timber, which was incorporated under the name of the Union Veneer Company with the same officers and stockholders as the J. R. Buckwalter Lumber Company.

Mr. Buckwalter was always interested in financial organization, and we have already mentioned the first bank at Emporium of which he was one of the founders and which he served as a director. He took a similar interest in the bank at Winchester, Kentucky, and helped there and elsewhere in all worthy civic movements and improvements. He became a director, once more, of the Hattiesburg, First National Bank, and organized and became the president of the Perry County Bank at New Augusta, Mississippi. Not only as a banker and financial organizer was Mr. Buckwalter successful, but railroad management and development attracted his broad-gauged mind. He found the lumber business needed control of transportation, and

went to work to build a standard-gauge railroad from the woods to Union twelve miles away. This he later sold to the Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad. Still another side interest for Mr. Buckwalter was the four wheat ranches amounting to a total of 2,500 acres near Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Here he was accustomed to go every fall in the latter part of his life. One feels that the early love of the soil and a farmer's subconscious sympathy with the products of the ploughed acre had some influence here in refreshing the lumberman, manufacturer and financier weary of attention to business details.

Although at some distance from his business Mr. Buckwalter in recent years made his home at Laurel, Mississippi. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Laurel, serving the organization as an elder. He was also a generous helper of the Presbyterian Church at Union. In all movements for civic improvement in all the towns in which he lived or had carried on business, Mr. Buckwalter was always to be counted upon as a generous and sympathetic friend.

While living in Kentucky Mr. Buckwalter was the chairman of the Republican County Committee. Although interested in national politics he never sought office.

Mr. Buckwalter died September 28, 1925, at the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Michigan, to which place he had gone in the vain hope of being benefited in health. An attack of the influenza about a year before had left him in an extremely weakened condition from which he had never rallied. The whole region of Union, Laurel and the adjacent towns were saddened by the news of the death of this stalwart, upright, generous and kindly gentleman. All who knew him loved him and many who merely knew of him by reputation, knew of his stainless character and respected him as a type of the finest product of American environment. A special train from Union brought numbers of his employees to the funeral services, and during the period of these services the trains on the Jackson & Eastern Railroad were stopped. All business was suspended and all the schools in the town of Union were closed for the same length of time—a fitting tribute to a man who had been a "first citizen" of that whole region of country.

John R. Buckwalter married, in 1872, at Prestonville, Pennsylvania, Amanda Cassel, daughter of Abraham I. and Kitty (Blynn) Cassel, the former a successful lumberman in Pennsylvania. Their children were: 1. John Cassel, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, and now deceased. 2. Abraham I., now president of the J. R. Buckwalter Lumber Company. 3. Eleanor. 4. Bessie, married Bennett Farris, of Richmond, Kentucky. 5. Irene, married V. C. Rutledge, of Laurel, Mississippi.

RIVERO, Dr. Francisco H.,

Specialist in Advanced Surgery.

Acknowledged to have risen to the zenith of his profession with respect to advanced surgical and medical knowledge and practice, Dr. Francisco H. Rivero has become entrenched in the favor of his New York public following his entrance upon practice in the Metropolis, after spending the greater part of his professional life in his native Venezuela and the Spanish-speaking Antilles, where he became prominently known for his remarkable proficiency in both medicine

and surgery. A licensee of Venezuela, Porto Rico, Santo Domingo and New York State; a former professor of surgery in the medical center of Venezuela; with a background into which was fitted a student finish in medical schools and hospitals of France and Germany, Dr. Rivero has laid a foundation on which he is erecting a substantial superstructure of success both as a general surgeon and as an author of medical works of advanced thought and proved worth. He is the discoverer of Sporotrichosis in Porto Rico and Santo Domingo; the editor of the "Revista Medica Panamericana," official organ of the Pan-American Medical Association, of which he is an esteemed member, while his contributions to the medical science have brought his name to the fore on two continents.

Born in Caracas, Venezuela, in 1875, Dr. Rivero is the son of Dr. Hermogenes Rivero and Isabel Feo de Rivero; his father, a well-known physician, born in 1830, died in 1902, who also attained leadership in public life, having served his country as a Senator. It is, therefore, to be plainly seen that the son Francisco was endowed by birth with a mind having a professional bent in the direction of the high calling which he was formally to elect and follow with brilliant results. He was given all the advantages of educational facilities in his native Caracas, but he was not at first disposed to emulate his honored father; instead he studied with the idea of engaging in a profession other than medicine. He received the degree of Bachelor of Sciences in 1890; Doctor of Sciences in 1892; and Civil Engineer in 1893. Meantime, he had arrived at the conclusion, that, after all, the noble calling of the physician was the *summum bonum* of his future career, and he made the study of medicine his real objective. He was graduated from the University of Caracas, in the class of 1895, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was now fairly started on the highway of the profession of his ultimate choice, and entered the Vargas Hospital, at Caracas, where he served as interne from 1893 to 1895. Desirous of perfecting himself still further in the schools of Old World centers of learning, he took courses in the schools of medicine and leading hospitals in Paris and Germany, his stay abroad for this purpose being from 1895 to 1898. Returning to Venezuela, he took up the practice of Surgery and Oto-Rhino-Oto-Laryngology in the latter year, and virtually from the beginning exhibited a finesse and technique beyond the ordinary. He came rapidly to the front as a member of the medical fraternity, and in 1900 was made Professor of Surgery in the Central University of Venezuela, in the same year being elected vice-president of that institution. In 1904 he was elected a Fellow of the Academy of Medicine, of Caracas. In 1906 he left his native country for Porto Rico, where he obtained the license to practice from the Medical Board, and practiced in that insular possession of the United States for eleven years. In 1908 he was awarded a license to practice by the Medical Board of the Dominican Republic. In 1921, having arrived in the United States to engage in his profession, he received a license from the Medical Board of the University of the State of New York, and has since made a place for himself as a practitioner of rare ability, and as a medical authority of professionally literary skill and profound learning. In 1924 he was made Adjunct Professor of Rhinolaryngology in the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital. He has

been a corresponding member of the "Société Française d'Oto-Rhino-laryngologie," of Paris, since 1914, and a Fellow of the Academy of Medicine of Porto Rico, since 1915. In 1926 he became the editor-in-chief of the "Revista Medica Panamericana," which is the organ of the Pan-American Medical Association.

The published medical works, of which Dr. Rivero is the author, and in which are revealed results of the deep research made by him in support of his findings, are: "A Contribution to the Study of Buba;" "A Contribution to the Etiology of Umbilical Fistula;" "A Contribution to the Study of Anomalies of the Hepatic Artery;" "On Nasal Cough" (trifacialis cough); "On a Case of Perinasal Pansinusitis;" "A Contribution to the Treatment of Laryngeal Tuberculosis (Its Therapeutics by Electric Ignipuncture);" "The First Case of Sporotrichosis at Porto Rico;" "Paraffin Prothesis for Certain Nasal Deformities;" "Bismuth Paste in Surgery;" "Sporotrichosis in the Dominican Republic;" "The so-called 'Nephroscopy' (Medical Polemics with Dr. G. Rincones);" "The Evolution of Medicine in Venezuela;" "On a Case of Congenital Adherent (incarcerated) Hernia of the Caecum-Scarpa's Hernia;" "Critical Notations to Dr. P. D. Rodriguez's Work on 'Abdominal Surgery';" "The Surgical Management of Perforations of the Intestine in Typhoid Fever;" "Sporotrichosis at the Spanish-speaking Antilles (Porto Rico, Santo Domingo and Cuba)."

Dr. Francisco H. Rivero married, in Venezuela, Miss Maria Vasquez, and they are the parents of three children, two sons and a daughter, as follows: 1. Hermogenes, who is a student of medicine. 2. Albert. 3. Maria Isabel.

CARTER, Charles Todd,

Business Man.

Although his years numbered less than half the allotted span of life in the brief time which was his, Charles Todd Carter proved himself a worthy descendant of famous ancestors, and endeared himself to those who were so fortunate as to come within the circle of his friends. He was born in New Orleans in 1862, and was the son of Dr. John and Letitia (Shelby) Carter; he was educated in the public schools of his native city, and completed his education at the William and Mary College in Virginia. After his graduation he returned to New Orleans and established himself in business there, but failing health made a change necessary, and for a time he was interested in commercial enterprises in Dakota and in St. Louis, Missouri. New Orleans, however, called to him and he returned there for a time and embarked in the tobacco business with Mr. J. P. Baldwin, the firm being established under the name of Baldwin & Carter. This concern continued for five years, until 1890, when it again became necessary for him to seek a change of climate on account of his health, and the ozone region of Texas was advised. He closed his affairs in New Orleans and bought a large cattle ranch at Longfellow, Texas. A few years on the open plains of Texas restored Mr. Carter to perfect health and robustness. In the autumn of 1897, Mr. Carter removed temporarily to San Antonio, and while there contracted pneumonia, from which he did not recover.

Mr. Carter came of distinguished ancestry. He was the son of Dr. John Carter, one of the most distinguished physicians of New Orleans, and a descendant of "King" Carter, the first governor of

Virginia in Colonial days, whose palatial home, "Shirley," still remains an historic landmark of the Old Dominion. This wonderful old mansion has entertained many famous personages under its hospitable roof since it was built in 1642, and these include Thackeray and Lafayette, as well as notable Americans. It was here that Anne Hill Carter married "Light Horse" Harry Lee, and its history would make an interesting volume of history and romance. The maternal grandfather of Charles Todd Carter was Colonel Charles S. Todd, Minister to Russia under President Tyler. Earlier in life Colonel Todd had served in the Regular Army, to which he was appointed as captain in 1813, and distinguished himself in the campaigns in the Northwest as aide-de-camp to General William Henry Harrison, with the rank of major. In 1820 he was sent on a confidential mission to the Republic of Columbia, and on his second mission to that country in 1822, took with him the recognition of its independence by his government.

Colonel Todd was the friend of Henry Clay, whose claims to the presidency he supported; President Harrison, with whom his relations were confidential, intended him for a mission to Vienna, and in 1841 President Tyler sent him as Minister to Russia.

Charles Todd Carter married, in 1887, Anna Huntington, daughter of E. W. Huntington, a distinguished member of the New Orleans bar. Mrs. Carter is of New England ancestry, and numbers among her forbears names of those who were as prominent in the history of the Northern Colonies as were the distinguished ancestors of her husband in the South.

At San Antonio, Texas, January 4, 1898, Charles Todd Carter passed away after a brief illness; he was survived by his widow and two sons, Huntington Todd Carter, born May 1, 1894; and Charles Shelby (C. Shelby) Carter, born November 2, 1897.

Mr. Carter was of a manly, generous disposition, with the charm of manner, the courtesy and distinction of the typical Southern gentleman of the old school; his loss was mourned by all who had known him, but to "live in the hearts of those we leave behind is not to die."

BARNEY, Edgar Starr, Sc. D.,

Educationist.

In both trusteeship and principalship of academic and collegiate institutions, Dr. Edgar Starr Barney coöperates with the programme of advanced educational interests, and in his chosen field supports the high purposes of institutional training. His added service to public transportation, also, is one of remarkable value to popular activities in routes of travel, and his versatile merits have received wide recognition.

Dr. Barney is a son of Ansyl Barney, a farmer, who was born in 1831, and died in 1917, and Sarah A. (Starr) Barney; and he is a descendant of Jacob Barney, who was born in 1601, and died in 1673, a son of Sir Edward Berney (as the name was then spelled), of Reedham, Norfolk, England. Jacob Barney came from England to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1634; was a Deputy to the General Court, and married Elizabeth, surname unknown.

Dr. Edgar Starr Barney was born April 10, 1861, in Worcester, Otsego County, New York, and matriculating at Union College, Schenectady, New York, he was graduated there with both Bachelor of Arts and Civil Engineer de-

grees in 1884; and from his *alma mater* he received his Master of Arts degree in 1887 and that of Doctor of Science in 1904. He began his educational career in New York City in 1883, and while employed as a clerk with the Hudson River Day Line, he was engaged as a member of the teaching force of the Gramercy Park School. In 1887 he became a teacher in the Hebrew Technical Institute, and was made principal of that school in 1893. The institute, which was one of the first schools in this country to offer workshop and laboratory courses combined with academic subjects to boys from fourteen to seventeen years of age, was first opened to twenty-four boys, January 7, 1884.

Dr. Barney was appointed auditor of the Hudson River Day Line steamers in 1889; he was made director and secretary in 1918, and general passenger agent in 1921.

Dr. Barney is a member of the Schoolmasters' Association; American Museum of Natural History; Metropolitan Museum of Art; New York Zoölogical Society; American Geographical Society, of which he is a life Fellow; Eastern Arts Association; New York Electrical Society; New York State Historical Association; Society for Promoting Engineering Education; Vocational Guidance Association; and the Traffic and Advertising clubs, of New York City.

Dr. Edgar Starr Barney married, in 1886, in New York, Clara E. Mills.

BLAKE, Dr. Joseph Augustus,

Surgeon.

Joseph Augustus Blake was born in San Francisco, California, August 31, 1864, son of William Phipps and Charlotte Haven Lord (Hayes) Blake. His first paternal American ancestor was William Blake, who, with his wife, Agnes Band, and their children, emigrated to America from Pitsminster, Somerset, England, in 1635, and settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he became one of the leading citizens of the town. From William Blake the line of descent is traced through his son Edward and the latter's wife, Patience Pope; their son Jonathan and his wife, Elizabeth Candage; their son Ebenezer and his wife, Patronella Peck; their son Ebenezer and his wife, Tamar Thompson; their son Elihu and his wife, Elizabeth Whitney; and their son Elihu and his wife, Adeline Nancy Mix, who were the grandparents of Joseph Augustus Blake. The first Elihu Blake married a sister of Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin. His grandfather was a prominent dentist of New York City, who originated important improvements in dental hygiene and prosthesis; the latter's brother, Eli Whitney Blake, invented the Blake stone crusher, and William Phipps Blake, the subject's father, was a celebrated geologist and mining engineer.

The son received his preliminary education at Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Connecticut. He was graduated at Yale College in 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and from the Sheffield Scientific School with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1886, and received from Yale the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1909. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University) in 1889 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was immediately appointed surgical interne at St. Luke's Hospital, New York. In 1891 he was appointed assistant surgeon at the Van-

derbilt Clinic, and also assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He continued the latter relation until 1900, when he was made instructor in surgery. In 1903 he was promoted to the professorship of surgery in charge of the department, and served ten years in that relation. In 1894 he was appointed visiting surgeon to the Harlem Hospital; the following year visiting surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital. In 1900 he became junior surgeon to the Roosevelt Hospital. About the time of his promotion to the professorship of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons he became senior surgeon to the Roosevelt Hospital and resigned the position of visiting surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, being placed upon the consulting staff. While Dr. Blake was surgeon to the Roosevelt Hospital he made suggestions looking toward the affiliation of that institution with Columbia University, of which the College of Physicians and Surgeons is the medical department. This affiliation would involve the admission of the medical students to the wards of the hospital for purposes of instruction and a definite relation in the appointment of the officers of the department of surgery upon the staff of the hospital. These suggestions were not adopted. In 1909 the management of the Presbyterian Hospital offered Dr. Blake the position of visiting surgeon, which had just been made vacant by the death of Dr. Andrew McCosh. This offer was accepted upon condition that the suggestions he had made to the Roosevelt Hospital be accepted. Dr. Blake's terms were accepted and from that date the affiliation between the Presbyterian Hospital and Columbia University developed. Out of this arrangement grew the formation of the great medical center now (1927) in process of completion. It takes in several blocks between Broadway and the Hudson River and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth streets. In 1913 Dr. Blake resigned the professorship in Columbia University and from the Presbyterian Hospital because of ill health. Besides the hospitals already mentioned, he is consulting surgeon to the Lincoln Hospital, the New York Orthopedic Hospital, the Beekman Street Hospital, the Tarrytown Hospital, St. John's Riverside Hospital, and the Dobbs Ferry Hospital; and for a number of years was consulting surgeon to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.

Dr. Blake is the author of numerous manuscripts on anatomical and surgical subjects, among them "Anatomy and Development of the Hind Brain," and "Surgery of the Stomach, Intestines, Biliary Apparatus, Hernia," and he has devised many operations, particularly for fracture of the patella and umbilical hernia, as well as various instruments. In New York he was a member of the scientific council of the department of public charities, and chairman of the subcommittee on hospital administration. He was president of the New York Surgical Society; Fellow and vice-president of the New York Academy of Medicine; Fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences and the American College of Surgeons, and member of the Association of American Anatomists, American Surgical Association, American Society of Clinical Surgery, New York Surgical Society, New York County Medical Society, New York State Medical Society, American Medical Association, New York Medical and Surgical Society, Practitioners' Society, Therapeutic Club, St. Luke's Alumni Association, Interna-

tional Urological Association, corresponding member of the Société de Chirurgie, and member also of the University, Century, Yale, Metropolitan and Riding clubs (New York), and the Cercle Interallié and Travellers' clubs (Paris.) He is a life-member of the New York Biographical and Genealogical Society. He finds his chief recreation in outdoor sports.

Dr. Blake was married (first), December 27, 1890, to Catherine Ketchum, daughter of Landon Ketchum, retired, of Saugatuck, Connecticut; they were divorced in 1914. Their children are: Joseph A., Jr., and Francis Hayes (2nd); Dr. Blake was married (second), in October, 1914, to Katherine Alexander (Duer) Mackay, daughter of William Alexander Duer of New York, and Ellin North Moale Travers. They have four children: Katherine, Joan, William Alexander Duer and Mary.

The war record of Joseph A. Blake, M. D., is as follows: In August, 1914, Dr. Blake helped to organize the Ambulance of the American Hospital in Paris and was president of the Medical Board and surgeon to the Ambulance. He remained with the Ambulance of the American Hospital of Paris until September, 1915; he was also for the same period director of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's Hospital at Juilly, Marne. In September, 1915, he became Medecin Chef of the Hospital No. 76, Versailles Region, at Ris-Orangis, which operated as a surgical centre in the Service de Santé of the French Army; served there until March, 1917, when he organized the American Red Cross Hospital of Paris at the rue Piccini, which later became American Military Red Cross Hospital No. 2, and served as commanding officer of that hospital until November, 1918, when he was appointed Consultant in Surgery for the region of Paris; he was commissioned major in the Medical Corps of the U. S. Army in July, 1917; lieutenant-colonel in June, 1918, and colonel in November, 1918, and is now colonel in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps. He was appointed on the special Medical Board for Standardizing the Splints and Appliances used by the Medical Department of the American Expeditionary Forces, which prepared a Manual of Splints and Appliances for the use of the army. An important work done by Dr. Blake and his associate, Dr. Taylor, who followed him as commissioned officer of American Military Red Cross Hospital No. 2, was the organization under the auspices of the American Red Cross of the Medical Research Committee which consisted of officers assigned by the British, French and American armies. This committee discussed the problems concerning care of the wounded and sick and also research problems in regard to the cause of certain diseases, notably, trench fever, the nature of which was determined through its efforts. While in the Ambulance service of the American Hospital in France, Dr. Blake invited the Medical Schools of America to send over teams of surgeons to take charge, in turn, of the service of the American Ambulance. The Lakeside Medical School, Harvard Medical School and the University of Pennsylvania responded and sent teams, for a period of three months each, under their professors of surgery .

Dr. Blake received la Medaille d'Honneur from the Service de Santé Française, April 10, 1919, and the Medaille d'Or Reconnaissance Française from the French Government in 1923; he was decorated by President Poincaré, person-

ally, with the Cross of the Legion d'Honneur, with the rank of Chevalier, in June, 1917, and was promoted to Officer in October, 1922. He was awarded the American Distinguished Service Medal, 1919, and the Gold Medal, National Institute of Social Sciences.

TWOMBLY, Henry Bancroft,

Attorney, Counselor-at-Law.

To the direction of the affairs of his successful practice in the general branches of law, Henry Bancroft Twombly has brought the gifts of a mind well stored and trained; and with the accumulating experiences of his services to his profession in the several courts in which he has practiced, he has attained a well-established place of leadership at the bar of New York, New Jersey, and Maryland, and in all the United States courts. Members of both his paternal and maternal branches have represented the professional life, have stood forth prominently in the civic life of their times, and his forefathers have rendered a very valiant service in those wars that have determined the historic periods of the National history. His ancestors were of the courageous "Mayflower" group; they shared in the settlement and the naming of townships begun in the Massachusetts wilderness; and in the border and the Revolutionary conflicts they joined in the severe march and battle for the common weal. From the first-comer of the paternal name, the American lineage in this branch is as follows:

(I) Ralph Twombly, whose death is recorded in 1656, married Elizabeth, surname unknown.

(II) John Twombly, son of Ralph and Elizabeth Twombly, was of Dover, New Hampshire.

(III) William Twombly, son of John Twombly, was also of Dover.

(IV) Isaac Twombly, son of William Twombly, was born in 1715.

(V) Reuben Twombly was a son of Isaac Twombly.

(VI) Ralph Twombly was a son of Reuben Twombly.

(VII) Alexander Hamilton Twombly, a son of Ralph Twombly, was born in 1805, and died in 1870; he was a shipping merchant in Boston, Massachusetts; member of the board of directors of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; and a member of the Massachusetts Senate. He married Mary Perley, who was a descendant of Thomas Perley, of Ipswich, Massachusetts.

(VIII) Rev. Alexander Stevenson Twombly, Doctor of Divinity (Yale), son of Alexander Hamilton and Mary (Perley) Twombly, was a clergyman of the Congregational Church, an author and editor; he was born in 1832, and died in 1907; he was graduated at Yale College in 1854. He married, in 1858, Abigail Quincy Bancroft (see Bancroft VIII), who was born in 1833, and died in 1908. The children of Rev. Dr. Alexander S. and Abigail Quincy (Bancroft) Twombly: 1. Edward Lambert, born October 14, 1859, at Cherry Valley, New York, was graduated at Yale College in 1881, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Medical School of Harvard University in 1886. He is a gynecologist, and an instructor in gynecology at Tufts Medical School, and he is visiting surgeon to the gynecological department of Boston Dispensary. He married (first), June 3, 1891, Fannie Attwill Foster, who was born December 6, 1856, and died August 27, 1894, and by whom he had a daughter, Mary Elizabeth; he married (second), October 14,

1897, Juliette Abigail Jenkins, who was born December 5, 1860, and died August 15, 1913, daughter of Charles E. Jenkins, of Rochester, New Hampshire; he married (third), September 1, 1914, Evelyn Chowne, who was born in Wakefield, England, in 1882, daughter of Alfred Chowne, of York, England. 2. Henry Bancroft, of whom further. 3. Alexander Hamilton. 4. Clifford Gray. 5. Howland.

(IX) Henry Bancroft Twombly was born November 10, 1862, in Albany, New York, and he attended the Warren Grammar School in Boston, Massachusetts, and was graduated at the Boston Latin School in 1880. He prepared for his profession at the Law Schools of both Yale and Harvard universities, was graduated at Yale in 1884, and at Harvard in 1886, with his degree, beginning his general practice in New York City in 1886.

In civic life, Mr. Twombly has served as a member of the Health Board and as school examiner at Summit, New Jersey. He is a member of Skull and Bones and Graduates clubs, and Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, of Yale University; the National Republican Club; New York County Lawyers' Association; Lawyers' and Quill clubs, of New York City; Athenæum, Civic, Canoe and Brook Country clubs, of Summit, New Jersey; and he is an officer in Summit clubs. His favorite recreations are football, baseball, tennis, golf, trail riding, and canoeing.

Henry Bancroft Twombly married, September 12, 1889, Frances Doane (see Doane VIII), and they have one son, Edward Bancroft Twombly, born at Summit, New Jersey, February 25, 1891; was graduated at Yale College in 1912 with his Bachelor of Arts degree; married, in April, 1917, Mildred Hadra, and their children are: Doane; Gilmer; and Edward Bancroft, Jr.

(The Bancroft Line).

(I) Thomas Bancroft, who was born in 1622, and died in 1691, came from England to Dedham, Massachusetts, about 1645, thence removing to Reading, where he was prominent for many years; he married (first), in 1647, Alice Bacon, who died in 1648, daughter of Michael Bacon; he married (second) Elizabeth Metcalf, who was born in 1626, and died in 1711, daughter of Michael Metcalf.

(II) Captain Thomas Bancroft, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Metcalf) Bancroft, was born in 1649, and died in 1718; he was a captain in King Philip's War. He married Sarah Poole.

(III) Lieutenant Thomas Bancroft, son of Captain Thomas and Sarah (Poole) Bancroft, was born in 1673, and died in 1731; he was a soldier in the French and Indian War.

(IV) Captain Benjamin Bancroft, son of Lieutenant Thomas Bancroft, was born in 1701, and died in 1787; he was a captain in the American Revolution. He married Anna Lawrence.

(V) Deacon Benjamin Bancroft, son of Captain Benjamin and Anna (Lawrence) Bancroft, was born in 1724, and died in 1781; he married, in 1749, Alice Tarbell.

(VI) Joseph Bancroft, son of Deacon Benjamin and Alice (Tarbell) Bancroft, was born in 1760, and died in 1815; he married Susanna Hubbard.

(VII) Jacob Bancroft, son of Joseph and Susanna (Hubbard) Bancroft, was born in 1791, and died in 1880; he married Martha Howland Gray, daughter of Captain Robert Gray, discoverer of the Columbia River in 1792, and first to carry the American flag around the world, and of Martha Howland (Atkins) Gray, de-

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scendant of John Howland, a "Mayflower" Pilgrim.

(VIII) Their daughter, Abigail Quincy Bancroft, married, as hereinbefore shown, Rev. Alexander Stevenson Twombly, D. D. (see Twombly VIII).

(The Doane Line).

(I) Deacon John Doane, who was born in 1591, and died in 1686, came from England to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1630, removed to Eastham, Massachusetts, in 1644; was Governor's Assistant in 1632-33-39; member of the Plymouth Military Company in 1643; Deputy to the General Court, 1639-42, and in 1649, and in following years.

(II) John Doane, son of Deacon John Doane, was born in 1634, and died in 1708; he was commissioned by the town of Eastham to build a meeting-house, and to hold court; he married, in 1662, Hannah Bangs, daughter of Edward Bangs, who came in the ship "Ann" in 1623, and built the first ship at Plymouth.

(III) Samuel Doane, son of John and Hannah (Bangs) Doane, was born in 1673, and died in 1756; he married, in 1696, Martha Hamblen, granddaughter of James Hamblen, who was of Barnstable in 1639.

(IV) Deacon Simeon Doane, son of Samuel and Martha (Hamblen) Doane, was born in 1708, and died in 1799; he married, in 1730, Apphia Higgins, great-granddaughter of Richard Higgins, who was of Plymouth in 1633.

(V) Deacon John Doane, son of Deacon Simeon and Apphia (Higgins) Doane, was born in 1739; he married, about 1761, Betty Snow, great-great-granddaughter of Governor Thomas Prence.

(VI) Timothy Doane, son of Deacon John and Betty (Snow) Doane, was born in 1762, and died in 1822; he married, in 1781, Jedidah Higgins.

(VII) John Doane, son of Timothy and Jedidah (Higgins) Doane, was born in 1791, and died in 1881; he was the originator of forest culture in America. He married, in 1820, Polly Eldridge. (See Eldridge VII.)

(VIII) Thomas Doane, son of John and Polly (Eldridge) Doane, was born in 1821, and died in 1897; he was a civil engineer, railway builder, and chief engineer of the Hoosac Tunnel, in Massachusetts; he was also chief promoter in the founding of Doane College, Crete, Nebraska; he married, in 1850, Sophia Denison Clark, who was born in 1825, and died in 1868. (See Clark IV.) Their children: 1. Helen, born September 7, 1853, in Charlestown, Massachusetts; married, July 3, 1876, David Brainerd Perry, D. D., who was born March 7, 1837, and died May 21, 1912; was president of Doane College, 1881-1912; their children: Thomas Doane, Brainerd Clark, Charles Boswell, Helen Clark, Henry Eldridge. 2. John, born in 1855, died in 1913; married, in 1884, Alice Cowles. 3. Caroline, born in 1859; married, in 1888, W. O. Weeden. 4. Frances, who married Henry Bancroft Twombly (see Twombly IX). 5. Thomas, Jr., born in 1863, died in 1864.

(The Eldridge Line).

(I) Robert Eldridge married Eliza Nickerson, daughter of William Nickerson, who came to America in 1637.

(II) Nicholas Eldridge, son of Robert and Eliza (Nickerson) Eldridge, was born in 1650, and died in 1702.

(III) John Eldridge, son of Nicholas Eldridge, was of Kittery, Maine; he married Mary, surname unknown.

(IV) John Eldridge, son of John and

Mary Eldridge, was born in 1715, and died in 1738; he removed to Yarmouth, Massachusetts. He married, in 1737, Betty, or Mary, Gorham.

(V) Barnabas Eldridge, son of John and Betty (Gorham) Eldridge, was born in 1738, and died in 1787; he married, in 1762, Patience Crowe, or Crowell.

(VI) Barnabas Eldridge, son of Barnabas and Patience (Crowe, or Crowell) Eldridge, was born in 1771, and died in 1837; he married, in 1795, Zipporah Hedge.

(VII) Their daughter, Polly Eldridge, married, as hereinbefore shown, John Doane, originator of forest culture in America. (See Doane VII.)

(The Clark Line).

(I) Thomas Clark, who died in 1800, came from England and settled at Auburn, Massachusetts.

(II) Joseph Clark, son of Thomas Clark, was born in 1755, and died in 1834; he married in 1782.

(III) Rufus Clark, son of Joseph Clark, was born in 1791, and died in 1860; he married, in 1815, Freedom Alexander.

(IV) Their daughter, Sophia Denison Clark, married, as hereinbefore indicated, Thomas Doane. (See Doane VIII.)

BOLTON, Reginald Pelham,

Consulting Engineer.

When a proper perspective can be had of the foremost position which is occupied by American industrial enterprises in world affairs, the historian must record that the credit is due largely to men of the type of Reginald Pelham Bolton, of New York. For nearly half a century, Mr. Bolton has made a substantial contribution to the sum total of those forces which have given this country a gratifying trade balance and greatly added to the prosperity and happiness of its citizens. He is still in the harness of The R. P. Bolton Company as president, but his reputation and fortune are made, and he finds time to indulge a love of historical research. While planning many of the largest structures in the metropolitan area and elsewhere, he has written touchingly of the old Washington Heights and of the Indian whose moccasin left its print upon Manhattan Island before the city of New York had begun to take shape. Honors have been bestowed upon him from numerous directions, and his wise counsels are eagerly sought by his compatriots of the engineering craft.

Reginald Pelham Bolton was born October 5, 1856, at London, England, while his parents were on sojourn there. His father, James Jay Bolton, a graduate of Cambridge University, England, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and a well-known clergyman, was born February 11, 1824, and died April 7, 1863. His paternal ancestor, Robert Bolton, a native of Wales, Yorkshire, England, settled in 1718 at Philadelphia, and died in 1742; he was the first of the line of Mr. Bolton in this country. His mother was Lydia Louisa (Pym) Bolton.

Mr. Bolton was educated in private schools and entered upon an apprenticeship in the engineering works of Powis & James in London. Convinced that his best opportunities lay in a new country, Mr. Bolton accepted a position in 1880 as a draftsman at the Edgemoor Iron Works at Wilmington, Delaware. Later he became an assistant in the office of Erasmus Leavitt at Boston, then for a time traveled in the United States and Europe, and on his return in 1894 opened

an office as consultant in New York City. This small concern became The R. P. Bolton Company, now located in the Bolton Building, No. 116 East Nineteenth Street, which has done the engineering for numerous heating, lighting and power plants in New York and other localities. During his travels in the United States and abroad he designed and erected machinery for mines, shipyards, and marine engines. He was consulting engineer to the New York Department of Water Supply, the Plant Railway System, R. H. Macy & Company, the New York Central Terminal, etc. His concern has also designed the mechanical equipment of many other skyscrapers and hotel buildings.

Mr. Bolton's splendid work caused him to be chosen in 1912 as president of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, and to receive in 1902 a gold medal from the Institution of Civil Engineers of London, of which he is a member. His name is also on the roll of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Since 1904 he has been secretary of Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association.

Outside of his profession Mr. Bolton is interested in historical exploration, research and restoration. He spends considerable time in libraries digging up facts for presentation in book and pamphlet form, and his contributions have received high praise. His chief historical productions include "Indian Paths in the Great Metropolis," "New York City in Indian Possession," "Relics of the Revolution," and "Washington Heights, Its Eventful Past." In recognition of these and other works he has been made a life-member of the New York Historical Society, an associate member of the Westchester County Historical Society, and a member of the Museum of the American Indian and the Kings County Historical Society.

His technical writings include three editions of "Building for Profit," "Power in Profit," "An Expensive Experiment," and "A Municipal Experiment." His club affiliations are with the National Arts and and Lawyers'.

Mr. Bolton was married (first), in 1878, in England, to Kate Alice Behenna, and (second), at Pelham, New York, to Ethelind Huyck, daughter of Leonard Huyck, banker, of Washington, District of Columbia. His children are two: 1. Ivy May (Sister Mercedes, order of St. Mary). 2. Guy Reginald, a playwright.

PALMER, Edward Augustus,

Manufacturer, Soldier.

Edward A. Palmer was born in Montville, Connecticut, May 28, 1843, and died in his native town, January 13, 1899, where his widow resided until the time of her death, January 24, 1918. Mr. Palmer was the son of Honorable Elisha H. and Ellis (Loomis) Palmer.

The "New London Day," under the date of January 14, 1899, in speaking of the death of Mr. Palmer, said:

> The town of Montville mourns the loss of one of its most highly esteemed citizens. In every household in the community there is genuine sorrow at the death of Edward Augustus Palmer, which occurred at his home in Uncasville, on Friday evening. Mr. Palmer's sickness was of brief duration. A week ago, returning home from New York, he had symptoms of the grippe. He was attended by a physician, but the disease proved to be of a more serious character and all that medical science could do for him was unavailing. He gradually grew worse until death ended his useful career.

E. A. Palmer

The firm of Palmer Brothers, the extensive bed-quilt manufacturers, of which Mr. Palmer with his brother Elisha, was the founder, has been built up into an immense business, and no small part of its success is due to the ability and energy of Edward A. Palmer. Mr. Palmer had charge of the firm's New York office, and was a most capable business man.

The deceased had a great love for his native town and its interests were always dear to his heart. His public-spiritedness is evidenced by the gift of a large sum of money for the construction of an improved highway, and the part he took in giving the town the magnificent schoolhouse at Palmertown, which will be an enduring monument to the family.

His liberality was one of the unobtrusive kind, and was by no means confined to public benefactions. His heart was full of sympathy for the unfortunate. Many men and women have cause to revere his memory for the help he has given them in their time of need.

Socially, Mr. Palmer was one of the most charming men one could meet. He was of a happy disposition, and to know him was to love him. The fact that he has attained wealth and success in life, did not make him one whit the less companionable, and the poorest operative in his employ was as sure of a kindly word of greeting as his best customer. No one appreciates better the worth of the deceased than the common people in Montville. To them his death is indeed a sad loss.

Mr. Palmer owned a beautiful home on the banks of the Thames River, a short distance south of the Montville Station. He was also an extensive traveler, generally spending the winter abroad.

Edward A. Palmer served his country as a soldier in the War of the Rebellion, enlisting from New York, and was a brave and gallant man.

On May 28, 1870, Mr. Palmer married Isabelle Mitchell, daughter of William Minott and Delcia (Silliman) Mitchell, the former a prominent attorney in New York, and the latter a daughter of William Silliman, and a descendant of Benjamin Silliman, who has justly been called "The Father of Natural Science" at Yale University, which department of investigation he created at that famous school of learning, where he was a professor for some fifty years, his appointment having been given him when he was but twenty-three years of age. President Woolsey, of Yale, said of him at the time of his death:

I think we can truly say today (after an interval of nearly forty years) he was among all the men who have lived in New Haven City during the century, as I think will be conceded by everybody, the most finished gentleman, and this was true of him in the highest sense. I mean that it pertained not to his exterior, but to his character and his soul.

Mrs. Palmer was also a descendant of Roger Minott Sherman, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Her father was a prominent attorney of New York City, and associated with him in the firm of Mitchell & Barney, attorneys-at-law, was Hiram Barney, ex-Collector of the Port of New York. Minott Sherman Mitchell, the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Palmer, was a successful lawyer of New York City, and for a number of years served as a judge at White Plains, New York. Mrs. Palmer was closely related to the Mitchell family, from which the Honorable Chauncey Mitchell Depew descends.

To Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Palmer were born three children, as follows: 1. Edward Augustus, Jr., who graduated from Thatcher's School in California, and later entered Yale; he married Rose Leckie, and they have two children: Margaret and Douglas. 2. Grace Estelle, who married R. H. Melcer. Mrs. Melcer built a modern schoolhouse in Montville, as a tribute to the memory of her parents. 3. Percy Silliman, who is treasurer of the Massasoit Manufacturing Company, having mills in Fall River, Massachusetts, and Oakdale, Connecticut; he mar-

ried Edna Pratt, daughter of George H. Pratt, of Norwich, and they have three children: Walter Everett, Wendell Turner, and Isabel Mitchell.

HAGUE, William Grant, M.D.,

Specialist in Tuberculosis.

With the heroic fight against the "great white plague," attended by well-consolidated victories, and in which the medical profession has gone valiantly onward from its well-organized positions, there is prominently identified a skillful and enthusiastic participant in Dr. William Grant Hague, of New York City, a widely known specialist in tuberculosis. Fifty-seven years ago this gifted physician and surgeon was romping on his native heath in bonnie Scotland, as little concerned with the major affairs of life as were the other boys of similar years in his home village. He attended the schools of the community, studied and played earnestly and vigorously, learned readily, and all together enjoyed life with the zest peculiar to the healthy, growing boy. But with all his love of fun and frolic, and of the making of them, he had his serious turns of mind—and these the more frequently as he passed from his laddie years into his 'teens and approached his majority. All the while he was confirming himself in his studies with the idea uppermost in mind that he should become a physician, in which calling he was firmly convinced he could render the greatest service possible to humanity. Graduating from Glasgow University in 1891, with the Master of Arts degree, he, shortly after his arrival in the United States, in 1891, at twenty-one years of age, entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1895. He was made a licensee of the Medical Board of the State of New York, and entered on the practice of his profession in 1896. For some time he was attached to the staff of the Post-Graduate Hospital, New York City.

From the beginning of his professional career Dr. Hague has devoted his talents and energies to research on tuberculosis. He is fascinated by his specialty and has become thoroughly impressed with the fact that the fight which he and his contemporaries are making against this insidious and far-reaching disease challenges the finest intellects of the age and the most sincere and skillful applications of the findings of medical science. Knowledge, persistency, sympathy and a whole-hearted devotion to the cause are elements which enter into successful preventive and curative campaigns against tuberculosis, in which Dr. Hague engages.

Dr. Hague's numerous articles for the medical and lay press on the subject of tuberculosis are both illuminating and inspirational. They convey to professional and lay readers alike a glimpse of the vast amount of mental labor employed by the author in the laying of the groundwork and the development of his treatises. His discussion and advocacy of the "Lime Treatment" are worthy of his best efforts. An outstanding success of Dr. Hague's professionally literary production is "The Eugenic Mother and Baby." This volume came from his hand in 1913, and already has run through five editions, with a total sale to date of some 100,000 copies; thus witness is borne of the popular approval of its value.

Dr. William Grant Hague was born in Alloa, Scotland, son of Henry and Mar-

garet (Gorrie) Hague, the father, a former railroad official, died when the son was two years old. Most of his life and all of his professional career have been passed in the United States, principally in New York City, as has been stated. He enjoys high standing in the medical fraternity of the country, and is a member of the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Society and the New York County Medical Society, and is a member of Franklin Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of New York City.

Dr. Hague married, at Troy, New York, Marie Zeiser, daughter of the late Dagobert Zeiser, who was formerly engaged in the wholesale business of the refrigeration of meat at Troy, New York. Children: 1. William, who married Helen Redstone and they have a son, William Grant, 3rd. 2. Margaret, married Rivington Bislend. 3. Muriel, married Alfred Wood, M. D. Dr. Hague resides at Bryn Mawr Park, New York City.

COX, Leonard,

Architect.

Numerous persons noted for their business, political and professional achievements—financiers, captains of industry, statesmen and artists—bear the surname Cox, which long has been prominent among the cognomens in the annals of American life. The present generation of this family is represented in Leonard Cox, of New York City, architect, major of infantry of the United States Reserve Force, and veteran of the World War. It was to be expected that Mr. Cox would exhibit a pronounced bent toward art in some form, since his gifted and honored father and mother, Kenyon Cox and Louise Howland (King) Cox, have taken rank as masters in oil, the former especially having attained wide recognition for his portraits and mural decorations which are to be seen in many of the principal public buildings of the United States, including the Library of Congress at Washington. Kenyon Cox was also the author of a number of works of value and a contributor to art magazines.

Born in Warren, Ohio, October 27, 1856, Kenyon Cox, father of Leonard Cox, was the son of General Jacob Dolson and Helen (Finney) Cox. He studied art at Cincinnati, Ohio, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and later sat under the masters, Carolus Duran and Gerome, in Paris, from 1877 to 1882. After his return to the United States, he established his studio in New York City, and thereupon began to receive commissions which he executed with remarkable technique and finesse. Yale University honored him with the degree of Master of Arts, in 1910; and Oberlin College, in 1912, and Dartmouth College, in 1915, with the degree of Doctor of Letters. He painted two decorations in the Library of Congress, one in the Walker Art Gallery, Bowdoin College; one in the Minnesota State Capitol; one in the Citizens' Building, Cleveland, Ohio; eight in the Iowa State Capitol; one in the Essex County Courthouse, Newark, New Jersey; one in the Luzerne County Courthouse, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; one in the Public Library, Winona, Minnesota; and a frieze in the court room of the Appellate Court, New York, and other decorative pictures. He modeled one of the statues for the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for mural painting by the Architectural League, in 1910. His mosaics and paintings in the Senate Chamber, Wisconsin State Capi-

tol, are outstanding examples of his art. He was elected an Associate National Academician in 1900, and a National Academician in 1903. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, and of other organizations to which the cultured who have achieved renown in the arts, sciences and literature are eligible. He was a member of the Lotos Club. He was a part author of "Modern French Masters" (edited by John C. Van Dyke), and of "The Nineteenth Century." He was the author of "Mixed Beasts," "Old Masters and New," "Painters and Sculptors," "The Classic Point of View," "Artist and Public," and "Winslow Homer." He married, June 30, 1892, Louise Howland King, born in San Francisco, California, June 23, 1865, who studied at the National Academy of Design, and under him at the Art Students' League. He died March 17, 1919. Mrs. Cox was awarded the third Hallgarten Prize, National Academy of Design in 1896; the bronze medal of the Paris Exposition, in 1900; a silver medal at the Buffalo Exposition in 1901, and at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. She is represented by her painting at the National Gallery of Art (Evans gift), Washington, District of Columbia. She was elected an Associate National Academician in 1902.

Leonard Cox was born in New York City, July 5, 1894, the son of Kenyon and Louise Howland (King) Cox. He received his education at the Morse and Rogers School and the Allen Stevenson School, New York City; the Taft School, Watertown, Connecticut; and Princeton University, where he was a student one and one-half years. He made choice of the profession of architecture. He worked in the offices of McKim, Mead & White and Charles A. Platt, leading architectural firms in New York City. For some time he has been a member of the firm of Arthur C. Holden and Associates, Architects. Their work has been generally private residences and apartment houses.

He was a second lieutenant in the 305th Infantry, 77th Division, and later, first lieutenant. He was awarded the distinguished Service Cross; was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France, and a Chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Belgium; was awarded the Croix de Guerre with Palm, the New York State Conspicuous Service Cross, and the Victory Medal, with two citations. He was mustered out of the regular service, with the rank of captain, in the United States Reserve Force, and has since been promoted to major.

Major Cox is a member of the New York Chapter, American Institute of Architects; the Princeton Architectural Association; and the Union Society of the Civil War.

Major Cox married, August 22, 1917, at Darien, Connecticut, Frances Montagu Ward, daughter of Charles Montagu Ward, of New York City.

RIEDERS, Henry H.,

Certified Public Accountant, Realtor.

Trained for a profession whose indispensable attributes are the faculty of thorough analysis, exact and comprehensive knowledge of all types of business operation, and absolute accuracy—public accounting—Henry H. Rieders, with a successful career in this field assured, turned to real estate development as a broader channel of activity and service. The organizations with which he is identified and for several of which he is responsible as organizer are engaged upon

developments of far-reaching significance in the New York district.

Mr. Rieders was born in New York City, April 22, 1884, the son of Maurice Herman and Henriette E. (Vogel) Rieders. His father, a native of Austria, was engaged in the business of tobacco jobber, and in the course of his career became the third largest operator in his line; he was born in 1846, and died December 18, 1899.

Mr. Rieders began his education in the New York public schools. He graduated from high school in 1904, and then entered New York University, where he was awarded the degrees of Certified Public Accountant and Bachelor of Commercial Science. To further equip himself for the business world, he took post-graduate work at Frants Broaker Institute.

In July, 1922, Mr. Rieders began his interesting career in New York, and in four short years he has acquired such honors and standing as many men are satisfied to attain in a life-time. Realizing the value of his intensive training as an accountant in the realty development field, he began the application of strict business principles to a number of concerns which proceeded from his organizing genius. His business acumen enabled him to start these firms properly, and they have never deviated from those practices of industry and efficiency which invariably bring success.

Mr. Rieders organized Teaneck Gardens, Incorporated, a big realty and building development in New Jersey, and was made its president. He is also a director and controlling influence in the Protection Building and Loan Association, and to these concerns he devotes most of his time. He was organizer and is treasurer of Oradell Gardens, Incorporated, and the same in the Hudson Sales Development Corporation. He was the founder and is a director of the Rieders' Savings Organization, whose members enjoy the benefit of a coöperative banking plan originated by himself, and which is growing rapidly. He is president and a director of the Mercantile Ship Supply Corporation, and a director of the Columbus Marine Corporation, Teaneck Gardens, Incorporated, purchased the beautiful estate of Bernard Lippman, well-known mineral water official, on Teaneck Road, at Teaneck, New Jersey. This property is in the path of a big development which may be expected from the construction of the Hudson Bridge, which will connect New Jersey and the Borough of Manhattan. The sub-division is going forward under the personal supervision of Mr. Rieders as president and with the assistance of Charles D. Braverman as treasurer.

When the United States entered the World War, Mr. Rieders was offered a commission in the army as a lieutenant, but was so engrossed in essential business duties contributing to the success of the Allies that he found it impossible to accept.

Mr. Rieders is active as a committeeman of the Level Club, Incorporated, and a member and former officer of the Ceres Union. In fraternal circles he is Past Master of Palestine Lodge, No. 204, Free and Accepted Masons, and was one of the founders of the Palestine Fellowcraft Team; and he is a member of Lodge No. 871, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Such time as he can spare from his business for diversions is devoted to golf.

Mr. Rieders was married, at New York, October 29, 1912, to Jeannette Elias, daughter of Jacob Elias, retired

business man, and they have a son, Milton Horace Rieders.

KEARNEY, Dr. James Anthony,

Ophthalmologist.

To the layman the proper care of the eyes does not seem to be of great importance, but to the specialist who bases his judgments upon scientific data, they bear a relationship to the cranial structure that is comparable to that borne by the teeth to the health of the body; defective eyesight causes sympathetic troubles, not to mention that it leads thousands of persons yearly into accidents that with a little attention at the right time might be prevented. As one of his profession charged with the duty of improving the condition of the eye, Dr. James Anthony Kearney, of New York City, stands among the leading authorities. He operated successfully on the only recorded case of true filial teratoma and cyst in the orbit of a new-born child that has presented itself in America. Dr. Kearney has written numerous monographs on ophthalmological subjects, all of which are authoritative in the highest degree, and the results of his research work on eye changes following injuries or fractures of the skull are quoted all over the world. He holds important positions in connection with New York hospitals and enjoys a practice of a most compensating character; and his discoveries have won him most gratifying place and honors among his fellow-physicians.

Dr. Kearney was born in 1869 at Archbald, Pennsylvania, the son of Patrick Kearney and Mary (O'Boyle) Kearney. His father, a native of Castle Barr, County Mayo, Ireland, having been born in 1835, was a coal miner, and became the pioneer of his particular branch of the Kearney family in the United States; he was employed on the Erie Canal in New York State soon after coming to this country, and presently settled in Archbald, Pennsylvania, where he followed his trade, and died in 1894, at the age of fifty-nine.

Dr. Kearney attended the Archbald High School, and proved such an intelligent student that he won a scholarship to Adrian College. Having decided to become a physician, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and was among the members of the class of 1903 receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the same year he accepted the position of interne at St. Joseph's Hospital at Philadelphia, in which institution he mastered many of the rudiments of his profession until 1904, when he made a connection with the Wills Eye Hospital in the same city, having arrived at the decision to make ophthalmology his specialty. He continued at this institution until 1906. Deciding that New York offered superior advantages to specialists, particularly in this branch, he removed here and began to build his foundation in earnest as a practicing physician. By availing himself of the opportunities offered by the New York Hospital ophthalmological clinics and unexcelled equipment, and bringing into play his peculiar talents, he was enabled to advance rapidly and early to give promise that his contributions to science would be considerable. Older doctors began to notice his work and general practitioners consulted him on particular cases involving the eye, especially in accidents where physical and chemical changes take place. He is now profes-

sor of ophthalmology and executive officer of the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital; ophthalmologist to the Gouverneur Division of Bellevue Allied Hospitals; and visiting ophthalmologist at the New York State Orthopedic Hospital for Children at West Haverstraw, New York. He is the author of more than twenty-five monographs on various phases of ophthalmology, and is frequently quoted as an authority by fellow members of the profession in their text-books. His principal lectures are delivered at the Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital.

For an adequate appreciation of the doctor's humane functions it is necessary to follow him through laboratory, clinic and sick room, and to see his cases before and after treatment. A splendid example of this principle is afforded in the teratoma and cyst case of Dr. Kearney mentioned above, for one must see the pictures of the child for an idea of the operation and its benefits, amounting as it did to a modern miracle. Dr. Kearney thus in part described this case in an article contributed to the "American Journal of Ophthalomology" of June, 1926,—an article, by the way, which attracted attention wherever doctors confer in the interest of the advancement of science:

I wish to set forth a case of true filial teratoma and cyst in the orbit of a new-born child, because of the following features: the rare occurrence of true filial teratoma in the orbit, only ten other such cases appearing in literature; the pathologic findings; roentgenographic findings; the early operative removal of the mass under ether-oxygen anesthesia four hours after the birth of the child; and the good result obtained in this instance.

B. H., American female child, delivered at full term without the aid of instruments by Dr. Wilbur Ward at the Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, New York City, at 4 P. M., November 4, 1923. Father's direct ancestry, Scotch-Irish; mother's direct ancestry, Italian. Both parents are robust and in excellent health. This was the third child born to them. The first one, a girl, who is now five years old, is the picture of health. The second one, a boy, delivered normally, born at full term, was without blemish and died twenty-four hours after birth; cause of death not known.

The infant to be reported upon was seen by me ten minutes after its birth. It was plump, of usual weight and size, and well formed in every way except in the region of the orbit on the right side. Here there was a red mass extruding from the orbital opening appearing not unlike a ripe tomato of medium size with the eye set and fixed in about the middle of its anterior surface. Only the anterior quarter of the globe could be seen; its posterior three-quarters were buried in the tissues of the mass. A portion of the growth pressed upon the side of the nose sufficiently to displace it slightly out of its position. The cornea seemed to be the same size as the cornea of the other eye. The pupils of both eyes were circular and equal in size. The iris of the affected eye reacted promptly to light thrown into its pupil and to light thrown into the pupil of the fellow eye. (Consensual light reflex). Irides of both eyes were of the same color, slaty blue. The upper and lower lids were everted and covered beneath the tumor mass.

By palpation it was found that the consistence of that portion of the mass extending from the inner side of the posterior portion of the globe to the side of the nose was solid, and that the consistence of the other portion was yielding.

The exposed eye was covered by sterile vaselin in order to prevent dessication of the corneal tissues. Photographs of the baby, displaying the orbital tumor, and roentgenograms of the head were taken, and I operated at 8 P. M., the same day, four hours after the birth of the child, under ether-oxygen anesthesia.

Dr. Kearney describes features of the operation, the details of which it is forbidden to present here from lack of space; but it may be said that the operation was entirely successful. The child was seen by Dr. Kearney at intervals until June, 1924. The eye had practically

been restored to normal in outward appearance, and, reported Dr. Kearney in conclusion, "at that time it (the child) seemed to notice bright objects with the affected eye."

In the "New York Journal of Medicine" for August, 1922, Dr. Kearney thus adverted to the value of eye observations in fractures of the skull and severe head injuries:

Eye observations are now regarded as an important part of a routine examination in every severe head injury and fracture of the skull. In many instances the findings aid in diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment; and because an accident is usually responsible for a severe cranial injury, such data are often valuable from a medico-legal standpoint.

Literature dealing with this subject is sparse and unsatisfactory. In this paper the writer endeavors to find an outline of the important changes occurring in and about the eyes, and his conception of their significance as the result of observations made of four hundred and forty-one severe direct cranial injuries, all occurring in civil life, the major portion of which were diagnosed as brain injuries with or without a fracture of the skull. Of this number, two hundred and thirty-two were seen at the Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, New York, in the service of Dr. William Sharpe, and two hundred and nine at Gouverneur Hospital, New York, in the service of Dr. A. E. Snellings and Dr. E. L. Kellogg; also four hundred and eighty children with cerebral spastic paralysis, with or without mental deficiency, were examined at the Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, New York, in the service of Dr. William Sharpe. These spastic paralysis in the majority of instances were traceable to injuries to the head at birth.

The usual eye examination employed for practical purposes in severe head injuries and fractures of the skull when the patient is semiconscious or unconscious consists of inspection of the lids and tissues contiguous to them; the condition of the conjunctiva; shape, equality or inequality of the pupils, noting in millimeters the diameters, their reaction to light, direct or consensual; direct ophthalmoscopic examination of the media and eye grounds in minute detail, estimating the refraction with the ophthalmoscope at the same time.

When the patient's condition permits, further examination of visual acuity, pupillary reaction to accommodative effort, motility of the external ocular muscles and fields of vision for form and color may be made. Other refinements in the eye examination may be employed at this time, depending upon the studies one desires to make.

Changes in the shape, size and reflex activities of the pupils occurred not infrequently succeeding head injuries,, and might be observed at any time while under observation, but these derangements usually disappeared. In a few discharged patients permanent pupillary inequalities were noted, but in every such instance the pupils reacted equally to the usual stimuli. Pupillary changes *per se* were found of small value as an indication of excess intracranial pressure or localization of the seat of injury, but they have become an aid at times when taken into account with the entire clinical picture.

Pareses and palsies of the lids and external ocular muscles occurred quite commonly, but none was observed as the immediate result of these head injuries. They were observed in the second and third week, and even later following the accident, and were found to be an aid at times in the localization of the seat of injury. Oculomotor pareses and palsies occurred most frequently, abducens pareses and palsies but seldom. In every instance they disappeared before the patient was discharged. The passing of the ocular pareses and palsies would indicate that a nerve block probably as the result of edema or hemorrhage rather than of a destructive process produced them. Diplopia occurred rather frequently, usually after the first week following the injury, and it disappeared entirely in every case observed.

Retinal hemorrhages were seen occasionally and usually after the first week following the injury. The hemorrhages were slight as a rule, occurred in patches and were usually found in the ritina on the nasal side of the disc and about one half a disc's width from its margin. They appeared usually in both eyes and at about the same time. These hemorrhages eventually disappeared and the damage done to the retinal tissues as the result of them was seldom noticed by the injured.

A rise in the intracranial pressure, as the

result of cerebral hemorrhages or edema, is usually one of the most damaging factors in cases of recent fractures of the skull. Because of the importance of determining the presence and degree of cerebral compression early, we will dwell more particularly upon this phenomenon and its effects as noted in the fundus oculi. It is only within the last ten years that changes observed in the eye grounds were utilized as an indication of cerebral compression in cranial injuries.

Dr. Harvey Cushing, in the Wesley M. Carpenter lecture delivered before the New York Academy of Medicine, October 18, 1906, upon "Consequences of Cranial Injuries," in the discussion of one of his cases reported in the paper, dealing particularly with the phenomena of compression, states: "One important observation was neglected in this case, for not until the past years have I learned to appreciate, through close affiliation in my work with an expert ophthalmologist, that the routine examination of the eye grounds is as valuable in acute traumatic cases as in those of chronic intracranial disease. The neurologists and ophthalmologists unfortunately do not, as a rule, see patients soon after the reception of a cranial injury, and the surgeon is rarely sufficiently expert with the ophthalmoscope to recognize the slight changes in the eye grounds which indicate the beginning degrees of choked disc."

In our series of head injuries the eye grounds only occasionally exhibited changes from the normal in those that were examined within the first twelve hours following the accident. The alterations observed were *commotio retinae* and exceptionally a pre-existing fundus dyscrasia that was quiet or active at the time. This early determination of the condition of the fundi, recorded in detail, is important as a basis for comparison should subsequent changes occur following the injury and also from a medico-legal aspect.

We align ourselves with the believers in the mechanical theory rather than with those holding the theory of toxicity as the cause of the dilatation of retinal veins and edematous extravasations occurring in and about the disc when intracranial pressure is elevated following cranial injury, because we have found such changes occurring rapidly in the majority of cases with excess tension and regressing just as rapidly after the reduction of this tension.

The following is our understanding of the mechanical theory given tersely: The cranium is normally filled by brain tissue with its vascular system and cerebrospinal fluid. Encroachment by any agent foreign to its normal content will produce compression. Brain tissue itself is practically incompressible, and a rise in the intracranial tension above normal presses the fluid contents in the cranial spaces onward into channels which are the extension of these cranial spaces outside the skull, when those channels are patulous. These extending channels are continuous within the membranes of the spinal cord and vaginal sheaths surrounding the optic nerve trunks. The optic nerve trunk contains, besides the optic nerve, the immediate prolongations of the retinal veins and arteries and perivascular lymph vessels. Because venous and lymphatic vessels are readily compressible, venous dilatations and edematous extravasations may be noted in the eye grounds quite early from stasis, as the result of pressure exerted within the vagina sheaths enveloping the optic nerve trunks which extend to the globe. Spaces within the vaginal tunic are continuous with the sub-arachnoid spaces in the brain. Elevation of tension measured by spinal mercurial manometer at lumbar puncture is also noted early as the result of pressure effects transferred to the cord.

As the result of increased intracranial pressure, edematous changes in the fundus of the eye occur generally in the following order: Upper margin of the disc where vessels cross it, nasal margin adjoining; lower margin of disc where vessels cross it, nasal margin adjoining; balance of nasal margin, nasal half of disc, temporal half of disc, temporal margin. Following these, the edema of the entire disc increases, and exceptionally its elevation is measurable with the ophthalmoscope. Upon the reduction of intracranial pressure, the edema usually disappears in the reverse order to its formation. A measurable edematous elevation of the surface of the disc by the ophthalmoscope was noted a few times, but at no time resembled the mound-like appearance of a characteristic choked disc. . . . .

Dr. Kearney is also the author of a monograph, "Cystotome Manoeuvre: Extraction of Mature and Immature Cataractous Lenses within the Capsule," which was printed in Volume 48, the

"Archives of Ophthalmology" in 1919. Such literary efforts are full of practical suggestions to laymen, and it is unfortunate that they, along with the papers of scientists generally, do not enjoy a larger circulation.

Dr. Kearney is unmarried. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, and the New York County and the New York State Medical societies. He is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, having been elected to membership for special work in his line; a member of the organization decided upon by The American Board for Ophthalmic Examinations. In club life he is a member of the New York Athletic Club, and in fraternal order circles he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

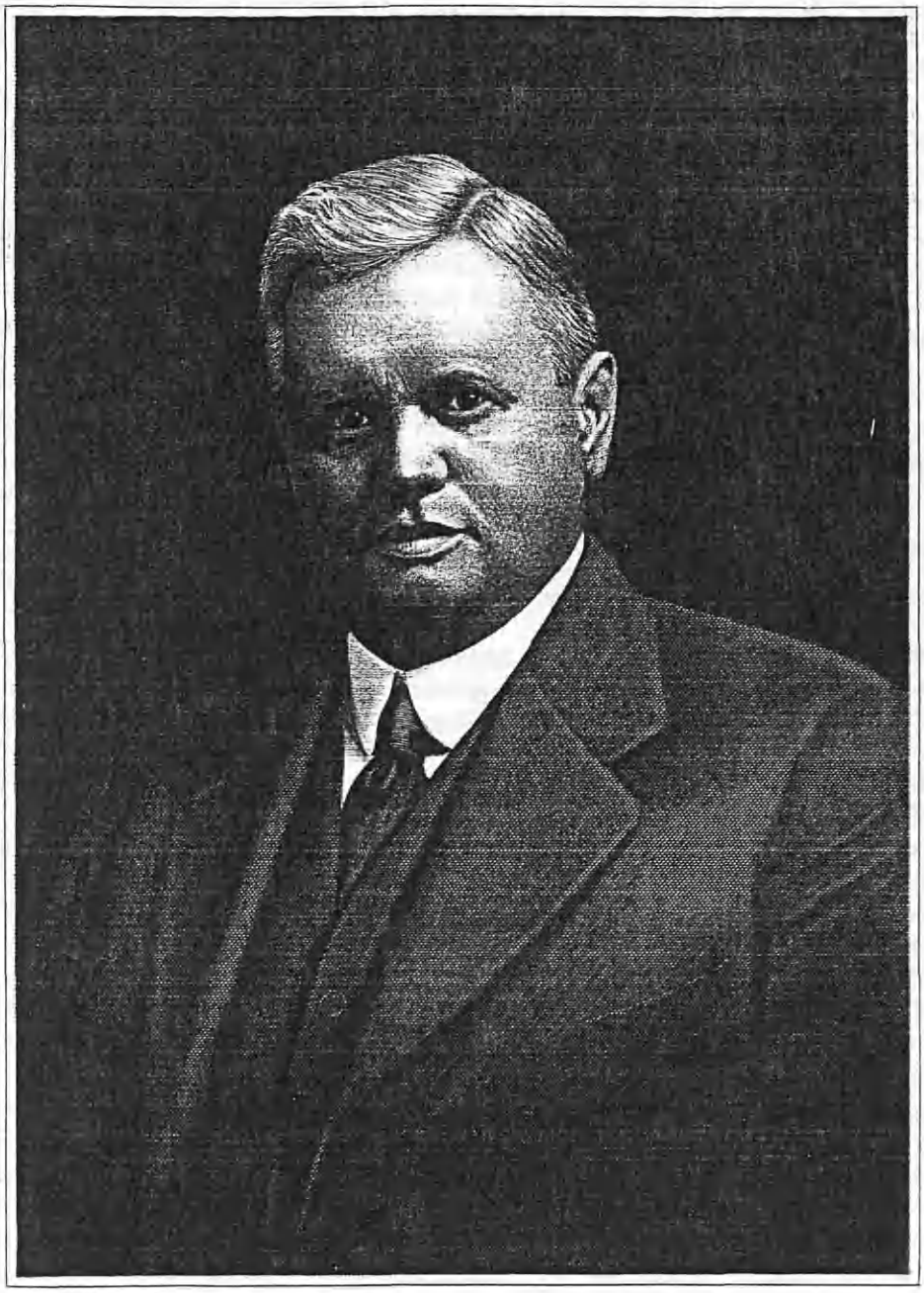
COLLINS, Matthew Garrett,

Capitalist.

It was a guiding principle of Mr. Collins' life to develop the resources and improve real estate and industrial conditions in any community with which he found himself even temporarily identified. This seems the clue to the variety and social significance of his activities. Certainly his personal financial success always redounded to the benefit of the community in which he operated.

Matthew Garrett Collins was born on February 25, 1874, in Robbins, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. He was the son of Oliver Cromwell Collins, who was in the furniture and decorating business, and his wife, Mary Elizabeth (Rodibaugh) Collins. Mr. Collins was of Scotch-Irish descent, his great-grandfather, Henry Collins, having settled in Pennsylvania.

Matthew Garrett Collins acquired his education in the local public schools and by diligent study in evening schools for many years. The first position of significance in his business career was a clerkship at the age of twenty-one with the firm of J. W. Place & Company, of New York City. Thus was he introduced into the field of industry in which he first made his mark. Within a year he was sent by Mr. Place to Fleetwood, Pennsylvania, where he was placed in charge of erecting a silk mill. The mill being successfully completed and in satisfactory operation, Mr. Collins was made its superintendent. His amazingly receptive mind quickly comprehended all the details and possibilities of the business. His eminent success with the Place mill brought prosperity to the village. It was only a year later, in 1897, that Mr. Collins began to rank as an independent silk manufacturer and organized a company for which he built a silk mill at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, for which a second plant was erected at York in 1900, the first silk mill in that town. In ten years Mr. Collins increased his business to an annual turnover of $2,000,000. The panic of 1907 brought him to the verge of bankruptcy, but he recovered and by 1912 was extending his financial ventures to include the exportation of oils and chemicals. This introduced him to the second industrial field in which he became preëminent: the oil and gasoline business. In 1916 he was associated with former Governor Charles N. Haskell, of Oklahoma, in the development of the Middle States Oil Company. With an initial production worth eighty dollars a day, the output had grown to a value of $50,000 a day, when Mr. Collins retired in order to organize a new company. He was instrumental in stimulating business activity in many remote communities.



W. S. Collins

His last industrial venture was the organization of the Interstate Gasoline Corporation, of which he was president. This was signally successful until the slump in gasoline unfavorably affected its business. Always resourceful, Mr. Collins was reorganizing the company at the time of his death, when he and Joseph P. Tumulty were appointed receivers. In both lines of enterprise, the silk and the oil industries, Mr. Collins was widely known and highly respected by the leaders in the financial world. His executive ability, his tireless energy, and his breadth of vision, were everywhere recognized.

Mr. Collins had a host of other interests, economic, civic and philanthropic. He was a director of the Liberty National Bank of New York City, and was interested in a new company just being organized in England for the development of property which he controlled. At one time he was councilman at York, Pennsylvania, and he was president of the Mahopac Point Owners' Association at Lake Mahopac, New York, where he had a home during the last five years of his life. He was trustee of the Drew Seminary for Young Women at Carmel. One of his leading social interests, however, was the erection and conduct of the Broadway Methodist Temple in New York City. Mr. Collins was one of its founders and directors, and the board of directors in meeting assembled spread on the records a resolution of condolence when Mr. Collins died. Mr. Collins was vice-president of the corporation. The minister, Dr. Christian F. Reisner, spoke thus of Mr. Collins' faith in the project:

> Mr. Collins was the first outstanding business man who believed that the new type church, such as was finally followed in the Broadway Temple, would be a success. Many other business men told me I was a dreamer and that such a plan was impossible. But Mr. Collins "stood for it" and persuaded other business men to join in the plan.

To Dr. Adolf Lorenz, on his visit to the United States in 1921, world-famous surgeon who performed what almost seemed miracles in the cure of children, Mr. Collins offered as headquarters and hospital a large Brooklyn residence, for the equipment of which he was willing to supply the funds, and for the maintenance of which he planned to ask for contributions from friends and acquaintances. Mr. Collins wrote truly of what had been a lifelong principle with him:

> I am not a rich man, but have always made it a rule to devote a large portion of any earnings that I may make to the help of others.

Dr. Lorenz greatly appreciated the generous offer. Mr. Collins also won the warm friendship of President Obregon, of Mexico, who sent a telegram of condolence at the time of Mr. Collins' death. He was in political faith a Republican. He was a Blue Lodge Mason, and a member of the New York Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Many clubs claimed his membership: the Rye Country Club; the Mahopac Golf Club; the Old Colony Club; and the Congressional Country Club.

Matthew Garrett Collins married, in Charleroi, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1897, Effa Leona Craig, daughter of Hugh and Maria Louise (Anderson) Craig. Mrs. Collins is a descendant of several old Pennsylvania families; at least three of her ancestors fought in the American Revolution, and one of her forbears, Madame Ferree, came to this country during the lifetime of William Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Collins were the parents of two children: 1. Janice Louise, born June

7, 1900, who died September 19, 1901. 2. Craig Garrett, born August 8, 1903, who was graduated from Yale University as an honor student. Mrs. Collins survives her husband.

Mr. Collins passed away June 26, 1925. Funeral services were held in the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, and interment took place at York, Pennsylvania. It would be difficult to find an American whose career has been broader, more humanitarian, and more progressive than that of Mr. Collins. Keenly alive to the general welfare, he made his own fortunes subsidiary to that. But so great was his business ability, so marked his executive ability, that he simultaneously benefited himself. He was throughout life a modest, kindly man, devoted to his family and friends, and universally popular.

ARNOLD, Paul William,

Lawyer and Insurance Broker.

A member of one of the old and historic New England families, Mr. Arnold himself was born and raised in Syracuse, New York, but for the last twenty-one years has been a resident of New York City and Greenwich, Connecticut, being engaged in the insurance business in New York City as a broker, with offices at No. 33 Liberty Street. By profession a lawyer, he has practiced law at various times, but in recent years has devoted his energies almost exclusively to business. In his special field, general insurance, he has achieved notable success and has become widely and favorably known as an energetic and very able business man. Besides the management of his own business, several other business interests claim a share of his attention and have benefited by his long business experience and unusual executive ability. He is also active in a number of social and fraternal organizations and has proven his patriotism by service in the New York National Guard and also by military service during the Spanish-American War.

The first of the Arnold family to come to this country was William Arnold, born in Cheselbourne, England, June 24, 1587. He came to Boston, Massachusetts, June 28, 1635, and soon afterwards removed from there to the newly-founded Colony of Rhode Island. He became prominent in the affairs of this settlement, succeeded its founder, Roger Williams, as president of the Colony, and was elected governor continuously up to 1678, the year of his death. One of his descendants in a direct line was William A. Arnold, the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born October 29, 1837, and died, October 6, 1923. Throughout the greater part of his mature life he was one of the prominent merchants of Syracuse, New York, in which city he was also engaged extensively and successfully as a real estate operator. During his early manhood he had spent some years in California at the time of the early gold rush to this region. He, too, engaged in gold mining and became a member of the famous Vigilante Committee for Loyal Order. He married Cynthia Myrtilla Baldwin.

Paul William Arnold, a son of William A. and Cynthia Myrtilla (Baldwin) Arnold, was born in Syracuse, New York, May 25, 1875. He was educated in the public grammar and high schools of his native city and after graduating from the latter became a student at Syracuse University, where he took up the study of law, graduating in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. After his gradua-

tion he continued his legal studies in the Syracuse law offices of Senator Horace White. Admitted to the bar in January 1, 1899, he established himself in the practice of law in Syracuse and continued in it with marked success until January, 1905. At that time he removed to New York City and became associated with the American Bonding Company, of Baltimore, Maryland, as manager and assistant secretary. Subsequently, he engaged in general law practice and the promotion of several industrial enterprises, in both of which directions he met with marked success. Becoming interested in insurance, he formed an association with the Johnston C. Collins Company, of New York City, general agents of the Travelers' Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut. For a number of years he held the office of manager, and his association with this company has continued to the present time, Mr. Arnold, in 1926, being an associate member of the Johnston C. Collins Company. In the meanwhile, however, he had established himself in the general insurance business as a broker under his own name. As a result of his untiring energy, his wide business experience and his thorough knowledge of the insurance field, he has built up a large and profitable business. While still a resident of Syracuse he was a member for several years of the 141st Separate Company, New York National Guard. During the Spanish-American War he enlisted, July 14, 1898, in the United States Volunteer Infantry, Company A, 203rd New York Regiment. He contracted typhoid fever while in the service of his country and upon his recovery was honorably discharged for physical disability. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, Theta Nu Epsilon Chapter; the New York Athletic Club; the Columbia Yacht Club; the Century Club; the Syracuse Yacht Club; the Citizens' Club of Syracuse; the Greenwich Country Club; the Indian Harbor Yacht Club of Greenwich, Connecticut; the Sons of the American Revolution; and the Founders and Patriots of America. He has also been prominently identified for many years with Masonry, being a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of Ancient Lodge, No. 724, Free and Accepted Masons; Central City Commandery, No. 25, Knights Templar; Central City Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Mystic Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican Party and its principles, while his religious affiliations are with the Protestant faith. His favorite form of recreation is golf.

Mr. Arnold married, in Greenwich, Connecticut, November 6, 1906, Olga M. Little, a daughter of Charles C. Little, of Larchmont, Westchester County, New York, vice-president of the Phoenix Insurance Company. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold are the parents of two sons: Paul Dean and Charles Chester. The family residence is located in New York City.

PRIEST, Henry Calvin,

Successful Business Man.

Henry Calvin Priest, who held an important place in the growth of business and industry in Alton, Illinois, came of a long line of notable New Englanders. The first member of the Priest family in America was Degory Priest, a passenger on the "Mayflower" on its first trip across the Atlantic. John Priest, however, was the founder of Henry Calvin

Priest's branch of the family. He was in Woburn, Massachusetts, as early as 1675, where he was one of the men who were impressed for King Philip's War. On August 24, 1676, he received compensation for his services in that conflict of £5, 2s. He married Rachel Garfield, born November 23, 1656, daughter of Samuel and Mary Garfield, who belonged to a rather remote branch of President James A. Garfield's family. Their children were: Elizabeth; John; Daniel; Hannah; Gabriel, of whom further; Joseph; and Mary, who married John Nichols.

The generations following John Priest long remained loyal residents in New England. Gabriel Priest, son of John and Rachel (Garfield) Priest, was born in 1690, and died March 27, 1755. His wife, Abigail, surname unknown, a member of the church at Stow, Massachusetts, died June 29, 1770.

Gabriel Priest, son of Gabriel and Abigail Priest, was born June 17, 1720, at Bolton, Massachusetts, and, dying March 20, 1781, was buried in Northfield, Massachusetts. His wife Sarah, surname unknown, was born June 20, 1727, and died September 14, 1805.

Calvin Priest, son of Gabriel and Sarah Priest, was born April 9, 1771, and died December 9, 1855. He was living at Northfield, Massachusetts, when he married, August 6, 1798, Susanna Wesson (Weston), at Athol, Massachusetts.

Josiah Willard Priest, son of Calvin and Susanna (Wesson or Weston) Priest, was born May 25, 1802, and died July 4, 1860. While living in Belchertown, Massachusetts, he married Elizabeth Sweetser, of Wendell, Massachusetts. Though a clothier, Josiah W. Priest, farmed for most of his life. His wife, Eliza Sweetser, was from an old New England family, founded by Seth Sweetser, who came from England to Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1637.

Henry Calvin Priest, son of Josiah W. and Eliza (Sweetser) Priest, was born November 25, 1830, in Erving, Franklin County, Massachusetts. His youth and two years of young manhood were spent on his father's farm and in Hartford, Connecticut. In 1852, Mr. Priest journeyed west, and for a year supported himself by teaching school in Jersey County. Later he joined Henry C. Sweetser, an uncle who settled in Illinois in 1838 and engaged in the lumber business. First an employee there, Mr. Priest, in 1885, became a partner, with the firm name of Sweetser & Priest, and finally he bought the entire business and made it a prosperous and widely known organization. Alton was then an important lumber center, with millions of feet of lumber rafted down the river each season. In the efficient management of this business, and so in the development of the town, Henry Calvin Priest played a significant part. When an important public work was to be done, he was called on to help, nor did he ever refuse private aid, for he had a kindly and generous nature.

Mr. Priest was a Republican. His influence for good was always at the service of his party. He was a member of the Methodist Church in Alton, and of the Masonic Lodge and Chapter there. The town missed his kindly yet forceful presence when he died, October 31, 1900.

On February 21, 1884, Henry Calvin Priest married Lucia Imogene Brown, who was born in Newbury, Vermont,—moved to Brighton, Illinois, in 1870, thence to Alton. Her mother was Margaret Ferguson, who married (first) Richard Neilson, and (second) Elisha

Brown, long a Methodist minister at Montpelier, Vermont.

Thus Henry Calvin Priest, with his sturdy New England virtues, handed down through a long generation of pioneers, carried on the traditions of his race, and helped build up a new land.

BACON, Charles William,

Lawyer and Author.

Charles William Bacon, lawyer and author, is a man who can boast almost a half century of active service in the legal world of New York City. He has also served with distinction in public appointments of importance; and he has done a considerable amount of lecturing on the law and its allied subjects. It is said of Mr. Bacon that he is a man beloved by those who know him well, and respected by all with whom he has come in contact.

Born on March 4, 1856, at Natick, Massachusetts, this Mr. Bacon is a son of John William and Amelia Amanda (Jeffers) Bacon; and a direct descendant of Michael Bacon who came to this country from England, settling at Dedham, Massachusetts, about 1630. John William Bacon, the father, was born on July 12, 1818; and he died on March 21, 1888. He was a lawyer of prominence in his State, and he served for a considerable period of time as a Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts.

His son, Charles William Bacon, received his early education in the public schools of the community in which he was born and reared, Natick. He later attended Phillips-Exeter Academy, from which he graduated with the class of 1875. He then pursued his higher education at Harvard University, and he graduated from there with the class of 1879, when he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1881, and began practice in Boston; sixteen years later, 1897, he was admitted to the New York bar. During 1888 and 1889, Mr. Bacon filled the office of assistant editor of the New York Press; and from April 1, 1905, to January 31, 1906, he served as assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York. During the twelve year period extending between 1906 and 1918, Mr. Bacon lectured on "The Making of the Constitution" in the public lecture courses of New York City, and during 1917 and 1918 he served as an instructor on Constitutional Law and International Law, at the College of the City of New York. During the summer and fall of 1918, part of the most turbulent period of the World War, Mr. Bacon was actively engaged as a lecturer at various Young Men's Christian Association Camps throughout the northeastern part of the United States. As has been stated, Mr. Bacon has had a number of his literary works published, for he is the author of a volume entitled "The American Plan of Government," published by G. P. Putnam & Sons, New York City, first edition in 1916, second edition in 1918; and "The Reasonableness of the Law," G. P. Putnam & Sons, New York, 1924. One of the most notable works of Mr. Bacon's career is the Charter of the City of Mount Vernon, New York, which he prepared in 1920 and 1921, and which is now in force. And it is a point of special interest to note that Mr. Bacon is a member of the Papyrus Club, of Boston.

Charles William Bacon married, May 28, 1888, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Rena Evans Mattis, a daughter of David Mattis, a produce merchant of Phila-

delphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Bacon are the parents of two children: 1. John William Bacon (2nd), who was born during the year 1892. 2. Ross Martin Bacon, who was born during the year 1894. Mr. Bacon and his family maintain their residence at No. 432 East Fifth Street, in Mount Vernon, New York, although Mr. Bacon has long had his business office at No. 256 Broadway, in New York City.

SMITH, Charles Howard,

Mining Engineer.

The name of Charles Howard Smith holds a high place among men of prominence for his skill as a mining engineer and inventor, particularly in relation to the coal industries, and their by-products, as well as for the service he rendered to the War Department and the United States Fuel Administration during the period of the World War. One of Mr. Smith's great achievements is his invention of the Smith process for converting bituminous coal into a smokeless fuel, known as "Carbocoal," the characteristics of which are similar to those of anthracite coal. This process he has ordered in such a way that the valuable coal-tar oils and other by-products of bituminous coal are not lost but are obtained from the soft coal during the manufacture of the artificial anthracite.

Born September 4, 1884, at Portland, Oregon, the son of Charles Jackson and Elizabeth (McMillan) Smith, Charles Howard Smith comes from one of the oldest families in the United States. His earliest American ancestor, Richard Smyth, came to this country from Gloucestershire, England, with Roger Williams, in the good ship "Lion," landing in the year 1631, and settling at Southampton, Long Island. His son, Richard Smith, the founder of Smithtown, Long Island, married Sarah Folger. The line then comes down through their son, Job Smith, and his wife, Elizabeth Thompson; their son, James Smith, and his wife, Jerusha Topping; their son, Ezekiel Smith, and his wife, Martha Holly; their son, Ezekiel Smith, and his wife, Keturah Hayne; their son, Ezekiel Smith, and his wife, Elizabeth Dunshee; their son, Charles Fountaine Smith, and his wife, Quintella Jackson, who were the grandparents of Charles Howard Smith.

Charles Howard Smith began his education in the public schools of Seattle, Washington, later coming east to attend Phillips-Andover Academy. From there he entered the Sheffield Scientific Schools of Yale University, class of 1905. He began his professional career in the engineering department of the Western Coal and Mining Company at St. Louis, Missouri. Two years later, in 1906, he was appointed chief engineer of that company and of the Consolidated Coal Company. In 1907 he became assistant to the president of the Western Coal and Mining Company, and he was also in charge of operations for that company as well as the Consolidated Coal Company of St. Louis, the Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad and Coal Company, and the Davis Coal and Coke Company. The next year, 1908, he was first assistant to B. F. Bush of the Western Maryland Railroad Company. He continued in this work until 1911, when he became vice-president and general manager of the Durham Coal and Iron Company. After three entire years in this position he came to New York, opening an office as expert mining engineer. While in this city he was Consulting Engineer for the Clinchfield Coal Cor-

poration in 1914, and in the following year, 1915, he became associated with Blair & Company, an old and well-known banking house in New York. From 1916 to 1921 he was president of the International Coal Products Corporation, the Clinchfield Carbocoal Corporation, the General Oil Gas Corporation, the Bregeat Corporation of America, and the Automotive Gas Producers Corporation. He is a director of several large companies, and is, as has been stated, the inventor of the Carbocoal process by which bituminous coal is converted into completely smokeless briquets.

During the World War, Mr. Smith put his ability and extensive knowledge at the disposal of the United States Government, working with the War Department and the United States Fuel Administration. He gave most of his time to consulting work for the procurement division of the Ordnance Department in increasing the production of toluol and ammonia. He also worked with the War Industries Bureau. He assisted the Fuel Administration in the distribution of coal to the by-products coke ovens. He supervised the construction of a Carbocoal plant at Clinchfield, Virginia, which was built for the United States Government; and he conducted some important research work for the government at Irvington, New Jersey, making certain highly specialized experiments for the Ordnance Department on the cracking of oils. In 1921, Mr. Smith retired from these activities and reopened his office as Consulting Engineer, in New York. In May, 1925, he formed the concern of Chenery & Smith, Engineers, at No. 11 Broadway, New York City, where he specializes on engineering in coal, oil and public utilities, handling reports, management finance and consolidation. Mr. Smith has written two books on his particular subject, "The By-Product Coking Industry of America," which were published in 1913. The second volume was a "Report on Coke Owen Plants, with Particular Reference to Present and Future Production of Coke, and Ammonia." This was prepared for the United States Fuel Administration, and was written in 1918.

Mr. Smith holds an active membership in several clubs, among the more prominent being the Short Hills Country Club, the Baltusrol Golf Club, the Morris Country Club, the Bankers' Club of New York, and the Yale Club in New York. Mr. Smith's political inclinations are Republican. He attends the Episcopal Church.

Charles Howard Smith married, September 28, 1909, at Baltimore, Maryland, Jane Swindell. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of four children: Frances Townley; Charles J., born in 1915; Robert Fulton; and Elizabeth Jane Smith. The family resides at Short Hills, New Jersey, and at No. 15 East Sixtieth Street, New York City.

KILROE, Edwin Patrick, Ph. D.,

Lawyer.

A native of Pennsylvania, but for many years a resident of New York City, Dr. Kilroe was educated in New York schools and colleges and has been successfully engaged in the practice of law for two decades, ever since his admission to the bar in 1906, maintaining offices in recent years in the Bar Building, No. 36 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City. Not only has he built up a large and important practice, but he has also rendered valuable public services as Special Deputy Attorney-General of the State of New

York and as Assistant District Attorney of New York County, which latter office he occupied most successfully for eight years. His interest in public life dates back to his college years, during which he gave much attention to the serious study of politics, taking courses and the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy in the School of Political Sciences, Columbia University, New York City. He is a member of many clubs and societies, covering an unusually wide range of interest, a fact which is typical of the brilliancy of his mind and of the extent of his energy and activities. He is also the author of two interesting and authoritative histories of Tammany Hall, of which organization he has long been an able and active member and a staunch supporter. In every respect he takes a useful part in the various phases of life in his community, where he is widely known and greatly respected.

Dr. Edwin Patrick Kilroe was born in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1883, a son of John Charles and Sarah (Doherty) Kilroe, the former, born in 1854, died in 1902, engaged throughout his life in agricultural pursuits. He was educated in the public grammar and high schools of Honesdale; at the Dwight School for Boys, New York City; at the New York Preparatory School; at Packard's Business College; and at Paine's Business College. He then entered Columbia University, from the College Department of which he graduated in 1904 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and with general honors. He then took up the study of law at the Columbia University Law School, where he completed his course in 1906, receiving at that time the degree of Bachelor of Laws. While he was engaged in the study of law he also carried on post-graduate work at Columbia University, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in 1904. In later years he continued his studies at the School of Political Sciences, Columbia University, which, in 1913, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In the same year in which he graduated from Law School he was admitted to the New York bar, July 12, 1906, while in the following year, 1907, he was also admitted to practice in the Federal Courts. In 1915 he was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession since 1906. In 1914 he served as Special Deputy Attorney-General of the State of New York, and from January 1, 1916, to January 1, 1924, as assistant district attorney of New York County. During the period of his connection with the district attorney's office he was, at various times, in charge of matters of the greatest importance, amongst which should be especially mentioned: his investigation of the War Charities fraud, brought him commendation from the late President Theodore Roosevelt, the French High Commission, the New York Chamber of Commerce, the New York State Charities Commission, the Congressional Committee on Military Affairs, and the United States Senate; his investigation of New York City theatre ticket speculators, which resulted in the passing by the New York authorities of the so-called fifty-cent theatre ticket ordinance, which was drafted by Dr. Kilroe and which was a valuable contribution to the protection of the interests of the public; his investigation, in 1918, of the campaign slush fund in connection with the mayoralty campaign on behalf of the late John Purroy Mitchel; and his investigation of the New York City land frauds, in 1917 and 1918, involving

Wm L Brower

Dreamland Park and Neponsit Park.

Dr. Kilroe has always been deeply interested in politics, on which he brings to bear a highly-trained and scientific point of view. He has always been a staunch supporter of the Democratic party and its principles, and he has written two widely-read books, "Saint Tammany and the Origin of the Society of Tammany or Columbian Order in the City of New York" and "The History of Tammany—A Patriotic History." In connection with his political interests and activities he is a member of the National Democratic Club, the New York Young Democratic Club, the West Side Democratic Club, the Society of Tammany or Columbian Order in the City of New York, and the Speakers' Bureau of Tammany Hall. He is also a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York; New York County Lawyers' Association; Association of the Criminal Bar of New York County; Academy of Political Science in the city of New York; Association of Doctors of Philosophy of Columbia University; National Geographic Society; American Book Plate Society; American Irish Historical Society; New York Historical Society, of which he is a life-member; Pennsylvania Society; Wayne County (Pennsylvania) Society of New York; Catholic Writers' Guild; Newman Club; City Club of New York; Columbia University Club; New York Athletic Club, of which he is a life-member; Ancient Order of Hibernians; Knights of Columbus; Loyal Order of Moose, of which he is a Past Dictator; Marquette Club; and Modern Woodmen of America. His religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. Kilroe is not married, and makes his home at No. 408 Manhattan Avenue, New York City.

BROWER, William Leverich,

Wholesale Druggist.

A typical "old-timer" in the wholesale drug business, William Leverich Brower, vice-president of Schieffelin and Company, New York City, has witnessed in his approximately sixty years of service many innovations tending to keep the industry in step with the changing times, until it has reached the full flower of today. Mr. Brower has seen nearly all of his contemporaries drop out of the ranks, until now only himself and handful of the faithful host are left to tell the tale of days and methods that will never return. He has contributed personally a great deal to the evolution of the drug business, and while he appreciates what has gone before, his outlook is essentially in the future, for it turns still further to the innovations that an advancing civilization indicates must come. As for his retirement, that is not seriously thought of, although he is beyond eighty; rather does he expect to go on and on, in the fashion of John Aikman Stewart, centenarian, who visited his office in the financial district of New York almost every day, and early each day at that. Mr. Brower is an outstanding figure in Dutch circles; he has received the highest honors from Dutch societies, and more are yet to come.

William Leverich Brower was born August 5, 1846, at New York, the youngest child of John I. and Sophia Wyckoff (Olcott) Brower. The name Brower is Dutch, having originally been spelt Brouwer, and signifying "brewer." Undoubtedly it was accepted as a surname by the early Netherlanders to denote that particular occupation. It is found in the early records of New Amsterdam, now New York, and has been

identified with the history of the city for many years.

Mr. Brower is the eighth in the Brower line of descendants who proceeded from the original settler, and the succession is as follows:

(I) Adam Brouwer, sometimes with the added name Berckhoven or Kerckhoven, came from Cologne, Germany, in 1642, and settled at New Amsterdam. On February 7, 1647, he obtained a patent to a lot, and in the same year sold a house and lot, undoubtedly the same property. This was on the north side of Beaver Street, east of Broadway. It seems he removed to Brooklyn about this time, and there resided until his death, about 1698. He occupied the old mill in Brooklyn, was on the assessment roll in 1675 and 1683, was a member of the Brooklyn Reformed Dutch Church in 1677, and had his name in the census list of 1698. He was married May 19, 1645, in New Amsterdam, to Magdalena Verdon (Fardon or Ferdon).

(II) Jacob Brouwer, second son of Adam and Magdalena (Vernon) Brouwer, was living at Brooklyn from 1676 to 1698 and perhaps later; he was married June 29, 1682, to Annetje Bogardus, daughter of William and Wyntie (Sybrants) Bogardus, and granddaughter of Rev. Everadus Bogardus, second pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of New York.

(III) Jacob Brouwer, Jr., son of the above, was baptized November 30, 1684, before 1712 removed from Brooklyn to New York, and was married October 1, 1709, to Pieternelle Waldron, daughter of Jan De Le Montagne and Annetje (Josephs) Waldron, his wife having been baptized at New York, April 7, 1686.

(IV) Johannes Brower, of New York, who married Susannah Druljet, daughter of Paulus Druljet, October 19, 1734.

(V) Johannes or John Brower, Jr., born December 2, 1747, at New York, and died there April 13, 1823; was married March 22, 1769, to Catherine Duryee, daughter of Johannes and Neeltje (Kouwenhoven) Duryee.

(VI) John Brower (3rd), who was baptized at New York City, October 1, 1773, became a merchant, and died at Walden, New York, November 1, 1804; he was married December 15, 1796, to Magdalen Duryee.

(VII) John I. Brower, born January 7, 1804, at Walden, died at New York, October 8, 1878, was a wholesale hardware merchant from about 1826, and thus continued through his life. John I. Brower was a member in full communion of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church in America, and served on its principal committees, including finance. For twenty-five years preceding his death he was treasurer of the General Synod of the Reformed Church, one of the most important positions in the organization. He was married May 20, 1835, to Sophia Wyckoff Olcott, who was born on March 20, 1806, daughter of Nathaniel and Ann (Wyckoff) Olcott, of New York.

(VIII) William Leverich Brower, was educated in private schools in the city of New York. At an early age he decided upon a business career, and soon entered the Schieffelin drug concern. He applied himself with extraordinary vigor, won the confidence of his employers, and was gradually advanced to the office of vice-president, a fitting testimonial to his sterling qualities in promoting the best interests of the firm.

Mr. Brower has devoted his energies as well to numerous civic movements of importance, and had never been found wanting in any crisis where an impetus has been requisite from representative

business men. He is an independent Democrat, but has never aspired to office. He is interested in historical subjects, and for many years he had taken a leading part in the Holland Society of New York, whose membership honored him with the presidency in 1913. The St. Nicholas Society and the City and Reformed clubs also claim him as a valued member. When the late Herman Ridder succeeded in bringing over from Holland some years ago a replica of the original "Half-Moon" for the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, Mr. Brower was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the project, and in the celebration of the historic event of the Dutch landing at New York, then New Amsterdam, he played a conspicuous part. The "Half-Moon" was Hendrik Hudson's flagship for the voyage from Holland, and for some years it was cared for at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, but not so well as to forestall an inquiry as to whether it was being neglected.

A devoutly religious man, Mr. Brower takes a very deep interest in the affairs of the Middle Collegiate Church, Second Avenue and Seventh Street, in which he worships. This congregation is one of the several places of worship maintained by the Collegiate Church Corporation in the Consistory, of which he is an Elder, Church-master and Chairman of the Finance Committee, having charge of its large endowment. Since 1887 he has been superintendent of the Sunday School; on February 2, 1870, he was received in full communion, three years later was installed as a deacon, and in 1897 became an elder. Both sides of his family have been connected with the Reformed Dutch Church for many years and prominent in its councils, so that he inherits a close familiarity with its history and forms. His father's side of the house has been identified with the Collegiate Church ever since it was established.

When the edifice at Fourth Street and LaFayette Place was taken away in 1887, Mr. Brower characterized this action as a great mistake, for he saw in that neighborhood an opportunity to continue a great work in spreading the Gospel; and since the loss of that edifice he has redoubled his efforts in the Middle Collegiate Church to the end that in its neighborhood it shall be of real and lasting service. Mr. Brower has made a number of notable gifts to the church, including a communion service for the sick, and mural tablets to Peter Minuit, the Kranzenbezoekers, Sebastian Jansen Krol, Jan Huyck, the Rev. Jonas Michaelius, and the brave spirits who lost their lives in the disaster of the steamer "General Slocum."

The scope of Mr. Brower's influence in his denomination may be imagined from the statement that he is president of the board of direction of the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church in America and supervisor of the general funds used in constructing the institutions of the denomination. His substantial and progressive contribution to the measures of the New York Chamber of Commerce have attracted wide attention in business circles.

When first plans began to be laid for the celebration in 1926, of the purchase, in 1626, by Peter Minuit, of Manhattan Island for the Dutch from the Indians for twenty-four dollars in beads, Mr. Brower began the preparation of a monograph. As the work on this historical document progressed, word that it was in the making reached the ears of Mr. Brower's friends of the church, and he

was requested to turn it over to the Consistory for publication. He readily assented, and personally supervised the issue of a beautiful souvenir booklet of one hundred and twelve pages, which was appropriately illustrated. This booklet contained quite a good deal of unpublished material, and constituted a distinct addition to Dutch literature in New York libraries. It was made the occasion for the inclusion of much data on the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, whose growth started with the settling of the city and has moved in parallel lines ever since. The monograph was also peculliarly fitting because Peter Minuit was the first elder of the church when it was formally organized in 1628. From it the following historical information is taken:

In the sixteenth century and the seventeenth, religious persecution drove out of France a multitude of her best citizens. Thousands of these found refuge in neighboring countries where their superior skill and industry won for them an enviable name. The city of Wesel, on the Rhine, in the duchy of Cleves, was famous as an asylum for persecuted Protestants. Besides the native Reformed churches, there were large and influential French, English and Dutch congregations. In the Walloon or French church of this city of Rhenish Prussia, was born and baptized Peter Minuit, or as the name was sometimes written, Menewe. The records of the church were lost in the vicissitudes of the times, yet we learn from other sources that Minuit was not only a member in full communion, but an elder in the Walloon church. The civil records of the city of Wesel showed that Minuit departed for foreign countries in the month of April, 1625. At this time, the West India Company, of Holland, determined to plant a stable colony in America, and they fixed upon Minuit as a suitable person for the office of director-general. They commissioned him and he sailed from the Texel in January, 1626, and arrived at Manhattan in the following May. With him a council was appointed, which was invested with all legislative and judicial powers, subject to the supervision and appellate jurisdiction of the chamber of the company at Amsterdam.

Minuit's birth and training, as well as his natural character, fitted him to lead the hardy Dutch and French emigrants to the banks of the Hudson. It was his business to transform a mere trading post into a firm-settled agricultural colony, and, accordingly, he brought with him a supply of seeds, plants, domestic animals and implements of husbandry. Hitherto the Dutch had possessed Manhattan Island only by right of discovery and occupation. Minuit determined to superadd a higher title by purchase from the aborigines. Accordingly, he opened negotiations with the Indians, and an arrangement was made by which the whole island was ceded to the West India Company for "the value of sixty guilders" or about twenty-four dollars of our present currency. This event, as the distinguished J. R. Brodhead has observed, "as well deserves commemoration as the famous treaty, immortalized by painters, poets and historians, which William Penn concluded fifty-six years afterwards, under the great elm tree, with the Indians at Shackamaxon."

This humane and Christian policy of peaceful negotiation and fair dealing with the Indians was inaugurated by Peter Minuit eighteen years before William Penn was born. In further evidence of the purpose to establish the colony upon a firm foundation, a fort faced with stone was constructed at the southern end of the island. The interest of trade and agriculture were encouraged with equal care. A plenty of grain was raised and the meadows furnished grazing for herds of cattle. The Indians were offered fair prices for their furs, and soon this business reached the annual sum of 143,000 guilders. At one time Minuit built a six-hundred-ton vessel and sent it to Holland, laden with valuable furs. He also cultivated friendly relations with the settlers in New England. He wrote to Governor Bradford, of the New Plymouth Colony, reminding him of the amity existing between the mother countries across the sea, and proposing commercial reciprocity as mutually advantageous. Bradford replied in a similar spirit, and expressed gratitude for the hospitality shown to the Pilgrim Fathers in Holland, for which he declared that "they and their children would be forever thankful."

But while temporal affairs were thus prospering, and the population growing by natural increase as well as by the arrival of new settlers,

the higher spiritual interests of the people were not neglected. At first, laymen called "Krankenbezoekers" or visitors of the sick, maintained the ordinances of worship, but early in 1628 Jonas Michaelius, a pious and carefully-trained clergyman, came over from Holland. He was full of zeal and good works, not only preaching in Dutch and French, but endeavoring to teach the gospel to the Indians in their native tongue. In the summer he established a church which has continued in unbroken succession to this day—the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of New York. This was organized according to the custom of the Reformed in Europe, with two elders. One of these was the honorable director himself, and the other was his brother-in-law, Jan Huyghen, both of whom had served as office bearers in the Dutch church and in the French at Wesel on the Rhine.

At the first administration of the Lord's Supper, full fifty Walloons and Dutch sat down at the table. Minuit is said to have erected the horse mill, the upper story of which was used as a place of worship until a church building was put up within the fort. For about four years Minuit continued in office, commending religion by his own personal and official example, when, through circumstances for which he was in no way responsible, he was recalled to Holland. The difficulty arose from a sort of feudal system which the West India Company established in New Netherland. Certain wealthy persons called "patroons" were allowed to possess large tracts of land, provided they introduced each at least fifty colonists who, for ten years, should be exempt from all customs and taxes, but could not leave the service of their feudal chief without his written consent.

Meanwhile, the company reserved to itself the right to control all trades and manufactures. It was inevitable that trouble should arise between the company on one hand and the new colonial proprietaries in the other, since their interests would conflict. Of this, Minuit was the victim. "The upright man and faithful officer was ground, as it were, between the upper and nether millstones, and compelled to withdraw from New Netherland after six years of prosperous administration." It has been said of him, "His integrity as an officer seemed to raise up against him a host of enemies, and hence he was recalled."

But this was not the end of his career. In 1636 he was chosen by the government of Sweden to establish a colony on the west bank of the South River, as the Delaware was then called. Owing to a prolonged illness he did not set out till late in the autumn of 1637, and arrived in New Sweden in March, 1638. Here he organized a Christian government, dealt fairly with the Indians, and within three months put the settlement in a condition to repel any assault. Then he sailed to the West Indies to secure a valuable return cargo to old Sweden. He accomplished his object and was ready to return, when he accepted an invitation to visit a Dutch vessel, and while enjoying the hospitalities of his host, a violent hurricane arose which drove all the vessels in the harbor of St. Christopher out to sea. Both of his own ships outrode the storm, but the "Flying Deer," on which the governor was, was never heard of again. . .

In November, 1922, Mr. Brower rounded out fifty years of consecutive service as a memeber of the Consistory of Collegiate Church, and on February 27, 1923, a honorary service and reception were given to him by the Consistory of the Middle Church. Rev. Edgar Franklin Roming presided and introduced the various speakers; he referred affectionately to Mr. Brower as "The George Washington of the Middle Church." In responding to the felicitations of his friends, Mr. Brower said in part:

It is with feelings of the deepest emotion that I have listened to the tributes to my fifty years' service, and I wish to express my profound appreciation of them and my heartfelt thanks to all of the good friends for their kind thought. For these fifty beautiful roses which grace the Communion table, the gift of the women and children of the church, I return my thanks. These friendly testimonials will cement in closer union the bonds of affection existing between myself, the Consistory and our good people.

Fifty years in prospect seems to be a long period but in retrospect they often seem short, as in my case. I feel like the patriarch Jacob, who served Laban fourteen years for his wife Rachel and said that the time seemed but a few days, considering the love he had for her. I have indeed spent pleasant years in the service

of this Church, and it is largely due to the happy environment in which I have found myself. This has been made so by the long line of saintly persons who have taken part in the work, some of whom have gone to their eternal reward, while others remain. These tributes, I think, must be shared by them.

If St. Paul were here and were familiar with our church, he would probably write a chapter like the closing one in his epistle to the Romans, uttering such greetings as, "I commend her who is a servant of the church and a succorer of many." "Greet husband and wife, my helpers in Jesus Christ." "Salute my well-beloved, who is the first fruits under Christ." "Greet her who bestowed much labor on us." "Salute the beloved woman which labored much in the Lord." "Salute him who is my kinsman and approved in Christ." . . .

We are reminded in this church of the remoter past, for on yonder wall hangs the coat-of-arms of John Harpending, who died just two hundred years ago, making his devise of land which we still enjoy and whose motto was, "Dando Conservat"—I get by giving. Of him it is written that the more he gave away, the more he received. Then, on the south wall is the tablet of Peter Minuit, the first elder of this church and the first Colonial Governor, and a member of the first Consistory in 1628—those illustrious men who laid the foundations of both Church and State in the metropolis of the Union. He, as is well known, took no land from the Indians forcibly, but paid them for the Island of Manhattan. He was an intelligent and God-fearing man with great executive ability and entirely incorruptible,—a man not surpassed in wise administration of affairs by any of the long line of statesmen and patriots who the greater part of three centuries have been the executives of the Empire State. He is an illustration of the truth that "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." On the east wall hangs the coat-of-arms of William of Orange, whose motto was "I shall maintain."

Truly, all this goodly company is an exemplification of the ninth article of the Apostles' Creed, "the Holy Catholic Church, the Communion of Saints," and these walls are encircled by the passage in the Epistle to the Hebrews, "Wherefore, seeing we are encompassed about by a great cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith."

It may not be inappropriate to refer to some of the peculiar characteristics which obtain amongst ourselves in the conduct of this Church. The Church is open for divine worship every day from nine to five o'clock for rest, meditation and prayer, and several thousands of people avail themselves of this privilege each year. The regular services of the Church are never intermitted, as it is conducted on the cathedral plan. I recall with the greatest pleasure the example of the elder Dr. Houghton, who was instrumental in founding the Church of the Transfiguration in East Twenty-ninth Street. The rectory adjoins the Church, and he, like a physician, had a night bell which could be used at any time during the night by anyone in distress and in need of aid or advice, and he was never absent from the city. . . .

I pay tribute to our honored Pastor and his amiable wife. When God's hand removed the beloved Dr. Fagg, we did not have to resort to the distressing and oftentimes unprofitable custom of "candidating," for he, like his prototype, John the Baptist, was "a man sent from God.". . .

As I look at the future of the Collegiate Church, I believe that it is destined to be a purely missionary organization, planting independent churches in city and suburbs as means at hand will permit, and I hope that the finances of the Church in the course of time will be adjusted to this end.

At the conclusion of Mr. Brower's response, the Choir and Vocal Union sang "The Song of Thanksgiving," the ancient folk-song of the Netherlands from the collection of Adrianus Valerius, and the audience then adjourned to the Sunday School room for participation in edible refreshments which are always the sauce to an intellectual feast.

FLETCHER, Norton De L. L., B. A., M. D.,

Physician.

Physicians and scientists generally have long since learned the value of the work of the specialist, particularly he

Gustave A. Vett

who cares for eye, throat and nose cases, and it is the loss of the body politic that the layman does not yet properly appreciate it. To men like Dr. Norton De L. L. Fletcher, of New York City, humanity owes a lasting debt of gratitude for their disclosures based on years of scientific investigation, as well as for their palliative measures applied in every-day practice.

Norton De L. L. Fletcher was born in New York City, October 11, 1876, the son of Thomas and Susanna (Whitely) Fletcher. His earliest ancestors were of Scotch extraction, but came to New York by way of Ireland. His father, born in County Down, Ireland, came to New York as a young man and engaged in the provision business, principally in the Gramercy Park neighborhood, where he enjoyed the bulk of the trade of the aristocratic old New Yorkers of that exclusive residential neighborhood. He was a member of Copestone Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; he died, in 1923, at the age of eighty-six. Mrs. Fletcher, a daughter of George Whitely and Margaret (Hyde) Whitely, was a native of New York City, where her father was engaged in the dry goods business. On her mother's side she was descended from the Hydes of England, the estate of a principal member of which is noted in English court procedure for having been held in chancery for many years.

Dr. Fletcher received his education in New York City public schools, preparatory school and Columbia University. He proved an apt pupil in the grammar schools, and continued his good work at Centenary College Institute, at Hackettstown, New Jersey. He matriculated in the Academic Department of Columbia University without a clear idea of what he wanted to make of himself in life, and graduated in 1899, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Thereupon, he decided to enter upon the study and practice of medicine, so he entered the Medical Department (the College of Physicians and Surgeons), from which institution he graduated in 1902 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For two years he served his apprenticeship in his profession as an interne at the City Hospital, at the end of which duty he was well qualified and entered upon the practice of his profession at New York. Until 1914 he had been in general practice and had won an enviable place in the estimation of his patients and associates, but at this time he became convinced that his talents were best suited to specialty work, and he formed a most gratifying connection as surgeon of the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, which position he continues to fill with great credit to himself, his contemporaries and the profession.

Dr. Fletcher is a member of the Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, and the County and State Medical societies. He joined the Zeta Psi Fraternity at Columbia University and is associated with its alumni club here. He is a member and past master of Astor Lodge, No. 603, Free and Accepted Masons. He is of the bent of athletes and his recreations are out-door sports.

Dr. Fletcher married, in 1913, at New York City, Elizabeth Hoyt, daughter of Frank J. Hoyt, and who died several years ago.

VETT, Gustave A.,

Hotel Executive.

An American citizen, typical of the best qualities of his country, success in

business and constructive and public-spirited activity in behalf of his community, Gustave A. Vett was widely and favorably known in New Jersey, particularly in the vicinity of Rahway. His business took him to New York daily, where he was concerned with the operation of large hotel interests. As a citizen of Rahway, however, he lavished his time, his energy, and his ambitions on its progress.

Gustave A. Vett was born in Dorrum, Germany, February 6, 1859, brother to Lisette Vett, who married John Tienken, by whom she has a daughter, Lisetta Tienken. Mr. Vett received his early education in the German schools and came to the United States at the age of fifteen, in 1874. His first employment in the new country was in a grocery store in New York City. He next operated a butcher shop, where as in all his ventures, he met with success because of his high ideals of service and his lofty integrity. During the later years of his life Mr. Vett devoted himself to the hotel business, becoming widely known for his prosperity and public usefulness.

Meantime, civic affairs in Rahway engaged his attention. A Democrat in political affiliation, he was for three years school commissioner, and had been re-elected to the term he was serving at the time of his death. He was proud of Rahway and ready to do anything for it. He belonged to the Free and Accepted Masons, both in Rahway and New York City, and to the Knights Templar in the latter. He was a member also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Rahway Yacht Club, which he had helped organize, and of which he was the first commodore. His church was the German Lutheran.

On June 11, 1884, in New York City, Gustave A. Vett married Wilhelmina Smith, daughter of John Henry and Henrietta (Boether) Smith. Mrs. Vett's sister, Sophia Smith, married William Rohde, by whom she has two daughters, Florence and Gertrude. To Mr. and Mrs. Vett was born a daughter, who died at birth, February 28, 1888.

Death came to Mr. Vett while he was still in his prime. It was his generous ambition to make his fellow-man comfortable and to improve conditions in general in Rahway, particularly with respect to education. His business ability was great, his personality both magnetic and forceful. In his home he was a delightful companion, thoughtful, considerate, and devoted, qualities which endeared him to his many friends.

He was a mon that was a mon,
A mon both straight and fair,
The sort o' mon that's willin'
To always do his share.
He was a mon, a mon o' men,
The sort o' mon ye know
Who'd scatter friendship, love an' cheer
No matter where he'd go.

BLEEKMAN, John Ebenezer,

Railway Construction Engineer.

Intimately associated with railroad enterprises for more than forty years, Mr. Bleekman considers his work his hobby, and therein lies the reason for the position which he has attained in his chosen profession. Engaged in the pioneer development of transportation of agricultural products, he specialized in that field and has become an authority on manner and means of such traffic. In connection with this work he has contributed many valuable suggestions and perfected many successful facilities which are now in use in carrying fruit and vegetable products from their source to the markets. Close-

ly allied with the efficiency of the railroads has been the political conditions of the countries in which he has been engaged in extending his lines, and as much of Mr. Bleekman's work has been in the Latin and Central American countries, he has made intensive studies of the natural resources of the regions and has taken a keen and active interest in the political affairs of those countries. Among the coterie of men with whom he has been associated in this field were the late Theodore Roosevelt, John Jacob Astor and the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew. These eminent citizens gave inestimable assistance in the stabilization and general improvement of the internal politics of our southern republics.

John Ebenezer Bleekman was born August 22, 1866, at Stratford, Fulton County, New York, a son of Jerome and Henrietta (Sixbey) Bleekman. The father, born in 1832 and died in 1910, had been a distinguished civil engineer, and made the first surveys of the earliest railway built in the State of Iowa. He also did extensive survey work in mapping a large area of the north woods in the Adirondack Mountains in New York State. In addition to these interests, he was likewise a leading lumberman and farmer in the county. The earliest known ancestor of the family, whose record is contained herein, was John Sixbey, of Dutch extraction, who was born in America and said to have settled in Schoharie County, New York, during the period of the Dutch ascendency in America. Mr. Bleekman, possessing the ancestral heritages of a stock which has given many prominent and illustrious citizens to this republic, was reared to engineering under the influence of his father, attending the local public schools of the district, and later going to the Fort Wayne High School at Fort Wayne, Indiana, from which he was graduated with the class of 1884. Thereafter he took several courses in law and engineering, but did not continue long enough to get his degrees in those subjects. On March 5, 1885, at the age of nineteen, he entered the service of the Wabash Railroad Company at Butler, Indiana. At the end of one year, he followed his superior officer to Garrett, Indiana, where he was employed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. However, in 1887, he returned to the Wabash Railroad Company, in the transportation department, and continued to be occupied as secretary to the general superintendent until 1890. At that time his superior officer was made general manager of the Santa Fé Lines in California, and Mr. Bleekman followed him in January, 1891, and was assigned to the agricultural development department. During this time he was active in carrying on experimental work in promotion of the agricultural industry, and the contributions his department made were very beneficial to the community. Among the things which were accomplished were the importation of many varieties of deciduous and citrus fruits, which now form a large part of the fruit-growing enterprises of California, and in 1895, upon deep study and recommendations, the present style refrigerator cars were adopted and are substantially the standards still in use in the transportation of fruit throughout the United States.

In 1896, Mr. Bleekman became a junior partner in the largest fruit shipping concern in the State of California, and devoted his services particularly to the development of an expedited service between the Pacific coast ports and New York City. He personally supervised

and arranged for the loading of the first shipment of California fresh fruit to be sent to London, and since then this has become an important branch of the fruit trade of the State. Thereafter, in 1899, Mr. Bleekman was chosen to become managing director of the Honduras Railway, an enterprise sponsored by the late John Jacob Astor and the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, who was president with several members of the Vanderbilt family on the board of directors. The purpose of this undertaking was to build a transcontinental railroad line in the Republic of Honduras; in the promotion thereof Mr. Bleekman made the necessary surveys and general plans. The project was eventually abandoned because of the instability of the Honduran Government. Since that time he has been interested in the affairs of that country and served as a member of the board of directors of the Commercial Bank of Honduras in connection with the railroad program. He has gained a comprehensive knowledge and understanding of the Latin-American temperament and has aided materially in the welfare of those countries.

During the years 1904 until 1907, Mr. Bleekman was connected with two important railway consolidations in Georgia and Florida when he acquired seven small lines and merged them into a unit, the Georgia-Florida Railroad. In the accomplishment of this task, the lines were reëstablished, extended and refinanced under his supervision. In recent years, he has specialized in terminal projects in several of the large cities, and has developed what is known as the "Bleekman Plan" in Cincinnati, and has been president of the Cincinnati Union Depot and Terminal Company since 1907. He also designed the plans for the Belt Railway at Columbus, Ohio, and is president of the company as well, and at the time of this writing, Mr. Bleekman is engaged in making studies and surveys for a Union Central Terminal in Montreal, Canada.

He is prominently affiliated with the leading professional organizations which number the Engineers' Club of Cincinnati; the American Association of Engineers, and the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. He is also identified with the National Geographic and the Natural History societies. His club memberships include the Lotos, Lawyers', Mining and Engineers. In politics he is a Republican, and is enrolled in the Republican Club of New York City. His recreative moments, which are not many because of the stress of his profession, are spent at chess or auction, or at his home in the gardens which surround his residence and even more often in completing his research and study of the resources and political conditions of the Latin-American republics.

Mr. Bleekman married, in New York City, in 1900, Lenore Randall, a daughter of Oscar Randall, a well-known merchant of Chicago, Illinois.

KENNEDY, John Clarke,

Lawyer.

John Clarke Kennedy, a well-known attorney of New York City, was born on August 4, 1888, in Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Kennedy is a son of Dr. James Charles and Katherine (Clarke) Kennedy, and a direct descendant of John Kennedy, who, voyaging from Ireland in about the year 1840, settled in Ohio. Dr. James Charles Kennedy, the father, who was born in Zanesville,

Ohio, in the year 1852, and who died during the year 1925, at his residence at No. 26 West Tenth Street, in New York City, was a well-known physician and surgeon of that city.

Dr. Kennedy received his education at St. John's College, Brooklyn, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and Master of Arts, and in the year 1912 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Later he attended the Bellevue Medical College, in New York, from which he received his degree as Doctor of Medicine in the year 1882. During his career as a physician, he was visiting and consultng surgeon of various Brooklyn hospitals. Among the learned societies which pertained to his profession in which he held an active membership, were: the American College of Surgeons, of which he was a Fellow, the Brooklyn Surgical Society, of which he was the president, and the Brooklyn Medical Society, of which he was also president. Katherine (Clarke) Kennedy, the mother, was a daughter of John Clarke, of Brooklyn.

Their son, John Clarke Kennedy, received his preparatory education at Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, later attending Princeton University, and he graduated from there with the class of 1911 when he received the degree of Bachelor of Literature. Upon the completion of these courses of study, he attended the New York and Columbia University Law Schools, to prepare for his career as a lawyer, and, after serving several years as a law clerk in the offices of the Hon. George W. Alger, he began the practice of his profession in New York City. In the year 1926, he became associated with his brother, James Charles Kennedy, Jr., in his practice of the law. Mr. Kennedy maintains his office at No. 25 West Forty-third Street in New York City. Among his many other interests, he is president and director of Yachting, Incorporated, of New York, publishers, having purchased the magazine "Yachting" from Oswald G. Villard during the month of January, of the year 1924. He is also vice-president and a director of the Forhan Company, of New York, and Forhan's Limited, of the Dominion of Canada, manufacturing chemists.

Despite the many varied and exacting duties of the work in which he is engaged, Mr. Kennedy has nevertheless found time in which to take a keen and active interest in the club and social life of the world in which he lives and moves. For he is a member of the Princeton Club, the New York Yacht Club, the Shinnecock Yacht Club, the Quogue Field Club, and the Tiger Inn, at Princeton.

John Clarke Kennedy, who is unmarried, maintains his principal city residence at No. 26 West Tenth Street, in New York City, while his summer home is "Willowcroft," Quogue, Long Island, New York.

MOELLER, William,

Landscape Architect.

The discriminating taste and originality of William Moeller, of New York City, have won him international renown as a landscape architect and have given him the opportunity to add greatly to the scenic beauty of rich estates about New York, as well as in other parts of the world. Cosmopolitan in rearing and point of view, he approaches his work with the patience and long experience of the artist and the breadth and vision of the citizen of the world.

William Moeller was born in Thüringen, Germany, in 1888, son of August and Louisa Moeller. The father, born in 1849, died in 1894, was a manufacturer of gloves, whose factory, the August Moeller, attained wide recognition for the quality of its output.

William Moeller received his primary education in the thorough and well-administered German schools, studied in Switzerland, and received private instruction in architecture in France. In the last-named country his business career began in 1904. A variety of opportunities for notable work in the pursuit of his profession has come to Mr. Moeller in the past twenty-two years. He was for six years, 1908 to 1914, head designer for a firm of landscape architects. With an associate, Mr. De Gorges, he was in charge of reconstructing French castles. The attractive park system of H. H. Snyder, vice-president of the Bethlehem Steel Works, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, was developed under the intelligent and artistic direction of Mr. Moeller, who came to America in 1914 and began at once to interest a large class of far-seeing clients. He designed the parks for the Maison de Sante, in Pau, France; reconstructed the sixteenth century Charpentier Castle, in that same land of beauty; and built North Castle, New York, for I. Randolph Jacobs. Also of his designing were the swimming pool and park of H. H. Sonn, on Lincoln Avenue, Portchester. Mr. Moeller specializes in landscaping, including artificial lakes, Italian gardens, and similar sophisticated outdoor scenery. To him was awarded first prize at the Flower Garden Show, carrying with it a cash honorarium of $3,000; the Holland Cup at the Grand Central Palace in 1924; first prize in 1921, at the International Flower Show in New York; and first honors at the same affair in 1926. He enjoys growing popularity with a New York clientele.

William Moeller married, in New York, in 1917, Mina C. Heischmann, daughter of a wholesale grocer residing in Germany.

ALLEN, William Harvey,

Research and Publicity Director.

National recognition has come to William Harvey Allen, of New York City, New York, through his expert research along the lines of municipal government, philanthropic organizations, and educational institutions. His results have been embodied in reports and publications to interest even the casual lay reader when the subject lent itself to popular treatment and to win the approval of students.

William Harvey Allen was born in Le Roy, Minnesota, February 9, 1874, son of John D. and Joanna (Corbett) Allen. The father, born in 1841, died in 1925, was a merchant, and he also served several terms in the State Legislature. The family was established in America by John Allen, from Ireland, who arrived in Northern New York in 1825.

William Harvey Allen was educated in the Le Roy public schools, at Carleton College, the University of Chicago, which bestowed on him his baccalaureate degree in the Arts in 1897, the universities of Leipzig and Berlin, the University of Pennsylvania, and the Harvard Summer School. In 1900 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred on Mr. Allen by the University of Pennsylvania.

The year 1901 found Mr. Allen launched on the social service and research activities which have continued

to occupy him. He was general agent of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor from 1903 to 1907. There he organized committees on physical welfare of school children, milk, and hospital accounting and reporting. For two years previous to this he was general agent of the New Jersey State Charities Aid and Prison Reform Association, and an instructor at the University of Pennsylvania. During the next seven years he was director of the Bureau of Municipal Research and Training School for Public Service. In 1914 he directed the University of Wisconsin Survey, and in 1915 helped organize the Institute for Public Service. The first-mentioned followed the first exhaustive study of rural and normal schools, also for Wisconsin. Dr. Allen has since completed various municipal, State and school surveys, including one of the New York City schools in 1924. His published works reflect the trend of his studies. Some of his outstanding publications are: "Efficient Democracy," 1907; "Woman's Part in Government;" "Universal Training for American Citizenship;" "Civics and Health;" Modern Philanthropy," 1912; "Self Surveys by Colleges and Universities;" and "Self Surveys by Teacher-Training Schools," 1917; and "Teachable Facts about Bolshevism." Numerous additional reports of an informative and constructive nature on educational and administrative phases of city and State affairs have come from his pen. He has also contributed to popular and technical journals. He was the editor of "Who's Who and Why in After-War Education," "Public Service," "Looseleaf Current Topics," and "People and Places in Current Topics." As secretary of the Committee on Non-Partisan Facts about New York's 1921 Campaign and Budget public attention was kept on important government facts as well as on politics. Dr. Allen's favorite method of recreation is walking. He is a member of the Century and Authors' clubs.

In Birmingham, Alabama, William H. Allen married, in 1903, Isabel Dangaix. She is the daughter of a ship chandler at Brunswick, Georgia. Three children were born of the union: William Dangaix, Patten Dangaix, and Frederick Henry.

CRIGLER, Lewis Webb,

Ophthalmologist.

Dr. Lewis Webb Crigler, of New York City, a native of the State of Mississippi, has won for himself an enviable place in the estimation of his patients and members of his profession.

Lewis W. Crigler was born June 26, 1876, the son of Dr. John Lewis and Lydia Ann Elizabeth (Stallings) Crigler. His father, the representative of a long line of ancestors of achievement, enlisted in the Confederate Army for Civil War duty from Oktibbeha County, Mississippi, served in various campaigns as a captain, and lost an arm in battle. His mother was also descended from a lineage which made its mark in many ways.

Dr. Crigler graduated from the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College in 1896, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. His advancement in scientific studies convinced him that his future employment should be the practice of medicine, and having made a firm resolution to that end, he entered Tulane University at New Orleans in the autumn of 1896. On account of an epidemic of yellow fever, Dr. Crigler withdrew from Tulane, left New Orleans and continued

his studies in medicine in the Medical Department of Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee. With a most creditable record he graduated from Vanderbilt in 1899, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and turned his face southward. Dr. Walton S. Greene, a well-established physician at Aberdeen, Mississippi, invited Dr. Crigler to make his start there; he accepted and was received with a most cordial welcome. As assistant and associate of Dr. Greene he acceptably discharged the duties entrusted to his care for two years, at the end of which time he heeded a call to Alabama. His stay in Alabama, however, was comparatively brief, and he answered an invitation to become surgeon to his *alma mater*, the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College. He gave so good an account of himself in this post that a larger field beckoned him, and again he responded; this time to New York City he went. Dr. Crigler took hold with a vim in a field that might have appeared crowded to one of less resolution and ability; but he quickly made a place for himself, and ever since has enjoyed a reputation of the highest. Up to this time he had engaged in general practice, but in New York City he decided to devote all of his time to the treatment of disorders of the eye, and in furtherance of this ambition became an interne at the Manhattan Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital. He was then made assistant surgeon, junior surgeon, and later, an attending surgeon, which positiont he now fills. For some years he has also been instructor in clinical ophthalmology and refraction in the Post-Graduate School of the above-named institution; in fact, he has creditably filled this post more than a decade. He is also now attending ophthalmologist at the City Hospital of New Rochelle, New York. His work in this branch had brought him such distinguished recognition that his services were sought as consulting surgeon of the Greenwich and Seton hospitals. When the United States entered the World War in 1917, he volunteered his services and was chosen a member of the Examining Board, whose duty it was to pass upon the mental and physical fitness of subjects for army assignments. His obligations in this connection were discharged with fine zeal and judgment, and won the praise of the high officers of the service. At the end of the war he assumed the status of a member of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army.

Dr. Crigler is an enthusiastic and valued member of the New York Academy of Medicine, of the Eye Section of which he has been honored with the position of chairman; the Ophthalmological Society of the City of New York; the New York State and New York County Medical societies, and the American Medical Association. In social organizations he is an associate member of the Canadian Club and an active member of the Hollowbrook Country Club at Peekskill, to mention only those in which he is most interested. His favorite outdoor sport is tennis.

As one of the originators of a non-surgical treatment of congenital dacryosis cistitis he has added greatly to the efficacy of the medical profession in handling this disorder; and he is the author of a simple operation for Terygium. He has given the profession the benefit of his original experiments through papers written on his specialty, such as, to mention only a few, "A Treatise on Trachoma," "Epibulba Sarcoma," and "A Non-Surgical Treatment

Lloyd B. Sanderson.

of Congenital Dacryosis Cistitis." These papers have been eagerly consulted and incorporated by the medical profession in their archives of authoritative documents.

Dr. Lewis Webb Crigler married, in 1906, at Columbus, Mississippi, Kate Ruland, daughter of a well-known sea captain, and granddaughter of Dr. Charles Mohr, a celebrated chemist and botanist of Mobile, Alabama. Their union has been blessed with two daughters: Dorothea and Constance.

SANDERSON, Lloyd Bowen,

Shipping Pioneer.

Dean of the shipping men of New York City, and a pioneer in modern Transoceanic Transportation, who, with two of his brothers, was internationally known as representing the largest shipping interests in the world, Lloyd Bowen Sanderson, although a British subject, was, nevertheless, one of the most sincere and efficient promoters of the *entente cordiale* which has long existed between His Majesty's government and that of the American people. In shipping circles he was a powerful and picturesque figure, being moulded, both physically and mentally, on heroic lines. Through his official relation to the great Sanderson shipping alliance, he rendered a fine type of service, not only to America and Great Britain, but also to all those countries, to the ports of which the fleets represented by Sanderson & Son minister in the passenger and freight-carrying trade.

Born in Oxton, Cheshire County, England, April 2, 1866, Lloyd Bowen Sanderson was a son of Richard and Eliza Zara (Palmer) Hicks. His father came early to America and, in 1878, established in old William Street, New York City, the firm of Sanderson & Son, the nucleus of the firm, which eventually became general agents for the Wilson Lines, Phoenix Line (Antwerp), the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and The Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and as a corporation one of the most dominating forces in the shipping world. The son Lloyd, or Bowen, as he is generally known, received his education at the Lycée (lyceum), Caen, Normandy, France, and at Birkenhead School, Liverpool, England. He was the eighth of a family of nine children, upon whom the parental influence was exercised most beneficially, and the father trained three of his boys, including Bowen, in the line of business with which the family name has been so prominently identified for half a century, approximately.

Mr. Sanderson made his bow as a young man in shipping circles by becoming a member of the firm of Sanderson & Son, and in every position or commission to which he was assigned he displayed that rare ability as representative or executive for which in after years he became noted on the five Continents. In association with his Father and Brothers, he developed a business acumen and address, which, added to his other personal qualities, gave him force and contact with some of the most important trade interests of the country. This was also true in respect of the great body of passenger patrons, who found in this highly prepossessing representative of the Sanderson firm a courteous and intelligent medium of information on matters within the purview of shipping agents and tourists, a finished diplomat, who cemented those relations as an enduring good-will of the company. He was a past master of the art of making

friends both for himself and his interests, and of keeping their friendship over a long and mutually fruitful period of years. When the time arrived for him to lay aside his office there was a demonstration of affection and esteem from so large a number of people and business interests as to constitute a moving tribute to the real worth of the man.

Mr. Sanderson's rise to a position of great influence and marked service in the Sanderson interests came with his admission to senior membership in Sanderson & Son, of New York City, January 1, 1901, as the successor of his brother, Oswald Sanderson, who left to take charge of the Wilson Line at Hull, England. This connection eventuated in his being made the general agent of The Royal Mail Steam Packet and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, one of the most important of the carrying trade. Under Mr. Sanderson's able supervision the business of the firm grew apace, and on April 1, 1921, incorporation papers were issued to the firm. He was now more than an agent or high official in a great corporation, he was a figure of commanding importance among shipping men the world over. He and two of his brothers, both his senior in years, became the great triumvirate in the empire of the shipping trade—Harold A. Sanderson, chairman of the board of directors of the International Mercantile Marine Company, and Oswald Sanderson, managing director of the Ellerman-Wilson Line, of Hull, England. The combined shipping interests of these three brothers are the largest in the world. Two other brothers are R. P. C. Sanderson, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Percy Sanderson, of Vancouver, British Columbia.

While a son of Britain in every sense of the word and resident in America, to whose laws and customs he most graciously conformed, he never lost an opportunity to be of service to the motherland in every way acceptably possible. This loyalty often found very happy expression, and during the World War period he was called upon to render service of a most serious nature, requiring not only prompt action but a real heroism, coupled with his complete knowledge of the shipping business and the possibilities of intrigue and subtle machinations on the part of the enemy to defeat the efforts of the Allies to prevent the departure of German vessels laden with munitions of war and other supplies from the port of New York. Acting under authority vested in him by the British Government, Mr. Sanderson, with commendable courage and skill, became responsible for the execution of his commission not to allow any German munition boats to leave New York. He was commanded to buy and equip a vessel with which to execute his mission, and he was also expected to advise at once the British Government, in the event that German boats did gain the high seas, in order that the British Navy could capture them. The finesse with which Mr. Sanderson performed this patriotic service brought him the plaudits of his home government and the commendation of Americans sympathetic with the Allied cause. It was one of the high lights of his long and interesting career. He was an indefatigable worker in the war period also as a member of many committees, and was pleased to exert his influence through numerous charitable organizations, as the Red Cross and the like. He was an interested attendant at the great meeting held in

Carnegie Hall, New York City, March 13, 1916, in memory of the sinking of the "Lusitania." As a member of St. George's Society, of which he was president in 1910, and reëlected in 1911, he took a prominent part in obtaining contributions for the British and Canadian Patriotic Fund in behalf of the families of soldiers who were fighting in the war. These were among the many kindly deeds that he delighted to perform.

In social circles, Mr. Sanderson's was a welcome presence; and especially in British-American organizations was his membership highly prized. He was a director of the British Schools and Universities Club in 1907, and was twice elected first vice-president, in 1919 and 1922. He was elected a member of the Union Club in 1907 and resigned in 1921. From a social standpoint the event in which Mr. Sanderson might well have felt a thrill of personal pride and fealty was in connection with his acting as the presiding host, in his official capacity, at the dinner given the Admiral of the Fleet, the Rear-Admiral and officers of His British Majesty's cruiser squadron at the Waldorf Hotel, New York City, October 5, 1909, by the British residents of New York under the auspices of St. George's, St. Andrew's, St. David's and the Canadian Societies and the British Schools. Another service in which his official standing as president of St. George's Society was duly recognized, but which was fraught with sorrow, was his attendance at the memorial service held in honor of King Edward VII, at Trinity Episcopal Church, New York City, May 20, 1910. He was an ever loyal subject of the occupant of the British throne. He was a member of the Racquet and Tennis Club of New York, the Rumson Country Club, of Rumson, New Jersey; the New York Yacht Club, the Down Town Association, of New York and of India House and White's of London, England. He belonged to the Episcopal communion.

Mr. Sanderson married, April 15, 1896, in the Church of the Incarnation, New York City, Ottilie Force, daughter of Silas Cook and Emma Silliman (Lacey) Force. Children: Lloyd Bowen, Jr., and Robert Munro, graduates of Harvard University, and were engaged with their father in the shipping business; and Frederick Augustus, deceased.

The distinguished father of this family passed away at his New York residence October 24, 1926, in his sixty-first year. It was a representative gathering that attended the funeral services held in his honor in Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church three days later. Leaders in the shipping world and the field of finance and representatives from numerous organizations were among the great number present. The complexion of the assemblage was in itself a tribute to the man and his many-sided service as an Englishman and as a lover of America, where his intimate business, social and religious activities were centered. Americans as well as the sons of the mother country were pleased to revere the memory of this remarkably gifted, upstanding and forthputting man, who seemed to belong as much to the citizen body of the United States as to his own beloved England. In spirit he shared his affections with us, while his heart was ever true to the land of his birth. He helped to stamp indelibly the name of Sanderson upon the vast transportation system, whose vessels, like links in a cosmic chain, girdle the globe in the mounting volume of trade and commerce.

RICHLING, Joseph Isabelino,

Consul-General of Uruguay.

The son of a distinguished representative of European banking institutions, and having a personal record of twenty years' service in the interest of his government, Joseph Isabelino Richling, Consul-General of Uruguay, is one of the best known citizens of that country. His work has taken him into many parts of the world, and, like his father, he has carried into the various nations the highest representation of his people. As an experienced sportsman and in constant touch with business men of importance, he has a wide circle of acquaintances and friends, both in social and commercial activities. As a writer upon Uruguayan and Pan-American subjects he is known to the reading public in a large variety of magazines and newspapers. His topics are not only of great interest, but are informative and bear the mark of authentic detail.

Born at Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1874, he is the son of the late Eduardo and Rosa (Pereira) Richling. His father was a financier of prominence and influence, and as representative of European banks in Uruguay, he was widely known as a banker of repute.

Joseph Isabelino Richling received his education in Europe, including the private German School of Montevideo, Uruguay. At the close of his studies he became an employee of the government of Uruguay, and has been in its Consulary service throughout his business career. He came to the United States in the year 1910 as Consul-General of Uruguay, with offices in the city of New York. He had previously been stationed as Consul-General in Cape Town, South Africa, after serving his government in many other parts of the world. His twenty-two years in the work has brought him in personal touch with the most important problems of Consular service, and his varied experiences are of inestimable value. His judgment and advice is sought, and followed; and his information is respected and valued. His father, who died in 1896 at the age of sixty-four years, bequeathed to him the culture, and the business acumen, that proved to be of aid and assistance in fostering the good fellowship, and confidence, that international relationship demands. His intercourse with American investors, travelers, and settlers, interested in his country, has promoted the interests of both Uruguay and the United States. He is a member of the Lawyers' Club in the city of New York, and a member of the Society of Consuls in New York. His favorite forms of recreation are swimming and hunting, and he excels in each sport.

Joseph Isabelino Richling married, in France, in 1901, Jeanne Fleury, of Tours, France. They have one child, Robert, born in 1902, and now holding the position of acting assistant to the Consul-General of Uruguay in the city of New York. The Consulate offices are located at No. 17 Battery Place, New York.

BRECKINRIDGE, Henry,

Lawyer.

No calling is more honorable or one in which its members take more pride than the noble order of advocates to which D'Aguesseau, Chancellor of France, has ascribed these words: "It is an order as ancient as the magistracy, as noble as virtue, and as necessary as justice itself." To Henry Breckinridge nothing is of greater importance than to uphold the highest standard of legal honor and professional duty. There is no royal road

to success, and the goal can only be won by labor—iron labor—to which Mr. Breckinridge has so diligently and conscientiously dedicated himself. He has never lost sight of the fact that at the bottom of every legal question there is a moral one, and has been moved solely by the influences of the correctness and sincerity of the motives of those who have sought his aid and advice. His career is marked with colorful achievements in the field of law, in the service of his country and his president, as assistant Secretary of War, in the service of democracy during the World War, and in the service of sport-lovers as member of the United States Olympic Fencing Team.

Henry Breckinridge is a member of an illustrious family in America, established in the very beginnings of the Republic. The earliest paternal ancestor came over from England, county of Londonderry, landing at Philadelphia in 1728, and later settling near Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia. The descent is traced to Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 14, 1842, a son of Rev. Robert Jefferson Breckinridge. He attended Centre College in Kentucky, and later was graduated from the University of Virginia at Charlottesville. In 1861, at the outbreak of hostilities of the Civil War, he entered the army attached to General Nelson's and General Thomas' staffs. He commanded the light Battery F, of the Second Artillery at Atlanta, Georgia, and on April 14, 1862, was appointed second lieutenant of the Second Artillery for "Gallantry at Mills Springs." In 1863 he was advanced to first lieutenant, and on July 22, 1864, he was brevetted captain for "gallant and meritorious services in the battle before Atlanta." He held the rank of major at the close of the war as a result of his continued distinguished record. He attended the Artillery School from which he was graduated in 1871, and was commissioned captain in June, 1874. His advancement followed in rapid order, and January 19, 1881, he was made major and assistant inspector-general; lieutenant-colonel, February 5, 1885; colonel, September 22, 1885; and brigadier-general, of the Inspector General Corps, January 20, 1889. During the Spanish-American War, he was made major-general of the Volunteers in 1898, in the Santiago Campaign, in which he saw active service leading his men in the fight and having a horse shot from under him, July 2, 1898. On April 12, 1903, he was retired from active service at his own request after forty years in the Army. In recognition of his faithful and loyal service, he was raised to major-general of the United States Army, April 11, 1903, and retired with that rank on the following day. Like his father before him, he was intensely religious. In 1904 he was the United States Delegate of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in America, to the Pan-Presbyterian Conference held in Liverpool, England. From 1900-01, he had been president of the General National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and was also vice-president of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, and the Army of the Tennessee, and was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States; Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War; the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba; and was vice-commander of the General Society of American Wars. He married Louise Ludlow Dudley of Lexington, Kentucky,

July 20, 1868, and they were the parents of Henry Breckenridge, of whom further. He died August 18, 1920.

Henry Breckinridge was born at Chicago, Illinois, May 25, 1886. He attended the public and private schools in Washington, District of Columbia, and later matriculated at Princeton University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1907, after which he went to Harvard University Law School, and was given his degree of Bachelor of Laws, with the class of 1910. He was admitted to the bar of the State of Kentucky in that same year, and began the practice of law in Lexington, where he continued for three years during which time he built a prosperous clientele. At the end of that time, in 1913, he was made assistant Secretary of War in the late President Wilson's term and served until 1916, when he resigned, to become vice-president of the Pacific Hardware and Steel Company of San Francisco, with which company he remained until 1917. On May 8, 1917, he enlisted in the United States Army, and was commissioned major of Infantry of the Officers' Reserve Corps, and was soon appointed commander of the Second Battalion of the 363rd Infantry, attached to the 91st Division, National Army. He was sent overseas with the General Staff at Langres, France, and served with the 15th French Colonial Division for some time. He was then appointed to the second section of the General Staff of the 5th United States Army Corps, and served in that capacity until the end of the war. He participated in the Vosges and Meuse-Argonne offensives, and the battle of St. Mihiel, and was cited in the corps orders by Major-General Summerall. He was advanced to lieutenant-colonel of Infantry before the close of the war. On April 29, 1919, he was honorably discharged.

Returning to civilian life, Mr. Breckinridge has continued in the practice of law in Washington and New York City since 1919. Interested in civic welfare, he had been a member of the Board of Park Commissioners in Lexington, Kentucky, during 1912 and 1913, and was also a member of the Kentucky Bar Association. He is likewise a member of the New York State and the American Bar associations. His club affiliations include memberships in the Army and Navy; the Chevy Chase; the Racquet; the Riding and Hunt, of Washington, District of Columbia; the Metropolitan of that city; the Princeton; University; and the Lawyers', of New York. In 1915, Mr. Breckinridge was honored by the University of Kentucky for his valuable work he had done, and there was conferred upon him, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He is keenly interested in sports; and has achieved international prominence in fencing as a member of the United States Olympic Team at the games held in Antwerp, Belgium, in 1920. He was likewise a member of the American International Fencing Team in 1921, 1923 and 1926, and is president of the National Amateur Athletic Federation. His political persuasion is with the Democratic Party, and his religious belief is of the Presbyterian faith.

Henry Breckinridge married, in Geneva, Switzerland, July 7, 1910, and is the father of two daughters: 1. Elizabeth Foster. 2. Louise Dudley.

SHORELL, Irving Daniel, M. D.,

Nose, Ear and Throat Specialist.

As a contributor to the comfort and efficiency of persons suffering from af-

fections of the nose, ear and throat, Dr. Irving Daniel Shorell, of New York City, has come rapidly to the front rank of specialists in this department of medicine. The attainment of his standing as an expert in his profession is held to be the more remarkable when it is known that he has not as yet entered his thirties, thus giving ground for the belief that he is to win many new laurels during the coming years of his enlarging practice. His contemporaries and a large circle of acquaintances are observing the progress of his career with friendly interest.

Dr. Shorell was born in New York City, August 29, 1898, the son of Jakob and Fannie (Felner) Shorell. His father, born in Russia fifty-five years ago, came to America about 1896, and was engaged in business in New York for many years. He is now living in retirement from active pursuits and enjoying the fruits of his labors.

Dr. Shorell's public school training was completed with his graduation in the class of 1916 from the De Witt Clinton High School, New York City. His courses in academics were taken at New York University and Columbia University, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science. He subsequently studied for the medical profession at Georgetown University, Washington, District of Columbia, which awarded him the degree of Doctor of Medicine on his graduation in the class of 1923. He finished his medical training with a special course at the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, New York City, where he was a student for one year. He then commenced private practice with exclusive attention to his specialty. In the few years that have elapsed since he left the medical schools, he has advanced to the position of expert, and has written authoritatively for the "New York Medical Journal" and medical publications of South America on diseases of the nose and throat. He is a member of the staffs of the Post-Graduate Hospital and the Hospital for Diseases of the Bones and Joints in New York, where his services are very highly prized.

Dr. Shorell is a lieutenant in the United States Army Reserve Corps, a member of the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Medicine, the New York State Medical Society, the New York County Medical Society, the Washington (D. C.) Medical Society, and of the Board of Birth Control. He belongs to the University Club and the Columbia Golf Club of New York.

Dr. Irving Daniel Shorrell married, in New Jersey, Minnie Wisenberg, daughter of Isaac Wisenberg, of Washington, District of Columbia, now deceased, who was engaged as a shoe merchant in that city for many years. Child: Irma Lorraine, born in 1925.

BRADEN, William,

Mining Engineer.

There is romance in the career of William Braden, for he chose the profession of mining engineer, in which field his record is replete with accomplishments and valuable service. In the pioneer work of exploration and mine development, he can attribute his propensity for such activities to eminent ancestors, motivated by that same quality. The earliest records of his family are traced to the first settlers of America, when the progenitor of the line of descendants came to the New World about 1650. Mr. Braden is the son of William and Martha (Burford) Braden, of whom the father,

born April 1, 1821, was prominently engaged in the lithographing, printing, stationery and blank book business. When the news of the gold discovery in California was broadcast, he too, felt that unrelenting and adventurous urge which drew so many men westward. His was the distinction of having driven the first mule team across the plains to California in 1849, where he settled until he died on March 23, 1881.

William Braden, the son, was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, March 24, 1871. Upon completing his early education at the local public and high schools, he attended the Betts Academy at Stamford, Connecticut, in preparation for his matriculation in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston, Massachusetts. After his graduation, he returned west and in September, 1889, he entered the Montana Company as assistant to the engineer at Marysville, Montana. His work and career was a varied one from that time, and his record is one of rapid advancement and distinguished service. In 1890, he became the surveyor for the Elkhorn Mining Company at Elkhorn, Montana, and in the following year served in the same capacity for the Anaconda Mines at Butte, after which he was topographer for the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railway. During the year 1892, he served as chemist, assayer and assistant superintendent for the Arkansas Valley Smelting Works at Leadville, Colorado. From 1892 until 1898, Mr. Braden was employed by the Omaha and Grant S. and R. Company, as engineer in charge of their mines and interests in British Columbia, in which capacity he made some valuable investigations of the mineral resources of Chile and Peru, and many mine and metallurgical examinations throughout North America. During this same period, he became a partner in the Braden Brothers' Company of Helena, Montana. In 1898, he was called as engineer in the litigation at Butte, Montana, between the Boston and Montana, and Butte and Boston interests, which he represented, and the Heinze interests, in which capacity he served until 1900, and during that time made numerous mine examinations in Western United States and Canada. Soon after he became general manager of the Bruce Mines in Ontario, Canada, until 1901, when he was employed in a similar office for the Velardena Mining and Smelting Company in Mexico. He made extensive studies and investigations of the mines of that country during 1902 and 1903. From 1903 until 1909, he was general manager of the Braden Copper Company, in charge of the development, equipment and operation of their project in Chile. For the next ten years, Mr. Braden traveled extensively through Peru, Chile and Bolivia, making examinations and explorations of mining properties, which resulted in the initiating of the development of the Potrerillos, the Lo Aquirre in Chile, and the Cerro Verde Mines in Peru, in association with the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, and from 1914 to 1919 he was general manager of the Andes Exploration Company, the Santiago Mining Company, and the Potrerillos Railway Company. He was the original organizer of the large copper interests in Chile, to wit: the Braden Copper Company and the Andes Copper Company. In 1919 having returned to North America, he severed his connection with the Anaconda Company, occupying his time and interest in the executive duties in various investments and enterprises, especially in the petroleum fields, agricultural and timber lands in Bolivia and

Argentina, which were held by the Bolivia-Argentine Exploration Company. Upon his return to the United States, Mr. Braden has resided in New York City, and is identified with various enterprises operating in the United States. He is president and a member of the board of directors of the Braden Realty Corporation, the Kingscote Realty Corporation, and serves on the board of directors of the Metro-Goldwyn Film Corporation and the Moredall Realty Corporation; he is likewise vice-president and a director of the Santiago Mining Company, is president and director of the Cohoe Processes, Inc., and a director in the Monmouth Rug Mills, Inc. Mr. Braden is affiliated with the Metropolitan Club, the New York Athletic Club of New York, the Union Club of Santiago, Chile, and is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers of America, and the Sociedad Nacional de Mineria of Chile.

Mr. Braden married, at Stamford, Connecticut, June 6, 1892, Mary Holmes Kimball, a daughter of Francis Kimball, of Concord, New Hampshire, where he was a well-known and successful lawyer. They are the parents of a son, Spruille Braden, born at Elkhorn, Montana, in 1894.

BARTNETT, Walter J.,

Lawyer, Realtor.

In the many contacts made by lawyers it is always possible that attractive business propositions will lure them from their chosen profession, and usually to their advantage in a financial way, but Walter J. Bartnett has entered the development field without having severed the ties which bind him to the law, and has not only made a material success but has added greatly to the prestige and advancement of both of these branches of endeavor. Mr. Bartnett entered upon the practice of his profession at San Francisco, but kept a watchful eye on development activities, and in 1903 organized the Western Pacific Railroad and became president of the company.

Walter J. Bartnett was born May 22, 1866, at Pacheco, Contra Costa County, California, the son of David G. and Ellen (Hogan) Bartnett. His father, a leading farmer and hardware merchant, was born in 1833, and died in 1916. Mr. Bartnett graduated from the Boys' High School of San Francisco in 1883, and in 1887 received his degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of California at Berkeley, and in 1890 an additional degree from the Hastings College of Law. In June, 1890, he began the practice of his profession. He practiced until 1909, successively as a member of the firms of Gunnison, Booth & Bartnett and Booth & Bartnett. It was while he maintained these connections that he became interested in railroad expansion, as indicated above. Mr. Bartnett is connected in an official capacity with a large group of companies. He is interested in a number of companies engaged in industrial enterprises, and for some years he dedicated a great deal of the time to a terminal project in the Port of New York.

Mr. Bartnett has traveled extensively. He is a member of the Old Colony Club at New York, and while in Washington, District of Columbia, has the privileges of the Congressional Country Club.

In 1895, Mr. Bartnett was married to Frances Griffiths, a daughter of E. S. Griffiths, a California journalist, and they have two children: 1. Hope. 2. Johanne Louise.

VALDANE, Arvid Eli, D. O.,

Doctor of Osteopathy.

The theory that many diseases can be cured or prevented by manual manipulation of the muscles, bones and blood vessels is not a new one, but of late years, in a thoroughly awakened and enlightened age, it has gained thousands of adherents who claim that many methods of old-fashioned doctors are erroneous in the extreme. Prominent among younger adherents of this adaptation of science, who class themselves as osteopaths, stands Dr. Arvid Eli Valdane, of New York City, who claims a large measure of success in curing pneumonia by the methods of his school and who holds the important position of examiner for the New York Osteopathic Clinic. The heart of the doctrine of osteopathy is that when the human skeleton is normally articulated and adjusted, and when all obstructions due to congestions or other causes have been removed, thus permitting normal circulation of the blood, the body will make its own repair from elements elaborated by itself. Dr. Valdane has accordingly devoted much of his time to original researches and experiments, and his success is best attested by the acclaim of his contemporaries, among whom he has won a particularly enviable place.

Dr. Valdane was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1885, the son of Alfred Valdane, a prominent construction engineer, and of Maria (Eliason) Valdane. His father, born in 1861 at Upsala, Sweden, died in 1885 at the early age of twenty-five years; determining to try the western world, he immigrated to this country as a young man, settling in Philadelphia, where he was following his profession of contractor until a premature end terminated his worthy activities.

Dr. Valdane early showed great aptitude for study, and made quite a record in the Central High School of Philadelphia, after which he entered the University of Pennsylvania in the same city with the idea of following the profession of his father. He remained two years in the engineering department of this institution, and then transferred to Denver University at Denver, Colorado, where he entered upon additional academic studies for the period of one year. Convinced that these courses did not meet his peculiar needs, he discarded the idea of becoming an engineer or a business man, and returned home to Philadelphia with a new ambition,—to become an advocate of that School of Nature to which so many people who never consult a doctor are silently committed. Having made a somewhat late start on his real career, he applied himself with redoubled energy at the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, from which institution he graduated in 1922 with the degree of Doctor of Osteopathy. For two years he performed the duties of an interne at the hospital of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, and at the completion of this course in practical fundamentals in 1924 entered upon the practice of his profession. He recently came to New York with a valuable equipment and including an experience of fourteen months overseas in the World War in activities not connected with his profession; he served as master signal electrician of the United States Army Signal Corps. In the metropolis he has found opportunities beyond his expectations, for in this short time he has become examiner for the New York Osteopathic Clinic and secretary of the New York Osteopathic

Society. He possesses a complete written description of his operation for the cure of pneumonia, and has written several articles on the technique of osteopathy for the Journal of the American Osteopathic Association, of which organization he is a leading member. He is also a member of the Research Institute of this body. He is a member of the American Legion, Joseph Ferguson Post of Philadelphia. When in Philadelphia he enjoys the privileges of the Racquet Club. His favorite outdoor sport is tennis.

Dr. Valdane married, in New York, in 1920, Adelina Patti Noar, daughter of Arnold Noar, retired textile manufacturer of Philadelphia.

COOPER, Charles Mulford,

Engraver.

Important in the annals of the engraving industry as well as of general business in New York City, was Charles Mulford Cooper, president of the Cooper Engraving Company and vice-president of its subsidiary, the Gill Engraving Company. His wide knowledge of the trade, his discriminating judgment, and his enthusiasm, brought to him personal success and enabled him to make very real contributions to the perfecting of engraving processes.

Charles Mulford Cooper was born in Freehold, New Jersey, September 8, 1851, son of John S. and Madaline (Hoagland) Cooper, and grandson of John and Eleanor (Perrine) Cooper. His ancestors were from Holland, the American progenitor coming to Monmouth County in 1735, and proprietor there of three hundred acres of land. His name was Daniel Cooper. The subject of this record, Charles M. Cooper, was educated in the Freehold Military Academy and at Pennington Academy, in Trenton, New Jersey. His preoccupation with engraving began in early manhood, when he studied photo engraving with the Morris Company, pioneers in that line in New York City, and manufacturers of the first wood cuts used in this part of the country. In 1891, Mr. Cooper established his own engraving business, which prospered, as did the subsidiary of which he was also an executive. The fame of the workmanship and the reasonableness and integrity of the business principles governing the trade of the Cooper Engraving Company was broadcast in New York.

On December 30, 1874, Charles M. Cooper married Anne Louise Potter, daughter of Asa Ames and Lucyett (Champion) Potter. Mrs. Cooper survives her husband and resides in Sewaren, New Jersey.

Death came to Mr. Cooper after sixty-nine useful and happy years had been allotted to him, on July 10, 1920.

> So when a great man dies,
> For years beyond our ken,
> The light he leaves behind him lies,
> Upon the paths of men.

WINSLOW, Paul Virgil, M. D.,

Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist.

It is not an easy task to tell of the life and work of Dr. Paul Virgil Winslow, for he is a man who, highly specialized in the combined phase of medicine and surgery, has not only advanced beyond others who seek to follow in the same great humanitarian path, but he has stopped and turned back, one might say, to aid those beyond whom he has gone: physicians and surgeons who have rested a deal of their own weight on his discoveries and

work. It must not be thought, however, that Dr. Winslow is strictly an analyst, or one who deals entirely in theory and experimentation. On the contrary, he has long been actively engaged, not only in many hospitals and general organizations pertaining to the public health and welfare, but also in a practice of his own; relieving and assuaging pain, misery and unhappiness in a fashion that shall stand as a living memorial to him for many years to come. Indeed, if ever this learned physician were to stop for a moment and consider himself from the strictly personal angle—and it is not likely that the sturdy, upright character of the man will ever permit it—he would experience a satisfaction given to few mortals to know. Pain and sickness have disappeared under his fingers as though each of them were a magic wand; misery and affliction are as though they never existed in the cases that come under his care. Indeed, it might not be going too far to state that Dr. Winslow has performed, in his professional career, complete cures and total assuagements which even in this day and age of considerable enlightenment seem to the layman as nothing short of miraculous. Certainly his achievements have been of the most brilliant character.

Paul Virgil Winslow, M.D., was born during the year 1884, in Warwick, New York; and he is a son of Paul and Johanna (Johnston) Winslow, both of whom are now deceased. One of the most highly respected families in this part of the State, the earliest paternal ancestor to settle in this country was Dr. Winslow's grandfather who voyaged to this land from England when he was but twelve years of age. He later settled in Warwick, where in later years he was known as one of the most stable and thoroughly lovable citizens of that community. Paul Winslow, the father, was another member of this family to be held in very great esteem by all with whom he came in contact. He served with marked distinction during the entire period of the Civil War, and although he saw active work and was under fire in a number of the more important engagements, he nevertheless managed to survive that terrible national upheaval and return to his home in Warwick in sufficiently good health to live and make a notable success of his life until he was sixty-seven years of age. He died during the year 1906.

Dr. Paul Virgil Winslow received his early education in the public and high schools of the township in which he was born, Warwick, and he later attended the Warwick Institute. Upon the completion of the usual academic courses at this learned institution, Dr. Winslow next enrolled for the medical course at the Albany University, from which he graduated with the class of 1908, when he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. The usual—and usually unpleasant—interne work followed when young Dr. Winslow served as such, for a period of one year, in the Samaritan Hospital, at Troy, New York. He was later an interne in the Hudson River State Hospital, at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he remained for a period of about a year and a half. Work of a more and more specialized character took place at various places and institutions dedicated to the preservation of human health until, in 1921, Dr. Winslow opened an office of his own in Brooklyn, New York, where he began a private practice.

Despite the many varied and exacting duties of this phase of his life's work, however, Dr. Winslow still found—one

might almost say "made"—sufficient time in which to serve in other than a private capacity; for he was an instructor in the Nose and Throat Department of the New York Post-Graduate Medical College for a period of time somewhat in excess of four years. During the turbulent period of the World War, Dr. Winslow performed an almost incredible amount of work, for he performed a great number of operations and general medical service in five different hospitals; he was exceedingly prominent in diotological clinics throughout the city of New York and Brooklyn; he lectured many times for the American Red Cross; and he was the organizer and, for a time, chief medical officer of the first hospital ever to be established in the Elks Club of New York, a branch of the fraternal organization, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. And for a year and a half, aside from the war work he performed, he served as the Sanitary Supervisor for the State of New York, an office which he filled with ability, integrity and dispatch for a period of time somewhat in excess of a year and a half. Dr. Winslow is now a consulting otologist of the Brooklyn State Hospital. Other important civic and public work was accomplished by Dr. Winslow in Poughkeepsie, New York, where he served over a period of three and a half years in the capacity of Health Officer at that township, and of the township of Wappinger Falls, New York, at the same time—and it is a point of great interest that it was he who organized and established in Poughkeepsie the first rural infants' welfare station in the State. The second station of that kind was also due solely to his efforts, and was established at Wappinger Falls.

In connection with his professional practice, Dr. Winslow has written a number of essays, monographs and articles on various phases of the particular work in which he is engaged; and it is from these that one may learn something of the really excellent work he has accomplished. He has also delivered a great number of speeches, both to the profession and others, for, amongst other things, Dr. Winslow is a most entertaining after-dinner speaker, and a man who is constantly in demand as toastmaster at affairs and functions of importance. Among the more important of his writings are: "Bloodless Tonsilectony;" "Functional Aphonia," which was published in the New York Medical Journal, the Philadelphia Medical Journal, and the Medical News, under the date of June 28, 1919; "The Voice and the Lingual Tonsil," which was published in the New York Medical Journal for June 19, 1920; "Significant Results Obtained in Treating Catarrhal Deafness," which Dr. Winslow read before the Dutchess-Putnam Medical Society of Poughkeepsie, New York, on September 13, 1921, and which was published in the New York Medical Journal and Medical Record for October 18, 1922; "Improving the Hearing in Catarrhal Deafness Through Stimulation of the Nasal Ganglia and the Trigeminal Nerves," which he read at the annual meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New York, in New York City, on May 23, 1923, and which was published in the New York State Journal of Medicine for August, 1924. Among the equally important, though slightly less technical articles written by our subject is a highly interesting document entitled "Helping Deafness by Nerve Stimulation," which was published in the Scientific American, Volume 131, pages 301-303 for November, 1924, and which, quoted in part as fol-

lows, gives a particularly clear idea of the great work in which this learned physician is engaged:

In accepting the invitation of the Scientific American to describe my recent experiments in treating deafness by stimulating nerve endings in the nose I must first caution my readers, both lay and professional, that this procedure is by no means a panacea in all cases of deafness.

(There speaks the true character of a most understanding personality.)

Deafness may be due to a great variety of causes. Some are now curable by methods well known to the aural profession. Others—unfortunately—are still beyond the reach of any procedure that the profession has been able to devise.

How much it is possible to do for any person who is deaf will depend upon *why* he is deaf; upon what part of the delicate hearing mechanism has broken down or has ceased to behave in the manner that Nature intended.

But in those cases in which the deafness—especially partial deafness—is caused by some sticking together or thickening or undue friction in the complicated machine of bones and membranes and muscles that make up the ear, especially in the cases in which this has been brought about by some catarrhal or similar irritation, then there is a good chance that nerve stimulation—plus the exercise that the ear machine that nerve stimulation brings about—will be able to produce a considerable improvement.

In one case, for example, the patient, a professional man, forty-seven years old, could hear speech with the right ear only when the lips of the speaker were within six inches of the ear. With the left ear he could hear nothing at all. A course of nerve stimulation resulted in the ability to hear speech at a distance of three feet for the right ear, and six inches for the left ear. Since the intensity of a spreading sound decreases with the cube of the distance from its source, this means that the hearing of this particular right ear was increased two hundred and sixteen times by the changes that nerve-caused exercise was able to bring about.

What is this nerve stimulation and nerve-caused exercise? It is very simple, although not, of course, simple enough to be practiced by the layman or by anyone except a trained aurist. Just above the upper part of the air passage which extends inward from the nose there is a little knot or granule of nerve tissue which anatomists have named the spheno-palatine ganglion. The term "ganglion" is merely the general anatomical term for the knot of nerve cells that occur at many places in the body and that represent, we believe, a kind of exchange center for nerve messages, not unlike the telephone centrals which are the electric communication "ganglia" of a great city. The famous solar plexus located in the upper part of the abdomen belongs to this group of nerve ganglia, although it is both larger and more important to the body than is the ganglion with which we are especially concerned: the spheno-palatine one inside the nose.

Now students of anatomy, who have been dissecting and studying the human body for so many years, have traced with microscopic care all the tiny nerve fibres that run in and out of this small "telephone central" that constitutes the spheno-palatine ganglion. Some of these nerve fibres—the "telephone wires" of the ganglion "central"—are found to run to the teeth, others connect with the lining of the eye socket, still others supply parts of the lining of the nose and parts of the Eustachian Tube that connects the middle portion of the ear with the throat. Other fibres run, of course, to the main "trunk cable" of one of the greater nerves of the face and thence, by means of this great cable, to the brain.

And, what is most important of all for our purposes, some of the nerve-fibre telephone lines from this spheno-palatine ganglion run to the tiny bones and muscles and membranes that constitute the working parts of the ear. How does all this help us to treat the ear? Simply this. By stimulating the spheno-palatine ganglion we can set up strong nerve impulses in all the nerve-fibre "wires" that reach out from it. Some of these impulses go along the fibres of the ear. There they produce, we believe, certain motions and activities that are beneficial.

It is as though some giant took hold of the building of a telephone central and shook it violently. This would result, we may well imagine, in a series of instant messages over the wires. Distress calls would go out to other centrals. Someone would call for the repair

Wilson

Shelby
(SHEENY)

Lewis

McLean
(McLAIN)

Kimbell
(KIMMEL)

WILSON.

Arms—Gules, a chevron counter-embattled, between three mullets, argent.

Crest—A talbot's head erased argent.

Mottoes—Semper vigilans. Vigilans et audax.

SHEHY—SHEEHY.

Arms—Quarterly, first, azure, a lion passant guardant argent; second, argent, three lizards vert; third, azure, three pole-axes in fess or; fourth, argent, a ship with three masts sable.

Crest—An armed arm couped below the elbow erect, holding in the hand a sword, the blade entwined with a snake, all proper.

Mottoes—Campo fero praemia belli. (I bear off the rewards of war from the field.) *Dei memor, gratus amicis.* (Mindful of God, grateful to friends.)

LEWIS.

Arms—Sable, a lion rampant argent.

Crest—A lion sejant argent.

Motto—Patriae fidus. (Faithful to my country.)

McLEAN—McLAIN.

Arms—Quarterly, first and fourth, argent, a hill issuing from the base, vert, in chief two hawks' heads addorsed and erased gules; second, argent a dexter hand issuing from the sinister in fesse gules holding a cross crosslet fitchée in pale azure; third, argent, a galley, her oars in action and sails furled sable, flags gules; in base a salmon naiant proper; all within a bordure gules.

Crest—A branch of laurel and another of palm, in saltire proper.

Motto—Fortiter et strenue.

KIMBELL—KIMMEL.

Arms—Argent, a fesse within a bordure engrailed sable.

men, maybe even for the fire department. Instant activity would spring into being in half a hundred different places; from, perhaps the calling out of the police patrol to a message of information to the president of the telephone company. That is about what happens when a skillful operator reaches into the nose and touches the location of the spheno-palatine ganglion. A message goes to the "president" in the brain; this, in ordinary language, is the sensation of touch that the patient feels when instrument makes contact with the proper spot.

Another message calls out what might be termed the bodily repair department in the form of a stimulation of the circulation of the blood to all the organs and tissues supplied with nerve fibres from this ganglion.

From the foregoing it may be more easily understood just what delicate and nicely adjusted treatment is required for the proper handling of some cases of deafness, treatment which, in itself, cannot, obviously, be gained even the most minute knowledge of it short of long and arduous study. This, Dr. Winslow has obviously accomplished—for it is a very definite fact that Dr. Paul Virgil Winslow is a world renowned ear and throat expert. But little more could be said of any man in any profession.

Dr. Winslow is, of course, a member of many learned societies, among the more important of which are the New York State Medical Association; the Kings County Medical Association; the American Medical Association; and the American Public Health Association. He is, as well, the consulting ear surgeon of the Brooklyn State Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, as mentioned above; and he is the present president of the National Round Table for Speech Improvement. It would seem to be quite true from all the foregoing, that Dr. Winslow's favorite recreation or sport is, as he himself has said, the improving of people's hearing. He has not been wholly inactive in social circles, either, for he is a past president of the Lions Club of New York City; and also holds active membership in Siwanoy Country Club.

Dr. Paul Virgil Winslow married, during the year 1910, in New York City, Susan Irene Gillespie, a daughter of William Gillespie, a noted contractor in New York City, and they are the parents of three children, two of whom are daughters and one a son: 1. Walter Winslow, who was born during the year 1912. 2. Susan Irene Winslow, who was born during the year 1914. 3. Dorothy Paula Winslow, who was born during the year 1916. Dr. and Mrs. Winslow and their family reside at No. 9 Beverly Gardens, Bronxville, New York.

WILSON, George Chester,

Man of Varied Activities.

Wilson as a surname has long been prominent in England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland and is one of the many derived from the given name William, probably first used to indicate "Will's son." In England families bearing this name were among the first in the land, and Burke in his "General Armory" records coats-of-arms for forty-two individuals, and family groups including the Barons Berners, Wilsons of Counties Sussex, Berks, York, Westmoreland, Lincoln, Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Leicester, Middlesex, Lanark, and Northumberland, and Wilsons of Scotland and Ireland; also of Wilson, of Fielding House, Brancepeth, and Lumley Castle.

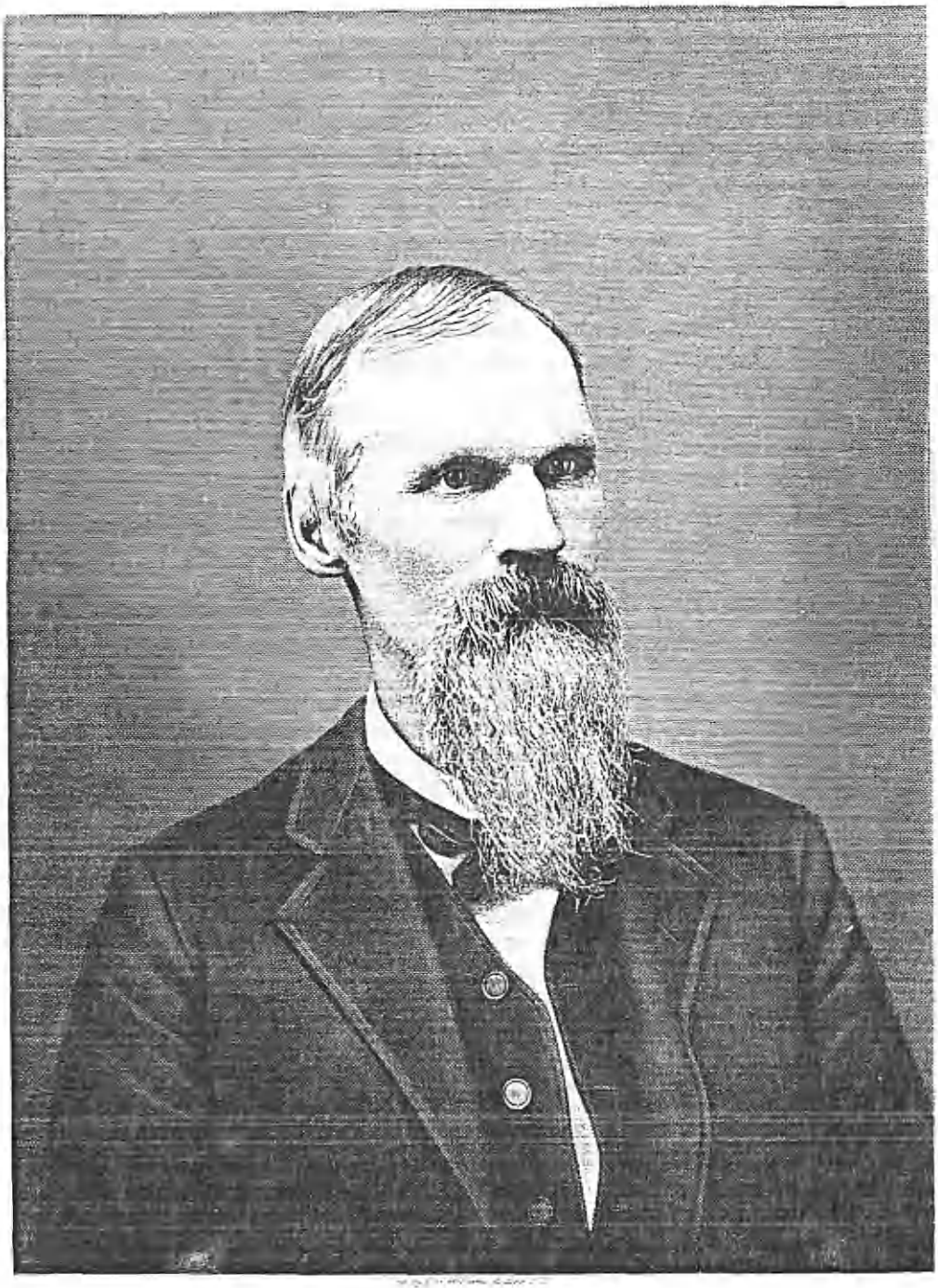
The Wilsons of Cleugh and Wilson Town, County Lanark; London; Bruntsfieldburghs, Edinburgh; and Loudwater, County Hereford, derived, it is said, from a prince of Denmark, and estab-

lished at a very remote period in the Orkney Islands, intermarrying with the leading clans of Munro, etc. After a long continuance in the Orkneys, alliances taking place with some of the principal Lowland families, the Wilsons moved southward, and settled on the lands of Cleugh, where they remained for centuries, matching always with leading Scotch houses.

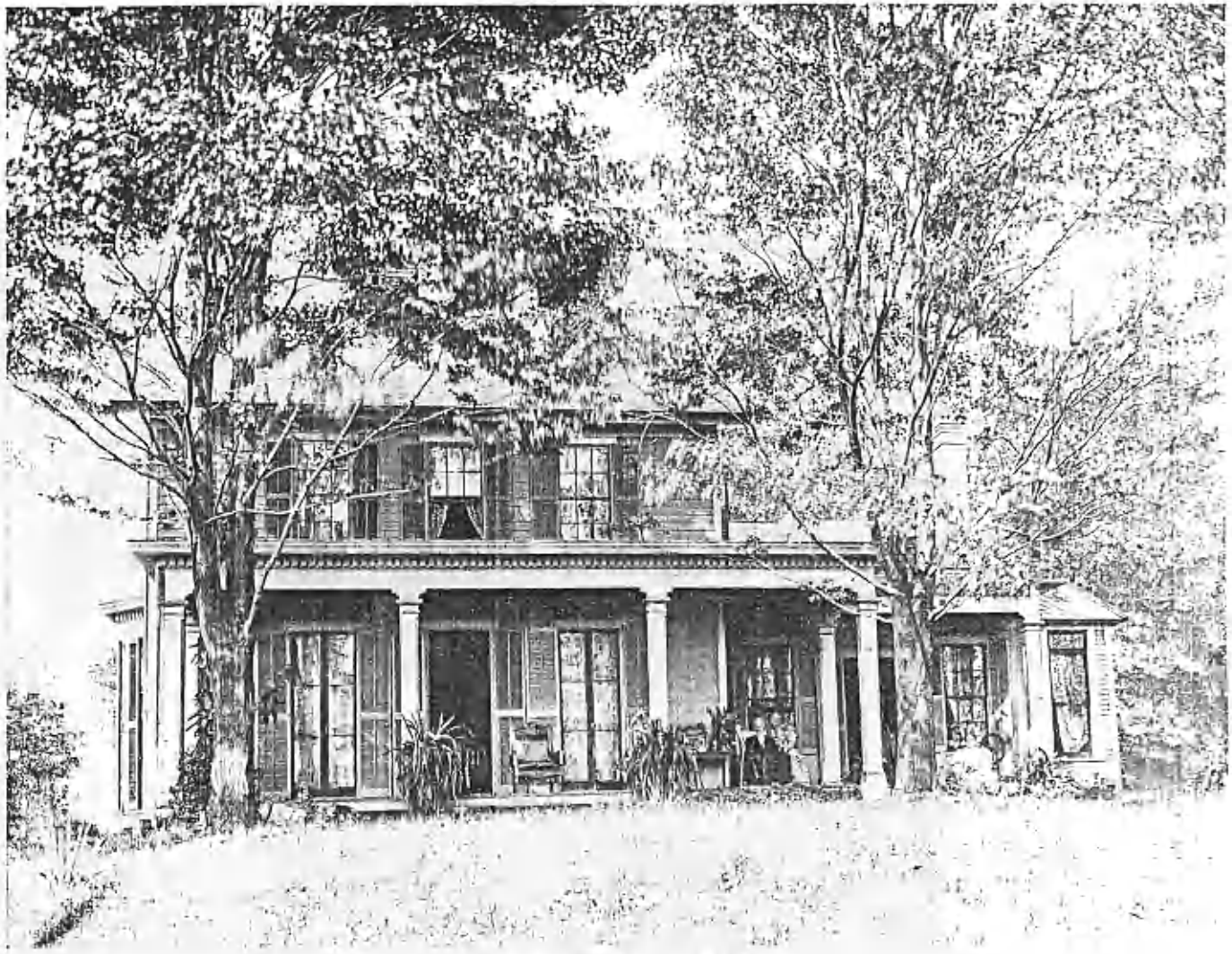
Arms—Gules, a chevron counter-embattled, between three mullets argent.
Crest—A talbot's head erased argent.
Mottoes—*Semper vigilans. Vigilans et audax.*

To attain a worthy citizenship by a life that is always honored and respected deserves more than mere mention. One may take his place in public life through some vigorous stroke of public policy, and even remain in the hearts of friends and neighbors, but to take the same position by dint of the practice of an upright life and without a craving for exaltation and popularity is worthy of the highest praise and commendation. The late George Chester Wilson, for years one of the substantial farmers and business men of Youngstown, Ohio, who was well known throughout his section of the State, was a man respected and honored, not because of the vigorous training of his special talents, but because of his daily life, each day having been one that was above criticism and passed upon in the light of real, true manhood. Strong and forceful in his relations with his fellowmen, he not only made his presence felt, but also gained the good will and commendation of his associates and all with whom he came in contact, ever retaining his reputation among men for integrity and high character, no matter how trying the circumstances, and never losing that dignity which is the birthright of a gentleman. Consequently his influence for good in the general upbuilding of Youngstown was most potent, and he will long be missed from the circles in which he formerly moved and over which his influence was like sunshine on a field of ripened wheat.

George Chester Wilson, who departed from this life on June 10, 1897, was born at Girard, Ohio, January 12, 1835, on a farm, where he was reared. He received a good education in the public schools, and then, still in young manhood, he entered the employ of the United States Express Company. He was married in 1859, and immediately afterward he and his young bride went to Memphis, Tennessee, where he was sent in the interests of the express company. Subsequently they were sent still further South, down the Mississippi River, and while there the War of the Rebellion came on. Mr. Wilson's northern sympathies were well known and he was advised to take his wife further North, which he did, leaving Paris, Tennessee, on the last through train which came North. Coming to Louisville, Kentucky, they remained there during the remainder of the war, though Mr. Wilson made frequent trips South for his company. On one of these trips he was waiting for a north-bound train, having with him a large amount of company money, when a run-away engine, south-bound, went thundering by. Later they found the tracks torn up, and Mr. Wilson traveled from Memphis to Louisville in a wagon, reaching home in safety. However, his long-continued absence had excited the gravest apprehensions and he was reported as captured and in a rebel prison, so that his safe arrival home was not only unexpected, but the source of great



Geo. C. Wilson



"OAKLAND FARM"
Old Home of Mrs. George C. Wilson

Mrs Geo. C. Wilson

joy, especially to his young wife. At a later period the National Government placed him in charge of all river transportation at Louisville, the duties of which position he discharged with the same fidelity and efficiency that had characterized his previous service with the express company. At one time, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson nursed at their Southern home a brother of Mrs. Wilson, Daniel J. Sheehy, a soldier who was wounded in the service. Though Mr. and Mrs. Wilson had many exciting, and sometimes unpleasant, experiences during the eight years of their stay in the South, they enjoyed their residence there. While in the employ of the express company Mr. Wilson had been buying, from time to time, the interests of the heirs to the old Sheehy farmstead in Mahoning County, the birthplace of Mrs. Wilson. Subsequently, when Mr. Wilson's health failed, necessitating a change of occupation, they located on the old farm where Mrs. Wilson had spent practically all of her life excepting the eight years spent in the South. Here Mr. Wilson put up a large and well-equipped barn and engaged in farming to a limited extent, and also engaged in stock raising and horse breeding. In these lines he was eminently successful, for he kept none but the best of stock, which always commanded the best of prices in the market. Later, the condition of his health became so precarious that he was compelled to relinquish all active work, and during the last seventeen years of his life he was practically an invalid.

Mr. Wilson was a shrewd and farseeing business man, and he foresaw that eventually the growth of the city would embrace his farm, therefore he began platting the desirable portions of the land and selling off lots, in which enterprise he was eminently successful, and which has had much to do with advancing the values of other lands also in that section. For about seven years, in conjunction with some of his neighbors, he worked to get a street put through his land, the greater part of his efforts being put forth in the evenings, for at that time he was employed in an office at Niles. The street, after being put through, was named Wilson Avenue, in his honor, and is now paved, with city and interurban electric cars running on it, and otherwise improved. Mr. Wilson had fifty acres platted and he donated the right-of-way for the electric lines. At that time the county seat was Canfield, and frequent drives to that place were necessary in closing real estate transactions. Despite the bodily infirmity which afflicted him, Mr. Wilson retained his mental faculties in their full vigor, and from his sick bed he directed and managed his extensive business affairs with success. His advice on business matters was sought by many, and when given was always found sound and practical. He had a fund of information about Youngstown history and Youngstown people that was inexhaustible, and he was a very interesting conversationalist. Despite his illness he was of a most happy disposition, and he often cheered the spirits of those who, although despondent, were physically much better-equipped to fight life's battles than he.

Mr. Wilson was a Republican in his political views, though he was liberal and not closely bound by party lines, often supporting Democrats for office. He was a member and a liberal supporter of the First Presbyterian Church of Youngstown, and his fraternal relations were with the Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to Western Star Lodge, which

organization had charge of the funeral services.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson had no children of their own, but they adopted one, Elizabeth Thomas Wilson, who was received into their home at the age of eight years. She was born in Blanavon, Wales, and no child of their own blood could have shown a deeper love or more constant faithfulness to parents than she has exhibited toward her foster parents, who, in turn, gave her the same attention and care they would have given to one of their own. During the long illness of Mr. Wilson she was Mrs. Wilson's constant help and comfort, and now, as constant companion and assistant, she gives Mrs. Wilson much appreciated and effective assistance in the management of the property. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Wilson has remained in the old neighborhood, having bought her present residence, at the corner of Wilson and Truesdale avenues, in 1907. Here her companions are her daughter, Elizabeth Thomas Wilson, and Mrs. Wilson's sister Annie, widow of Thomas Lewis. Mrs. Wilson is a woman of versatile ability, as is evident from the fact that since her husband's death she has successfully managed the estate and has carried through several intricate deals which would have tested the ability of an experienced business man. In addition to the affairs referred to, she possesses valuable sand pits on the farm, and is a stockholder. She still possesses over thirteen hundred feet of land along the tracks of the New York Central line, but as several other railroads are near it is probably only a question of a short time until that part of the old farmstead will be put to the use of the railroad.

Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Lewis are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in which they take a very active interest, Mrs. Lewis having served the local chapter as chaplain. Mrs. Wilson has passed through many and varied experiences, in all of which she has been a close observer, and she keeps well informed on current questions of the day, so that she is a very entertaining conversationalist and companion, her talk being enlivened by touches of the Irish wit inherited from her paternal grandfather, Daniel Sheehy, who is mentioned at length in the Sheehy line. She possesses that tact and amiableness which enables her to adapt herself to any circumstances, but, withal, it is a source of great gratification to her that she has been permitted to spend practically her entire life amid the scenes of her childhood, on the land entered by her grandfather over a century ago.

George C. Wilson married, October 27, 1859, Ellen Sheehy, daughter of John Young and Anna (Kimmel) Sheehy. (See Sheehy III.)

(The Shehy-Sheehy Line).

The MacSheehy, O'Shehy, Shehy, or Sheehy family, as this branch spells the name, is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heremon, thirteen hundred years before Christ; eighth son of that monarch, and the first King of all Ireland. The MacSheehys belonged to the Hy. Many tribe, so-called from the Maine More, or Main, the great King, in the fifth century. They are of the Clan Colla race, the founder of the family being Colla de Crioch, son of Eocha Dubglein, brother of Fiacha Straivatine, first King of Connaught, of the race of Heremon. The ancient name was Shiehy—in Irish, MacShaoghaidh, and signifies "A General."

Arms—Quarterly, first, azure, a lion passant guardant argent; second, argent, three lizards

Elizabeth T. Wilson

vert; third, azure, three pole-axes in fess or; fourth, argent, a ship with three masts sable.

Crest—An armed arm couped below the elbow erect, holding in the hand a sword, the blade entwined with a snake, all proper.

Mottoes—Campo fero praemia belli. (I bear off the rewards of war from the field.) *Dei memor, gratus amicis.* (Mindful of God, grateful to friends.)

The chiefs of the MacSheehys held possessions in various parts of Ireland. They are a martial sect and appear to be of Ulster origin. The MacSheehys, of Antrim, were famous throughout Ireland as the chieftains of gallowglasses, heavy-armed infantry soldiers, and accordingly obtained possessions in several localities as sword lands from the powerful toparchs into whose service they entered. A branch of them was brought from Connaught in the fifteenth century by the Fitzgeralds, Earls of Desmond, who appointed them their body-guards. Several descendants of the sect have changed their name to "Joy," and of this family was the Irish Judge Baron Joy. They are considered to be the same as the Joyces of Connemara, a race of men of rare and manly stature.

The MacSheehys and O'Hallinans were chiefs of Ballyhallinan, in the parish of Problebrien, County Limerick, Ireland, and the former also possessed lands in the counties of Clare and Tipperary. After the overthrow of James the Second many of the MacSheehys went to France, and the family continued to furnish officers to various regiments of the Irish Brigade in that country from its foundation and after the fall of Limerick until its disbandment on the outbreak of the French Revolution. Of this, Patrick MacSheehy, lieutenant in Dillon's regiment, deserves special mention. He was present, with his regiment, at the capture of the Isle of Grenada, in the West Indies, July, 1779, when the French (mostly composed of Irish troops) inflicted a crushing and disastrous defeat on the English, capturing the entire garrison, three standards, a hundred and two cannon, sixteen mortars, besides thirty vessels in the harbor, ten of which were privateers. In the assault on the Morne, the stronghold of the place, whither the English had retired in their desperate resistance, Lieutenant MacSheehy was mortally wounded by a cannon shot. In this State, writes an historian of the expedition, he could merely speak, with much pain, a few words worthy of the great days of Sparta and Athens: "Is the Morne taken?" he enquired. "Yes," they replied. "Well, then," he rejoined, "I die content," and at once expired. A nephew of this hero, Bernard MacSheehy, was born in 1774, was adjutant-general under the Emperor Napoleon at the bloody battle of Eylau, February, 1807, where he was killed by a cannon shot. He was greatly regretted "as he united with bravery and military talent of the first order, a vast erudition and capability of speaking and writing several languages." Another member of this family, John Bernard Louis MacSheehy, was born in Paris, 1783; was attached while yet a boy, to Dillon's regiment as a gentleman cadet, and subsequently attained high honors in the service of the great Emperor. He went through twelve campaigns, was wounded six times, had two horses killed under him, and was honored with the rank of Chevalier of several military orders.

Perhaps the best known of this family, however, is the Rev. Nicholas Sheehy, who owes his sad celebrity to the fact that he was the last Catholic priest who was put to death under the operation of the infamous Penal Laws of Ireland. The Cromwellian and Orange ascendency,

partly wishing to get rid of him, owing to his sympathies with the oppressed and plundered people, had him indicted for the "high crimes" of being educated abroad, while the "law" denied him the right of being educated at home; and of being a "Popish priest" who celebrated mass without being duly registered, and so forth. As this process was tedious, they hastened matters by accusing him of being accessory to the murder of a man who had not been murdered at all. For this purpose they released from jail three criminals, and bribed them and gave them their freedom to testify against the priest. On their "evidence" Father Sheehy was convicted, hanged, drawn and quartered, and his head was spiked on Clonmel jail, where it remained twenty years. This was as late as 1766. The grave of this "last of Irish martyrs" is held in veneration by the people to the present day. To still further glut their vengeance, the magistrates and landlords had Edward Sheehy, a respectable farmer, and cousin of Father Sheehy, arrested the following month, and convicted of murdering the same man, who was at the time living in St. John's, Newfoundland. Sheehy was offered his liberty before going to the scaffold if he would declare that Father Sheehy had been guilty, and that Bishop Creagh and some of his priests were engaged in a conspiracy with the French Government—a proposition which, of course, was scornfully rejected. This Edward Sheehy, it may be noted, was the grandfather of the celebrated Countess of Blessington. This family is still numerous in Ireland, where they command the respect and confidence of their fellow-countrymen, as also in the United States and Canada, where many of them occupy responsible and honorable positions.

In this connection may be mentioned Commissioner Edward Sheehy, of New York City, a splendid type of that ancient Irish family, and the Rev. Daniel Sheehy, of St. Ambrose Church, Brooklyn, also a fitting and worthy representative of the Irish Logarths of old.

(I) Daniel Shehy, the founder of this American branch, was born in Ballaforen, County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1759 (Daughters of the American Revolution Lineage Book says 1749), and died in Youngstown, Ohio, in 1831. He had the good fortune to receive a good education, being a classical scholar. He was preparing for the law or clerical calling, but he chose to seek his fortune in the wilds of America. He was of a very outspoken, impulsive temperament, and an uncompromising enemy of the British Government. This hatred was intensified by having an uncle of his, a Catholic priest, executed in 1666 by the British Government for his persistence in his sacred calling. This, under the penal laws of the time, was called treason, though no overt act was committed. Another member of the family connection, Edmond Shehy, was executed and his property confiscated for his active opposition to the tyrannical laws which oppressed them. It is a well-known historical fact that, after the success of the American colonies in gaining their independence, all Europe was convulsed with revolutionary ideas. Poland tried it and suffered disaster. France succeeded in overthrowing the ruling power, but landed in anarchy and a terrible reign of terror. Ireland was strongly imbued with the desire of relief from the tyrannical laws which oppressed her, which finally culminated in the disastrous rebellion of 1803, which resulted in the execution of Robert Emmet and other patriots. From

his enmity to the British Government and his impulsive nature, Daniel Shehy would, sooner or later, have embroiled himself in the contest of freedom from the oppressive laws, and his life would undoubtedly have been the forfeit. He chose the wiser course and came to this country to enjoy its freedom. He and his brother, Roger Shehy, came to America prior to the Revolutionary War, and Daniel Shehy fought in that conflict (Vols. X and XI, Series 2, Pennsylvania Archives). He remained several years in the State of New York, and was employed as clerk in one of its courts and utilized his time reading law, of which he obtained a good knowledge, which served him well in after life, as well as his neighbors, to whom he could give counsel and settle their various differences.

In 1796 he met, in Albany, John Young, who had recently purchased from the Connecticut Land Company the township which he named after himself. That meeting changed the course of life for Daniel Shehy. The township was then a wilderness inhabited only by Indians, but before the new year arrived John Young had induced Daniel Shehy and others to visit the territory with a view of permanent settlement in his township. In the courthouse in Youngstown there is a fresco representation of three white men meeting Colonel Hillman, a trapper and Indian trader, on the banks of the river at Spring Common. These men were Daniel Shehy, Isaac Powers, and Mr. Wolcott, a surveyor. They purchased land that year, and were the first bona fide settlers in the township and the Reserve, except three or four families at what is now the city of Cleveland.

The Western Reserve was surveyed in townships in 1796, but each township was not surveyed in detail to actual settlers until 1797, and afterwards H. Z. Williams' "History of Mahoning and Trumbull Counties" confirms the family tradition that Daniel Shehy came here with two thousand dollars in gold and purchased of John Young one thousand acres, six hundred on the south side of the river, later partly owned by the Gibsons, and four hundred on the north side of the river, which was his lifelong homestead. He began improvements at once, which was the condition of his purchase. He built a one-room cabin of rough logs, about 16x20 feet, one story high, the one room serving as a kitchen, sitting-room, and bedroom. The space between the logs being well filled with clay mortar the home was warm, and the big, open fireplace, five or six feet wide, was a good devourer of wood. The chimney outside the walls was made of split lath, well mortared. The roof was made of clapboards, three or four feet long, weighed down with round logs. There was one door opening and one window. The first season the only door was a quilt. The floor was made of split logs, dressed level. When later a door was made it was hung with wooden hinges and wooden lath, with a string through to the outside. No locks were needed in those days except a pin over the latch at night to keep the wild animals out. As the family increased, a double log house, two stories high, or rather two houses with a six-foot hall between, was built near the first log house, and the hall, open at one end, became the convenient catch all, where were hung the riding saddles, pack saddles, axes and other tools, and an endless assortment of useful articles of that day. By this time sawmills furnished lumber for floors and doors, but the room was still in the primitive style. In this

house Daniel Shehy ended his days.

It is known that in 1797 he and two or three others went down to Beaver, the nearest settlement, to celebrate the Fourth of July, and that in the same year he married Jane McLain, and brought her to their future home in Youngstown, both riding the same horse.

The achievement of Daniel Shehy was not a small one. Coming from a land where forests are unknown, and from a student life, unused to labor and ignorant of the methods of preparing the land for the raising of crops, his venture into the wilderness was an heroic undertaking. He was ably assisted by his good wife, a woman of strong mind, will and courage, well schooled from childhood in all the methods of pioneer life. The first year their subsistence in part had to be brought from Beaver, thirty miles, on horseback, the man leading the horse on the Indian path. The game of the forest furnished all the meat they needed. Thenceforward their life was the oft-repeated tale of privations and perils common to all the early settlers, the details of which are more or less familiar to those who have been interested in pioneer life. Some few incidents, however, may be mentioned. At the time the Indians were quite numerous, though rather inclined to be peaceable, not from any moral reformation of their savage character, but from their defeat by the white man. General Wayne gave them such a defeat at Greenville, Ohio, in 1794, that they yielded to the superiority of the whites and made peace with them. The immediate tribe in the Mahoning Valley was called the Massasaugas or Rattlesnake Indians, a roving band, without any fixed villages. They appeared to be a discouraged people, having to leave their long-time homes for their new homes far West. On two or three occasions they caused a panic in the new settlement. The Indians were of a very inquisitive disposition, and would walk into the house peering into everything, begging the white man's food, and at times it was hard to satisfy them. One mischievous trait of their character was to frighten women and children. Grandmother Shehy often related to her children incidents of this kind. One day a couple of Indians came to their cabin, stuck a tomahawk into a log and went in, looked in every corner, and filled her with intense fear by examining the crib in which two children were sleeping, fondled the children, and left saying they would do them no harm. Another time, when a number of Indians were filing past the house, they pushed aside a quilt which was substituted for a door, presented a gun as if in the act of firing, and then left with loud laughter at the scare they had given the women.

The settlement grew rapidly. Much of the clearing was done at night, day time being utilized for tilling, building and repairing. There is a peculiar fascination in the big fires at night. Aside from the economy of night clearing, it had the effect of driving away the wild animals, which, not being able to stand the brilliant lights, retreated to the depths of the forest. The household was the scene of constant industry. Idleness was a thing unknown. Until the mills were built crude methods had to be employed in preparing the grain for use. Grandmother Shehy almost reached the distinction of an aristocrat by coming in possession of a hand mill with which to grind the corn upon which they lived. It was continuously patronized by their neighbors. Every article of wearing apparel was of home manufacture and of

coarse material. All were on perfect equality. They were not disturbed by the tyranny of fashion, health and comfort alone being thought of. In addition to their struggles to gain a livelihood they had much difficulty with John Young in getting a deed for their land. One published account says that Young was offered fifty cents per acre more than Shehy contracted to pay, and a great difficulty arose between them. This caused Shehy to make two trips to the headquarters of the land company in Connecticut to obtain his rights, and only succeeded in getting three hundred and twenty acres on the north side of the river, relinquishing his contract on the south side of the river. These trips were made afoot in mid-winter, as it was the only time he could leave his work. On this land he lived until his death in 1834, aged seventy-five years. Sheehy Street, Youngstown, and the Sheehy School, Youngstown, are named for this pioneer family.

Daniel Shehy married, in 1797, Jane McLain, daughter of Robert McLain. (See McLain II.) Children of Daniel and Jane (McLain) Shehy: 1. Catherine, born in 1799; married Neal Campbell. 2. Robert, born in 1801, died in 1818. 3. Mary, born in 1803; married William Woods. 4. John Young, of whom further. 5. Daniel, Jr., born in 1808. 6. Margaret, born in 1810; married Daniel McAllister. 7. Lucius McLain, born in 1813. 8. James, born in 1816. 9. Jane, born in 1816; married John Lett.

(II) John Young Sheehy, as the name has been used by this line, son of Daniel and Jane (McLain) Shehy, was born in 1805, in the first home of his parents, on the bank of the Mahoning River, in Ohio, and lived on the home farm all his life. He was the first white child born in Youngstown Township. Daniel Shehy named his son for his friend, John Young, who at that time was so pleased at the honor that he presented his namesake with two lots in the village of Youngstown, one of these being the present site of the wholesale house of John H. Fitch, the other is the present site of the Lucretia Baldwin Public School. These lots remained in the family until after the death of John Young Sheehy, when, in the settlement of the estate, they were sold.

John Young Sheehy married Anna Kimmel, who was a daughter of Isaac and Anna (Musser) Kimmel. (See Kimmel II.) Mrs. Sheehy married (second) Alexander Truesdale, who gave the name of Truesdale Avenue to one of the beautiful thoroughfares of Youngstown. Children of John Young and Anna (Kimmel) Sheehy: 1. Robert, deceased; married and left two sons, John Young and William W. 2. Ellen, of whom further. 3. Lois, married (first) Charles Medbury; (second) James W. Ross, and resided on Lincoln Avenue, Youngstown. She had one son, Frank B. Medbury. Mrs. Lois Ross died in 1914. 4. Annie, widow of Thomas J. Lewis, who resides with her sister, Mrs. Ellen Wilson, in Youngstown. (See Lewis I.) 5. Daniel J., for many years a prominent resident of Wilson Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio, who died January 23, 1917; served all through the Civil War as a soldier; he married Augie B. Hartzell, and they were the parents of two sons: i. Daniel Charles, who served in the United States Regular Army, went all through the late World War, working his way up the ranks to a first lieutenant commission. ii. George, served as a machine gunner in the Three Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment during the World War, most of the time serving in Italy.

(III) Ellen Sheehy, daughter of John Young and Anna (Kimmel) Sheehy, was born on the beautiful property which has been appropriately named "Oakland Farm." She was educated in the excellent schools of Youngstown, proving a very intelligent pupil, and when but sixteen years of age she was given a certificate which entitled her to teach. She taught first in the township and later in Youngstown, and continued until her marriage. Although many years of her married life were passed in other surroundings her birthplace was always "home." She married, in October, 1859, George Chester Wilson, who died June 10, 1897 (q. v.).

(The McLean-McLain Line).

Ancient as a family name McLaine or MacLaine of Lochbuie, Scotland, sprang from Hector Reganach, brother of Lauchlan Lubanach, from whom descend the Macleans of Duart; they were the sons of Eoin Dubh, or Black John, who was settled in the Island of Mull. Which of these brothers was the elder has never been properly authenticated, although this family has always claimed the seniority of Hector, who is believed to have married a lady of the Clan MacLeod. The nominal possessions of the family were vast, viz.: The lands of Lochiel, Duror, Morven, Glencoe, Tiree, Jura, Scarba, and Mull. The Castle of Lochbuie was, at the beginning of the twentieth century, in a state of preservation, including the celebrated dungeon. The land adjacent to Lochbuie was owned by a chief named MacFadyean. Hector Reganach obtained permission from him to build a fortalice at the head of the loch on a high rock close to the sea. Availing himself of the advantage thus given him, he was soon able to add these lands to his own.

Arms—Quarterly, first and fourth, argent, a hill issuing from the base, vert, in chief two hawks' heads addorsed and erased gules; second, argent, a dexter hand issuing from the sinister in fesse gules holding a cross crosslet fitchée in pale azure; third, argent, a galley her oars in action and sails furled sable, flag gules; in base a salmon naiant proper; all within a bordure gules.

Crest—A branch of laurel and another of palm, in saltire proper.

Motto—*Fortiter et strenue.*

In course of time one of the chiefs of Lochbuie died, leaving his estates to his only son, Murdoch Gearr, an infant. Maclean of Duart, thinking this a favorable opportunity for seizing the lands, invaded the territory of his young kinsman, who was only saved by being conveyed to Ireland. On attaining manhood, he resolved to attempt the recovery of his estates, and with ten brave Irishmen set sail to Mull for that purpose. On arriving he was recognized by his nurse, who knew him from a mole on his breast. She caused her husband, who was door-keeper, to open the gate of the castle, when Maclaine rushed in, and was soon not only master of the castle, but estates also.

At a place between Lochbuie and Grulin the two branches of the clan fought a pitched battle. The Macleans of Duart were defeated. Lochbuie, while returning home after the battle, fell in with Duart, who was sleeping along with some of his men; he drew his dirk, twisted it in the hair of his rival, and then left him. When Maclean woke in the morning and found his hair fastened to the ground, he recognized the dirk, and the two families were friendly ever after. The Maclaines served with Buckingham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee,

and also under Montrose, with their kinsmen, the Macleans of Duart. Hector Maclaine, of Lochbuie, with three hundred men on his march to join Dundee, was attacked by five troops of horse sent by the enemy to intercept him, under command of a major of Mackay's army. The parties encountered each other at a place called Knockbreck, in Badenoch, and, after a severe fight, Lochbuie put the horse to flight and killed the commander, with the loss on the Maclain's side of one ensign and some few private soldiers. Lochbuie joined Dundee next morning. This was the first blood shed for James's cause in Scotland. There are some excellent Latin verses composed by Phillips of Annyclose, a great Jacobite, on the Knockbreck engagement. Their names appear in Montrose's Bond to unite the loyalty of the Highlands against the powers of Argyle, 1645. There is no doubt that the clans of Lochbuie and Duart were separate, having separate tartans and arms. With regard to the name, there is no record of the correct mode of spelling, as in manuscripts one comes across Macleans, Maclean, Maclayne, Maclaine, etc.

The celebrated Sir Archibald Maclaine, Kt., C. B., of Matagord's fame, was a cadet of the House of Lochbuie, being one of the Maclaines of Scalasdale.

The armorial bearings described above are those recorded for McLean of Mull. In 1680 six brothers who spelled their name McLain came from the Isle of Mull, Scotland, and settled in the Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania. They were engineers and surveyors.

(I) Robert McLain was possibly of the same family, though he came to Pennsylvania about a century earlier. He was a resident of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, about 1775, and during the Revolutionary War served with Captain Joseph Brady's company, First Battalion of that county. He was of Westmoreland County, in 1783, and is recorded as of Rostaver Township, Westmoreland County, in 1786. He was living in Pittsburgh some time in the 'eighties, and farmed for a time on what is now Fifth Avenue, but removed to the wilderness in Beaver County, which was set off from Cumberland and Westmoreland counties. He built his cabin and moved his family into it. While moving this farm produce to Beaver on a raft, when near home, his raft went to pieces and he was drowned, leaving a widow, three daughters, and a young son to commence the struggle of a life of hardship and privation on the frontier. Among his daughters was Jane, of whom further.

(II) Jane McLain, daughter of Robert McLain, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1775. She married, at Beavertown, Pennsylvania, in 1797, Daniel Shehy. (See Sheehy I.)

(The Kimbell-Kimmel Line).

Arms—Argent, a fesse within a bordure engrailed sable.

The surname Kimmel, which also appears as Kuemell, Kimble and Kimbell, is the same in form as the German word for the herb cummin, probably a nickname derived therefrom. The family, though probably of German extraction, were residents of Switzerland, from which country both Louis Kimmel and Isaac Kimble came to Pennsylvania. The armorial bearings described above, the only ones recorded for families using any form of this patronymic, are given by Burke in his "General Armory" for Kimbell without mention of locality.

Levi Kimmel, Sr., a native of Switzerland, came to this country from Swit-

zerland, bringing his wife with him, and settled in Harrison Township, Montgomery County, Ohio.

Isaac Kimble or Kimmel appears on a list of persons subject to military duty in Quemahoning Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1789. The early settlers of Quemahoning Township included Michael, Philip and Solomon Kimmell; and George Kimell built the first grist-mill in the township. Michael Kuemell appears on the "list of foreigners" imported in the ship "Two Brothers," Thomas Arnot, captain, from Rotterdam, Holland, last from Cowes, Isle of Wight, England. He qualified, or took the oath of allegiance, to the Pennsylvania Government, September 15, 1752. Michael Kimle, shoemaker, appears in Berks County, Pennsylvania, 1769. Philip and George Kimmel took out land warrants for three hundred acres each, September 20, 1771, in Bedford County, and were in Bedford County in 1790. Michael (probably Jr.) and Jacob Kimmel were taxed in land in Reading, York County, in 1783. Reading (now in Berks County) was remarkable for a Dutch Reformed Church which had German members, a likely place for the settlement of Isaac Kimmel and his Dutch wife.

(I) Isaac Kimmel, a native of Switzerland, settled first in Pennsylvania and after his marriage removed to Ohio. He settled first in Trumbull County, but later removed to what was known as Senator Wirt's place at Brier Hill, Youngstown Township, which they subsequently sold and moved to Coitsville Township. Their home was on the present site of the Iron Sheet and Tube Company plant.

He married, in Pennsylvania, possibly in Reading, Anna Musser, who came to this country from Amsterdam, Holland. They had a daughter, Anna, of whom further.

(II) Anna Kimmel, daughter of Isaac and Anna (Musser) Kimmel, married John Young Sheehy, son of Daniel and Jane (McLain) Shehy. (See Sheehy II.)

(The Lewis Line).

Arms—Sable, a lion rampant argent.
Crest—A lion sejant argent.
Motto — Patriae fidus. (Faithful to my country.)

The name Lewis seems to have its counterpart in many languages, as the French Louis, the German Ludwig, etc., but it is more distinctly a Welsh name in its original form *Llew* meaning light. It is found among the Britons who fought the Romans before the time of Christ. A claim has been made that the name in Wales is traced to Rhys Sais, Lord of Chiik Manhendway, of Whittington, Oswestry, and Maelor Suesney in Wales, who lived 1000 A. D. His son Elidur, with his brother, conquered Gwrgeneu, King of Powys (Powys was a third part of Wales). Meilir, a son of Elidur, became Lord of Eyton, Erlisham, and Borwsham, and a grandson of Meilir was Llywelyn, father of the Madog who married a granddaughter of the Prince of Powys; Madog's son was Lewys of Glamorganshire, Wales.

Ellis Lewis, who was born in Wales, and after his father's death went to Ireland and thence to Haverford and finally to Gwynedd, Pennsylvania, traced his pedigree through the twenty-eight generations to "Cadwalader the Blessed," last king of the ancient Britons.

The armorial bearings described above are those borne by Lewis of County Glamorgan, Wales.

Thomas J. Lewis was born in Blanavon, Wales. He came to America with

Thomas J. Lewis

Mrs. Annie Sheehy Lewis

his parents as a young man, and settled along the Monongahela River in Pennsylvania. He served in the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War, and died in 1878. He married Annie Sheehy, daughter of John Young and Anna (Kimmel) Sheehy. (See Sheehy II.)

References: (Wilson) Bardsley's "English and Welsh Surnames." Burke's "General Armory." "American Families," Vol. X. (Sheehy) "American Families," Vol. X. (McLain) Burke's "General Armory." "The Scottish Clan," pp. 63-64. "Pennsylvania Archives," Vol. XXIII, Series 3. (Kimmel) Egle's "Names of Foreigners Who Took the Oath of Allegiance to Pennsylvania," 1727-75. "Pennsylvania Archives," Series 3, Vols. 11-15; Series 6, Vols. VII-VIII. Miller's "History of the Reformed Church in Reading, Pennsylvania." (Lewis) Burke's "General Armory."

ALLEN, Jerome Ripley,

Architect.

Of early New England ancestry, Jerome Ripley Allen, a leading architect of New York City, was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, in 1871. His earliest ancestors of record came from Boston, England, for which the New England metropolis was named. They helped people Eastern Massachusetts, and planted the stock in fertile soil whence a prolific progeny sprang, and scattered throughout the country. It was in New England, however, that the Allens first came to the fore as soldiers, statesmen, divines and professional and business leaders.

Mr. Allen is the son of Franklin Ripley and Josephine (Parkhurst) Allen. His father, who died in 1906, at the age of eighty-six years, was a merchant in Greenfield.

Jerome Ripley Greenfield, having completed his preparatory course in school, entered Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in the class of 1895. He perfected himself in his profession with an additional year's study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He then took a post-graduate course at Columbia University, where he studied for two years.

In 1908, Mr. Allen entered on his professional career in New York City as an apprentice to Carrere & Hastings, a well-known architectural firm of the metropolis. He is now a partner of Charles Ewing, one of the foremost architects of New York. Mr. Allen's work may be seen in numerous structures on which he was associate architect, among them being many office buildings, such as No. 101 Park Avenue, the "Doctors' Building," on Sixtieth Street, and countless residential and minor buildings in New York City and its environs. During the World War he was of inestimable service to the United States Government as architect for a great number of hospitals and camps. One of his most important commissions was the laying out of the plant of the great Muscle Shoals electrical power and nitrate projects for the government.

He is a member of the American Institute of Architects. He is also a member of the University and Williams clubs of New York.

Mr. Allen married, in 1910, in New York City, Marietta Kniffin, daughter of John Kniffin, for many years, until his decease, engaged as a merchant. Children: 1. Jerome Ripley, Jr. 2. Josephine Arnold. Mr. Allen has his professional address in New York City.

BERENS, Dr. Conrad,

Physician and Ophthalmologist.

In the field of medicine, surgery and ophthalmology, Dr. Berens has taken his place among the prominent and distinguished members of his profession. As one of the younger generation in the practice, he has built his career on the firm foundation of diligence, conscientiousness, gentlemanliness and character, the corner-stones of successful achievement. Knowledge, respect, friends, popularity and reputation are the natural attainments of such a structure, which Dr. Berens has faithfully striven for during these years of practice. He is the son of Conrad Berens, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Mary E. (Brockett) Berens, of New Haven, Connecticut.

The first of the Berens family to come to this country was Bernard Berens, who came from Prussia in the seventeenth century. Members of the Brockett family were founders of the New Haven colony, the first member of this family coming from England in 1700.

Conrad Berens was born December 2, 1889, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He attended the Protestant Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1907. He then entered the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1911, after which he served his interneship at the Pennsylvania Hospital until 1913. Coming to New York, he was resident physician with the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, where he remained for two years. Thereafter, he established his own practice, and is located at No. 30 East Fortieth Street, New York City. Specializing in eye diseases, Dr. Berens is recognized as a leader in that branch of medicine. Among his hospital appointments are: directing eye surgeon of the Midtown Hospital in New York; surgeon of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary; consulting ophthalmologist of the United States Veterans' Hospital No. 81; consulting ophthalmologist of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children; and consultant in ophthalmology, in the Department of Neurology of the Vanderbilt Clinic of New York. He is likewise the ophthalmic surgeon of Sing Sing Prison, and assistant ophthalmologist of St. Luke's Hospital.

Active during the World War, Dr. Berens served with distinction, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, doing research work in aviation on the "effects of altitude in ocular functions" for two years; and is president of the Air Service Medical Association. He is at the same time a member of the American Ophthalmological Society; the American College of Surgeons, the New York Academy of Medicine. He is also affiliated with the medical societies of the County of New York and the State of New York, and the American Medical Association. Dr. Berens is the third vice-president of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, and associated with the Optical Society of America, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Illuminating Engineering Society. Together with many other prominent graduates of the University of Pennsylvania, he recognized the need of a clubhouse and association for the alumni of the Institution, and is an influential member of the University of Pennsylvania Club of New York, serving on various important committees of the organization. He is affil-

iated also with the Racquet and Tennis Club and the Seawanhaka Yacht Club.

HANSON, Henry Hall,

Transportation.

Henry Hall Hanson, as vice-president of the International Railways of Central America, is a man who has been closely connected with the development of the Central American countries, a work that although comparatively limited in scope, nevertheless, contains all the elements of empire building. Mr. Hanson is eminently fitted for such a position in his long years of working with their people and his intimate knowledge of their great potential resources.

Born on March 13, 1865, at Dover, New Hampshire, Mr. Hanson is a son of Nathaniel Ela and Martha Abigail (Locke) Hanson. He is a direct descendant of Thomas Hanson, who, born during the year 1587, at Yorkshire, England, sailed from the port of London, England, to America, and landed at Kittery, Maine, in the year 1636, and later settled at Dover, New Hampshire. Nathaniel Ela Hanson, the father, who was born on February 5, 1837, and who died on June 15, 1901, was a leading citizen and merchant of New England, "whose uneventful career was always influenced by the traditions of his Quaker ancestors." Martha Abigail (Locke) Hanson, the mother, was a descendant of Governor Thomas Roberts, the last Colonial governor of New Hampshire.

Their son, Henry Hall Hanson, received his early education in the public school of the community of Dover, where he was born. He later attended Dartmouth College, and he graduated from there with the class of 1886, when he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For the first year after his graduation, Mr. Hanson was principal of an academy at Warren, Pennsylvania. He resigned from that position and in the year 1888, entered the transportation department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, to gain a practical apprenticeship. Two years later, in 1890, he left this work to accept an appointment with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, District of Columbia. During the year 1893, Mr. Hanson was sent to Guatemala, Central America, by the late Collis P. Huntington, of New York, to become a member of the executive staff of the Guatemala Central Railroad, which was then owned by Mr. Huntington. Mr. Hanson remained with this company for a period of time very slightly in excess of ten consecutive years, during which he gained the experience and knowledge that has since proved so invaluable to him. At the end of that period, he resigned to go to Mexico City and there take up his work as manager of the Mexico Branch of the International Banking Corporation, at No. 60 Wall Street, New York City, a concern which is now affiliated with the National City Bank. During the year 1912, Mr. Hanson returned to New York City to accept a position on the staff of Minor C. Keith, president of the International Railways of Central America. Mr. Keith had then organized that system for the purpose of developing and extending the railways of Guatemala and Salvador, and eventually to build the long projected Pan-American Railroad down to the Isthmus of Panama. Mr. Hanson is now vice-president and comptroller of the International Railways of Central America, and as such he has been closely identified with the extraordinary success of

the enterprise, and, at the same time, with the progress the Central American countries have achieved during the years of his acquaintance with them. His long years of experience and his intimate knowledge of the people and their customs have made him a firm believer in their future, and his own contribution to their progress has been of no small dimensions.

During the turbulent period of the World War, Mr. Hanson served in the United States Army as a captain of the Quartermasters' Reserve Corp, a rank he received in August, 1917. He did not see any foreign service, but after the signing of the armistice he continued in service as a reserve officer until the year 1922. Despite the many varied and exacting duties of the work in which he is engaged, this Mr. Hanson has nevertheless found time in which to take a keen and active interest in his club and social life. Among the learned organizations in which he holds membership, the more important are: the American Geographical Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the honorary fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa. He is also a member of the St. Nicholas Club, the Whitehall Club, and the Dartmouth Club.

Henry Hall Hanson married, during the year 1897, in Guatemala, Central America, Carmen Albertina Matheu y Salazar, a daughter of Aureliano Matheu y Pizarro, of Cadiz, Spain, who was engaged in foreign trade between Spain and Latin-America. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson are the parents of two children, both of whom are sons: 1. Henry Nathaniel, who died during the year 1899. 2. Richard Locke, who graduated from Columbia University, with the class of 1922, when he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts; he is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and, during the World War, served in the United States Navy. Mr. Hanson and his family maintain their residence in New York City.

AFFELD, Francis Otto, Jr.,

Lawyer.

Francis Otto Affeld, Jr., a prominent lawyer of New York City and Brooklyn, and a man who has taken an active part in the legal life of the included boroughs for well over a quarter of a century, was born on March 20, 1875, in Brooklyn, New York. This Mr. Affeld is a son of Francis Otto, Sr., and Caroline (Ruth) Affeld, both of whom are of German descent. Francis Otto Affeld, Sr., was born on March 10, 1843, and he came to this country from Germany while he was still a young man. He served with distinction during the entire period of the Civil War, being on active duty with "Taylor's" Battery B, First Illinois Artillery, for he enlisted in 1861, and he served until 1865.

Francis Otto Affeld, Jr., received his early education in the community in which he was reared, and he later attended, in 1885, the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, from which he graduated in 1893. He then pursued a course of legal training at Cornell University, and he graduated from there with the class of 1897, when he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1898, and he began his practice of the law with the firm of Richards & Heald. He is now member of the firm of Richards & Affeld, whose offices are located at No. 141 Broadway, New York City, and who specialize in insurance law.

Mr. Affeld, Jr., has, despite his many exacting duties, still found time in which

to take a prominent part in the club and social life of his city, for he is not only a member of the New York County Bar Association, and the Brooklyn Bar Association, but he also holds active membership in the Lawyers' Club, the Cornell University Club, of New York City; the Alpha Tau Omega college fraternity; and for ten years was secretary of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn. His favorite recreation, it is interesting to note, is tennis. Mr. Affeld, Jr., is the author of the "Index of Standard Fire Insurance Policies," which is being used throughout the United States of America now.

Francis Otto Affeld, Jr., married (first), May 17, 1904, in Brooklyn, Edith Keiser, a daughter of Edwin M. Keiser, a merchant of Brooklyn. Mrs. Edith (Keiser) Affeld died during the year 1914, and Mr. Affeld married (second) Bertha Bacon (Vassar—1902), a daughter of Earle C. Bacon, a mechanical engineer of New York City. Mr. Affeld, Jr., is the father of two children; a son and a daughter: 1. Francis Otto (3). 2. Dorothy. Mr. Affeld and his family now reside at No. 14 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, New York.

BARCLAY, Hjalmar Valentine, M.D.,

Expert on Therapeutics.

For more than three decades, Dr. Hjalmar Valentine Barclay, who has won wide recognition as an expert on physical therapeutics, has ministered to a large and discriminating public in his adopted city of New York. His name has not only gone abroad throughout the land by reason of his standing as a practitioner in an enviable position among the medical fraternity and those to whom he has rendered his invaluable services, but he is also well known through his contributions on the subject of therapeutics to the important medical journals. Thus the range of his activities, while geographically confined to the area influenced by the American metropolis, has, through the medium of the printed page, embraced a territory as wide and deep as the professional public for which the treatises were intended. Thus this highly endowed son of Scandinavia has given to America and the medical science of the fruit of his many years of practice, research and scientific work in the branch of therapeutics. His chief delight is to be of the highest service possible to his professional brethren, and through them indirectly, and for his fellow-men in direct application, to aid humanity in employing means to cure disease, if possible, or to control and lessen its evil results when a cure is imposible.

Dr. Hjalmar Valentine Barclay was born in Oslo (then Christiania), Norway, in 1860. His father, who died in Oslo in 1888, at the age of sixty-three, was a noted lawyer.

Dr. Barclay, as a boy and in his youth, was carefully reared in select schools of his native city. In due time he was admitted to the University of Oslo, whence he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and where he won his Master's degree. He had the reinforcement of a finished education in the academics when he came to New York City in 1884. He pursued his studies still further, with the idea of becoming a physician according to American standards. He perfected himself in the English language and in the employment of American manners and methods, with the resolve of making this country his own and New York City the place of his

permament abode. He had thrown in his lot and choice with the American people in a land of greater opportunities for service and advancement. He entered the University of New York and took the full course in medicine, graduating in the class of 1893 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After a few years in general practice he decided to devote himself exclusively to the field of physical therapeutics, as he foresaw the great field for therapeutic application of massage and movements for the cure and alleviation of disease and which he believed should be part and parcel of the physician's armamentarium. In this respect he has constantly been requested to attend patients at a large number of hospitals in this city, and has done clinical work at the Neurological Institute, and his services are always held in high esteem. As has been stated, he has risen to the recognized standing of an expert. His articles in the medical journals are illuminating expositions of the subject of his specialty, and have been most cordially received by the fraternity. In the list of his patients may be found such names as Andrew Carnegie, Clarence H. Mackay, Ambassador Gerard, and Judge Alton B. Parker. We may incidentally mention that he, with twelve of his countrymen, took part in the great *Fete Gymnastique Fédéral* in France in 1881, where they won the gold medal there awarded. He is a member of the New York County Medical Society, the Norwegian Club, and the Alumni Association of the University of New York.

Dr. Barclay married Hansine Sveldrup, daughter of Christian Sveldrup, a merchant of Norway. They had five children: 1. Nora Elizabeth, who married F. Sulzbach. 2. Paul William, who during the World War served overseas in the United States Army for two years and three months; is now first lieutenant of Quartermaster Reserves. 3. Leif Norman, of whom further. 4. Solveig Augusta, who died in infancy. 5. Olav Charlton.

Dr. and Mrs. Barclay have the sweetness of sadness in the memory in which they hold their son, Leif Norman, who paid the supreme sacrifice in the World War, having been a member of that glorious organization, the Lafayette Escadrille. This young hero voluntereed for service in 1914 and was assigned to the American Field Ambulance Section, with which he served for eighteen months, participating in those bloody campaigns at Verdun and in the Champagne sector. In 1916 he joined the Lafayette Escadrille, composed entirely of Americans. He became a student at the French flying schools, and was sent forth from them a finished aviator. During his service of three months at the front he was slightly wounded in action, and was cited for extreme bravery under fire. Then, on June 1, 1917, he fell a victim to an accident in his airplane. With services befitting the heroic record of the youthful aviator who had virtually given his life for the Allies as represented by the French forces, he was tenderly laid to rest in a French cemetery. Afterwards his body was removed to the American cemetery, still on the soil of France, and soon is to be borne to join the bodies of sixty-five of his fellow-heroes of the Lafayette Escadrille who have found a last resting place in the great monument now being erected in their honor and memory near Paris. The monument is to cost more than $200,000 and will serve as a permanent tribute to the Lafayette Flying

Corps and memorial to the noble dead who sleep within its massive form.

EHRHORN, Oscar Weeks,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

A native and lifelong resident of that part of New York City known as Chelsea, Mr. Ehrhorn has been most successfully engaged in the practice of law in his native city for more than a quarter of a century, ever since his admission to the bar in 1898, with offices in recent years at No. 280 Broadway, New York City. Not only has he gained for himself a very high reputation as an able lawyer and a large and important practice, but his integrity and his exceptionally deep knowledge of law have found official recognition on the part of the bench by his appointment, in 1924, as referee in bankruptcy for the District Court of the United States in the Southern District of New York. A man of unusually varied interests, he is a member of numerous legal and other learned societies, many of which have honored him at various times by election to high office and have benefited in the conduct of their affairs by his executive ability and tact. He has also been prominently and effectively active over a long period in the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal Church and in the fraternal and political life of New York City.

Oscar Weeks Ehrhorn was born in New York City, on the same block in which he has continuously resided since then during some fifty-one years, June 16, 1875, a son of John Henry and Caroline Georgianna Frederica (Beineke) Ehrhorn. His father, born August 10, 1847, died in New York City in 1907, was for many years a successful merchant, but at the time of his death had been living for some years in retirement from active business. The older Mr. Ehrhorn was also prominently active in Masonic circles and, during the earlier part of his life, had been associated with the work of Dr. William H. Muhlenberg and with St. Luke's Hospital, Morningside Heights, New York City.

Mr. Ehrhorn was graduated in the public schools of New York City, graduating as valedictorian of his class from Public School No. 55, in 1889. He later became a student at the College of the City of New York, from which he graduated in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The next two years he spent at the School of Political Science, Columbia University, New York City, from which he received the degree of Master of Arts, in 1897. In the meantime, he had also taken up the study of law at the Columbia University School of Law, and in 1898 graduated from there with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to the bar in the same year, he began the practice of law in the office of the late Judge Julius M. Mayer, where he remained until 1899. In the latter year he established himself in the general practice of law under his own name in New York City and since then he has continued as one of the best known and most successful members of the New York bar. In June, 1924, he was appointed referee in bankruptcy by the United States District judges for the Southern District of New York, having previously served for a number of years as referee, receiver, Committee of Incompetents, and in other similar official capacities in numerous cases in the State Supreme and Federal Courts. In past years he was for a period of five years Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at the New York Medical College and Hos-

pital for Women, and he has also been a member of the advisory council of the Wall Street School of New York University from its inception. He is a member of the American Bar Association; New York State Bar Association; New York County Lawyers' Association, in which he is a member of the committee on legal education; Society of Medical Jurisprudence, of which he is a trustee and a past president; American Association of Medical Jurisprudence, of which he is a past president; American Institute of the City of New York, of which he is a trustee, the counsel and a past secretary; New York State Association of County Agricultural Societies, of the executive committee of which he is a member; New York Law Institute; Academy of Political Science; National Economic League; American Economic Association; New York State Historical Association; American Branch of the International Law Association; and Rockland County (New York) Good Roads' Association. In politics, Mr. Ehrhorn has always been a staunch supporter of the Republican party and its principles, and for many years he has been prominently active in the affairs of his party. In 1906 and 1908 he was the Parsons-Roosevelt candidate for assembly district leader, and in 1914 he was the Republican and Progressive candidate for Congress in his Congressional district. He is a member of the Republican County Committee, in which he has also been in past years a member of its Law Committee; the National Republican Club, New York City, of which he is a member of the Executive Committee and has been secretary for eight terms; the Third Assembly District Republican Club, of New York City, of which he is a member of the board of directors; the Union Republican Club of Sparkill, New York, and the Nyack Republican Club of Nyack, New York. During the World War, President Wilson appointed him chairman of the local Draft Board No. 107, and he later served on the legal advisory board of local Draft Board No. 106.

His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic Order and he is a member of Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No 2, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a Past Master; Jerusalem Chapter, No. 8, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is Past Principal Sojourner; Adelphic Council, No 7, Royal and Select Masters; Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar; and is a thirty-second degree Mason, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and a member of Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and various other Masonic bodies. His religious affiliations are with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and more particularly with the Church of the Holy Apostles, New York City, of which he was formerly a vestryman, clerk and treasurer. He is also a member of the Federation of Church Clubs of New York City, of which he has been secretary for many years; the Federation of Church Clubs of the United States, of which he has been secretary and treasurer for many years; the Diocesan Missionary Committee of the Diocese of New York, of which he was formerly secretary and chairman; and the Church Club of New York, of which he is a past trustee. He is also a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, the Phi Delta Theta Club, the Nyack Boat Club and the City College Club of New York. His favorite recreation is globe trotting, and Mr. Ehrhorn has traveled extensively in many parts of the world.

Mr. Ehrhorn married, at the Church of

Eng'd by Campbell N.Y.

Colin D. Thomas

the Holy Apostles, New York City, September 16, 1916, Julia Schiffenhaus, a daughter of Maximilian Schiffenhaus, the latter a prominent manufacturer of Newark, New Jersey, where he makes his residence at the Hotel Ambassador. Mr. and Mrs. Ehrhorn are the parents of one son, Oscar Weeks, Jr. Their town residence is located at No. 444 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York City, while their country residence is "The Cedars," Blauvelt, Rockland County, New York.

THOMAS, John Dirk, M. D., D. D. S.,

Medical Doctor, Doctor of Dental Surgery.

Dr. John Dirk Thomas enjoys, in his dual education, a knowledge of the work in which he is engaged beyond that of most practitioners. The many years of study required to give him this excellent foundation must today cause him a satisfaction beyond that of the average man, for in working with the one he has the knowledge that gives him not only a complete appreciation of the other, but an understanding which not only should but does and has permitted of his carrying his studies and his work to a point beyond that reached by those who merely work with the one. In his case, Dr. Thomas has concentrated upon Dental Surgery, but as a physician and surgeon as well, he is able to view his work with a very definite means of comparison, of estimation of value, and of relation to other forms of humanitarian service—with all that this implies as to success achieved.

An interesting situation holds true as to Dr. Thomas' birth as well: for he was born upon an isolated bit of land far from the family seat—July 31, 1886, in Batavia, Java, Dutch East Indies. He is a son of Samuel Adolph and Cecile (Schalk) Thomas, both of whom were born in Holland. Samuel Adolph Thomas, the father, was born during the year 1826, and he died during the year 1910, at the age of eighty-four years. He was a coffee planter of Batavia, in Java, and the operator of one of the most extensive plantations of its kind in that part of the globe. He was a man beloved and esteemed by all with whom he came in contact, and he was noted for his particularly charitable disposition, for during the course of his long and exceedingly active life he was never known to refuse any man nor to do ought but aid, in a most substantial fashion, any charitable organization that bespoke his assistance.

Dr. John Dirk Thomas received his early education in the public and high schools of Java, where he studied over a period of approximately five years. He then journeyed overseas to his home in Holland, and after a general course of preparation he enrolled as a student at the University of Amsterdam, and upon his graduation from this famous institution he received the degree of Medical Doctor. He then took steamer once more, and voyaging to the United States, he landed at the Port of New York during the year 1903. He then resumed his studies in a general way, and in 1905 he began the practice of his profession in New York City. This has since turned out to be a most successful venture for Dr. Thomas, inasmuch as today he enjoys a large, aristocratic and well satisfied clientele. He now specializes in pyorrhean surgery, and he was for a considerable period of time associated with the Nose, Throat and Lung Hospital, in the capacity of dentist.

Dr. Thomas now enjoys a particularly fine reputation among the men of his

profession; and he has written a number of essays and monographs upon the subject of Dental Surgery, etc. He has also delivered a number of important lectures at the Columbia University, of New York City; the Maryland University; and before large industrial gatherings, such as the employees of the New York Edison Company, etc. He has also delivered a special course of lectures for high school students in New York City. Most of his work in this respect has been of such inestimable value that the major part of it has been preserved in book form, a number of his works having been published for the benefit of laymen and others.

Dr. Thomas has also been active as a member of the First District Medical and Dental Society of New York; the American Medical Association; the Academy of Medicine; the New York State Medical Association; and the Kings County Medical Association. He has also been active in club and social life, for he is one of the active members of the Knickerbocker Field Club. He is affiliated with the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce. His favorite sport or recreation, it is interesting to note, is equally divided between golf and chess.

Dr. John Dirk Thomas now resides in New York, and his office is located at No. 126 East Fifty-fourth Street, Manhattan.

ROGERS, James Gamble,

Architect.

In the largest centers of population in the United States, both north and south, certain dominant structures of civic, religious, and educational significance reveal the distinctive work of James Gamble Rogers, architect; and therewith has he not only displayed an enduring impression of his personal gift, but as well his ability to set forth a type of architecture that immediately makes its appeal for its harmony with the principles of the institution it represents, and with its locality. Mr. Rogers has received well-won honors both in the United States and abroad in behalf of a service to architecture, a service that indeed has its well-defined place of special leadership in its group.

James Gamble Rogers, noted architect, was born March 3, 1867, at Bryant's Station, near Lexington, Kentucky, the son of Joseph Martin and Kate (Gamble) Rogers. Joseph Martin Rogers, who died in Chicago, Illinois, in October, 1923, attorney-at-law, and afterwards in the insurance business, was interested in the establishment of an art institute in Chicago, to which he gave pictures. His son, James G., who early exhibited inclinations in the architectural field, attended the Chicago public schools, afterwards matriculating at Yale University and the Ecole des Beaux Arts, graduating at Yale with the class of 1889; and in 1899 he received a diploma from Le Gouvernement Française. He first established himself in his profession in the office of W. L. B. Jenney, the originator of the modern steel building.

In the course of his work, Mr. Rogers, among other special work, was the architect of the postoffice at New Orleans, Louisiana; the courthouse at Memphis, Tennessee; the manual training school, at Chicago, Illinois; the Memorial quadrangle and Harkness Tower, at Yale University; the postoffice and courthouse at New Haven, Connecticut; and the Brooks Memorial, at Memphis, Tennessee.

Mr. Rogers is a member of the Univer-

sity Club, the Down Town Association, and the Yale Club of New York; and the Chicago Club, of Chicago.

James Gamble Rogers was married, in 1901, at Lake Forest, Illinois, to Anne Tift Day, daughter of Albert M. Day, of Chicago; and they are the parents of the following children: James Gamble, Jr.; Katharine Gamble, and Francis Day Rogers.

SOLLEY, Dr. Fred Palmer,

Physician.

It was to have been expected that Robert Treat, founder of Newark, New Jersey, and Colonial governor of Connecticut, would be succeeded by descendants of distinction: one of these, on the side of his paternal grandmother, is Dr. Fred Palmer Solley, who since 1920 has been a valuable part of the Knickerbocker Hospital as attending physician.

Dr. Fred Palmer Solley was born October 10, 1866, at Newark, the son of John Beach Solley (retired merchant, still living in 1926 at eighty-six years, having been born December 1, 1840) and Frances Mead (Hedden) Solley. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Solley, of England, who settled in 1779 in Connecticut. His father was a leading wholesale hat merchant.

Dr. Solley graduated from the Orange High School in 1884, took his Bachelor of Arts degree at Yale College in 1888, and his Bachelor of Philosophy degree at Sheffield Scientific School in 1889, and his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1892 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1893 he began the practice of medicine in New York City, as an interne at St. Luke's Hospital, where he served two years. In 1897 he became physician to St. Luke's, and held that position four years. From 1901 to 1905 he was a tutor in medical subjects at Columbia University; for ten years, from 1900, he was assistant in clinical pathology in the Presbyterian Hospital.

Dr. Solley is a member of the University Club; the Sons of the American Revolution of New York State; the Society of Colonial Wars; the American Medical Association; the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the New York Academy of Medicine; the Harvey Society; and the Gorgas Memorial Institute. Travel, motoring and golf are his chief diversions.

Dr. Fred Palmer Solley was married at New York, in 1895, to Mary Houston Westcott, daughter of Robert Folger Westcott, of New York, founder of the Westcott Express Company, and their children are four: 1. Dr. Frederic W. 2. Theodore Houston. 3. Margaret. 4. Dr. Robert Folger.

MENNELLA, Federico,

Importer and Song Composer.

From Southern Italy has come much that enters into the harmony, beauty, and enrichment of life which present-day Americans enjoy. The favored sons of that sunny clime have the rare combination of business ability mingled with artistic appreciation and creative faculty. Into a rather drab world they have brought variety of color, lovely songs and fine singers, art objects, and delicate and discriminating articles for the palate. One of the best exponents of the business man who has succeeded and the poet and song-maker whose compositions have been sung by such notable artists as Beniamino Gigli, of Metropolitan fame,

is Federico Mennella, of New York City, an importer of viands and costly food products from Europe.

Federico Mennella was born in Naples, October 22, 1894, son of Guglielmo and Isabella (Santorio) Mennella. The father is a wealthy exporter of Naples. The son was educated in his native city, graduating from Naples Business College, a professional school of university rank. In 1913 he made his way to the United States, and seven years later, in 1920, entered on his business career in New York City. He is a member of the importing firm of G. Mennella Bulone and has met with great business success. His place among his fellow-members of the Italian Chamber of Commerce is one of leadership.

While advancing his commercial venture, Mr. Mennella has become widely known as a poet, composer, and musician. His "Good Bye, Marie," sung by Gigli, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, has become widely popular; and "Where are You," recently published, was sung in May, 1926, at one of the famous Town Hall concerts in New York City by Miss Rosa Low as one of the numbers on the program of the eminent Italian composer, Ernesto de Curtis. He also wrote "Sempre ed Ovunque" ("Always and Everywhere"), and many war poems, which were published by the Italian General Staff and distributed among the hospitals. Many other compositions from the melodious pen of Mr. Mennella have been recorded under the auspices of the Victor Talking Machine Company as sung by fine artists. The author is a member of the "Dante Alighieri" Society of Italy, and of the Royal Savoy Rowing Club of Naples. Fencing and horseback riding are his favorite forms of recreation.

The devotion Mr. Mennella always displays for his native country carried him on the tide of patriotic fervor into the World War. He began as first lieutenant in the Italian Army, winning promotion to first lieutenant and then to captain, and serving in the 6th, 24th, and 47th Field Artilleries. He holds many Italian medals and decorations for bravery in action, for he was a gallant and dashing soldier, self-forgetful in the face of danger and duty, and intrepid under fire. It is such Europeans as Mr. Mennella who have so much of Old World culture and charm to give to America.

MYRICK, Julian Southall,

Insurance Official.

To the larger interests of the organization and the further expansion of life insurance, both as a business and a profession, Manager Julian Southall Myrick, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, has devoted his useful career, and that organization that he so conspicuously represents has its place in insurance leadership largely through his instrumentality and broad enterprise. Mr. Myrick has been a witness of and a most active sharer in the vital history of insurance, and today, as one of the foremost managers therein, he has exerted a permanent influence upon its system, its growth, and its continuous development.

Julian Southall Myrick is a son of Charles English Myrick, business man of New York City, who was born October 12, 1850, and died April 8, 1910, and Blanche (Colton) Myrick, who was born in 1847. On the maternal side he is a descendant of George Colton, who died in 1699; George Colton came from England to Springfield, Massachusetts, in

1640; was a quartermaster of the Hampshire County Troop in 1663; a soldier in King Philip's War; and served as a deputy to the General Court.

Julian Southall Myrick was born March 1, 1880, in Murfreesboro, North Carolina, and he attended Trinity School in New York City, where he was graduated in 1897, and he began his business career in the following year. He first became associated with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in 1898, and since 1909 he has been the manager of that company; and since 1915 he has officiated as president of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York. From 1899 to 1910, Mr. Myrick was a member of Company D, 7th Regiment, New York National Guard.

Associated with many clubs and an official in a number of them, Mr. Myrick was president of the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, Long Island; he was president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association from 1920 to 1922; he is a member of the Racquet and Tennis, Rockaway Hunting, Bankers' and National Republican clubs.

Julian Southall Myrick married, January 1, 1910, in New York City, Marion Susan Washburn, daughter of William Tucker Washburn, attorney-at-law. Their children, all born in New York City: 1. Marion Doughty, born May 10, 1911. 2. Shirley Colton, born March 11, 1913. 3. William Washburn, born May 21, 1917.

PITMAN, Harold Minot,

Attorney-at-Law.

In general practice as an attorney-at-law, and as counsel in the interests of corporations, Harold Minot Pitman has represented his profession in both the States of Rhode Island and New York with well-recognized ability and efficiency. He has a position of established repute with his colleagues at the bar, with his patrons, and with the general public. From early Colonial days, his forefathers have been of practical aid to the general advance of Province and State, and in their professions and occupations they have promoted the activities and honored the every-day life of communities.

(I) William Pitman, who was born about 1687 and died in 1732, was captain of a packet ship sailing between London and Boston; he married Elizabeth Langdon, daughter of John Langdon, of Boston, who was born in 1650, and died in 1732.

(II) William Pitman, son of William and Elizabeth (Langdon) Pitman, was born in 1720, and died in 1765; he married Mary, daughter of John Blower, who was born in 1697, and died in 1761.

(III) Captain Isaac Pitman, son of William and Mary (Blower) Pitman, was born in 1752, and died in 1818; he married Ann Updike, daughter of Captain John Updike, who was born in 1726, and died in 1804.

(IV) Isaac Pitman, son of Captain Isaac and Ann (Updike) Pitman, was born in 1807, and died in 1892; he married Harriet Minot, daughter of Judge Stephen Minot, who was born in 1776, and died in 1861.

(V) Stephen Minot Pitman, son of Isaac and Harriet (Minot) Pitman, was born July 19, 1850, and died December 17, 1918; he was graduated at Tufts College in 1869 with his degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and he received his degree of Mechanical Engineer at Harvard College in 1874. He was professor of chemistry at Tufts College for seven years,

and was a fire underwriter at Providence, Rhode Island. He married (first), in 1878, Maud R. Fisher, who died in 1880. He married (second), in 1884, Mary Huntington Porter, who was born in 1849, and died in 1905.(See Porter VII.) He married (third), in 1904, Harriette Rice. The children of the second marriage: 1. Margareth Arnold, born in 1884; married Henry Gale Chamberlain. 2. Eleanor Louise, born in 1886; married Sterling Spotswood Smith. 3. Laurence Minot, born in 1888; married Eleace Maud Aztell. 4. Harold Minot, of whom further.

(VI) Harold Minot Pitman was born February 24, 1888, in Providence, Rhode Island, and he attended Brown University in 1905-06, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1909 with his degree of Bachelor of Arts. He attended Merton College, Oxford University, England, in 1909-10, and preparing for his profession at the Law School of Harvard University, he was graduated there in 1913 with his degree of Bachelor of Laws; and in that year he first established himself in his profession in Providence, Rhode Island. From 1914 to 1916, he was engaged in the capacity of confidential secretary to Honorable Lester W. Clark, of the New York State Supreme Court; and he has since served as assistant counsel to the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, and thereafter, as general counsel to the Union Discount Company, Incorporated, and the Columbia Mortgage Company.

Mr. Pitman served as private in the 7th Regiment, National Guard of New York, in the World War. He is an honorary member of the New England Society for the Preservation of Antiquities; and of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York; and a member of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity; Harvard Club of New York; University Club, of Boston; Bronxville Field Club; and Milton Point Casino; he makes a study of genealogy; and his recreation is squash.

Harold Minot Pitman married, October 26, 1914, in Providence, Rhode Island, Cecilia Theodora Lacey-Baker, who was born March 29, 1887, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of Arthur Lacey-Baker, organist, of Bridgeworth, Shropshire, England, and New York. Their children, both born in Brooklyn, New York, are: 1. Harold Minot, Jr., born August 4, 1915. 2. Stephen, born June 4, 1917, died October 18, 1920.

(The Porter Line).

(I) Samuel Porter, who was of both Plymouth and Danvers, Massachusetts, came from the west of England in 1622.

(II) Richard Porter, son of Samuel Porter, died in 1689; he married Ruth, surname unkown.

(III) John Porter, son of Richard and Ruth Porter, was born in 1638, and died in 1717; he married Deliverance Byram, daughter of Nicholas Byram, who was born in 1610, and died in 1688.

(IV) Samuel Porter, son of John and Deliverance (Byram) Porter, died in 1725; he married Mary Nash, daughter of Lieutenant Jacob Nash, who died in 1718.

(V) Rev. John Porter, son of Samuel and Mary (Nash) Porter, was born in 1716, and died in 1802; he was graduated at Harvard College in 1736. He married, for his second wife, Mary Huntington, daughter of Captain Samuel Huntington, who was born in 1691, and died in 1785.

(VI) Rev. Huntington Porter, son of Rev. John and Mary (Huntington) Porter, was born in 1755, and died in 1844;

he was graduated at Harvard College in 1777. He married, for his second wife, Sally Moulton, daughter of General Jonathan Moulton, who was born in 1726, and died in 1787.

(VII) Rev. Emery Moulton Porter, son of Rev. Huntington and Sally (Moulton) Porter, was born in 1815, and died in 1880; he was graduated at Harvard College in 1838. He married, for his second wife Betsy Whipple, daughter of Preserved Arnold, who was born in 1788, and died in 1828; they were the parents of Mary Huntington Porter, who married Stephen Minot Pitman, father of Harold Minot Pitman. (See Pitman V.)

ABRAMSON, Jess,

Architect.

One of the youngest architects engaged in private practice in New York City is Jess Abramson, who, though he has hardly turned his majority, has established a large clientele in Greater New York and the suburban sections. Already he is well known for his work in the designing of attractive homes, and for his planning of model houses, which is a specialty of his practice.

Mr. Abramson's grandfather, Joseph Abramson, came to America from Russia and settled in New York City. His father, Herman Abramson, who is a dealer in men's clothing at wholesale in New York, married Beatrice Goldman.

The son, Jess Abramson, born in New York in 1904, after completing his preliminary school training, determined to take up the profession of architecture. He next attended the Vocational School for Boys, where he studied architecture, subsequently taking the engineering course at the College of the City of New York.

Mr. Abramson began the practice of architecture in New York City in 1922, and in the comparatively few years that he has been thus engaged he has forged well to the front in that department in which he has elected to make a specialty, namely, homes in the suburbs of the Metropolis. Examples of his skill are to be found in numbers in the communities fringing the Greater City. Aside from his special work, he is architect for the Somerset Construction Company, Inc., the Pines Building Company, Inc., the Stratford Construction Company, Inc., and the Nib-Dey Construction Company.

Mr. Abramson is a devotee of outdoor sports. He is unmarried, and has his residence in The Bronx, New York City.

ECKERT, Albert Henry,

Insurance Executive.

By virtue of his enthusiastic belief in the value of insurance to mankind, his habitual integrity and straightforwardness in dealing with people, and his keen business sense, Albert Henry Eckert made of insurance a profession, and in it rose to lofty heights. At the time of his death he was secretary-treasurer and director of the Globe Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Albert Henry Eckert was born in Pittsburgh in the section then known as Allegheny City, now incorporated in the limits of the larger Pittsburgh as the North Side of the town, March 1, 1856, son of John A. and Charlotte (Kernier) Eckert. Throughout most of his active life John A. Eckert owned and operated a farm in Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

Albert H. Eckert received his elementary education in the schools of Allegheny City, and after his father's re-

moval to the farm near Monaca, an event of the boy's ninth year, he attended Beaver College, completing his education at Iron City College in Pittsburgh. His business career began with a bank on Beaver Avenue, in Allegheny City. Meantime, he was furthering his education by attending night school. Soon he was ready for a position with the Humboldt Insurance Company, now the Superior Fire Insurance Company, North Side, Pittsburgh, with whom he remained until 1882. He then became associated with the German Fire Insurance Company, of Pittsburgh, the name of which has since been changed to the Globe Insurance Company, beginning as a traveling adjuster. For forty-three years he remained with the Globe Insurance Company. Meantime, in the early years of the connection, he rapidly rose to executive position, and for twenty-seven years, up to the time of his death, was secretary, treasurer, and director of the company. Mr. Eckert died at his home in Bellevue, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1925.

Always popular with his fellow-men, Mr. Eckert was a Mason of high standing. He was a member of McCandless Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; of Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, for whom he served as secretary for several years; and, holding the thirty-second degree, a member of the Pennsylvania Consistory of the Scottish Rite. His other fraternal affiliations were with Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Pittsburgh; and the Masonic Veterans' Association. He was a member of the Western Insurance Bureau, and for over forty years secretary of the Commercial Building and Loan Association of the North Side, Pittsburgh. Mr. Eckert found time also for membership in the Veteran Corps of the 18th Infantry, National Guards of Pennsylvania, and for active association with the Chamber of Commerce, of Pittsburgh. He was a communicant of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Pittsburgh.

Albert Henry Eckert married, in March, 1882, Carrie L. Yost, who was born in Allegheny City, daughter of Peter and Mary (Hartman) Yost, pioneers in the section. Mr. Yost was a successful and highly regarded grocer in Allegheny City. To Mr. and Mrs. Eckert were born the following children: 1. Gertrude, who married William Roy Adams, and resides in Bellevue, Pennsylvania. 2. Lillian, who married Joseph K. Langfitt, and resides in Indianapolis, Indiana. 3. Lucille, married William A. McCombs, resides in Boston, Massachusetts. 4. A. Milton, who succeeds his father as secretary of the Commercial Building and Loan, and who married Margaret Shilcott, and resides in Bellevue. These children and Mrs. Eckert survive Mr. Eckert.

As a testimonial to the man who was so good a friend to them all, the Past Eminent Commanders of Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, as pallbearers, accompanied Mr. Eckert's remains to their last resting place. Further tributes came from the Western Insurance Bureau, whose memorial reads in part:

> Though somewhat retiring in disposition he (Mr. Eckert) had a strong personality. His sterling qualities, cool and sound judgment, and cordial manner earned him the respect and high regard of all with whom he was associated. The Globe at all times benefited from these qualities; Mr. Eckert left behind him an organization loyal in its membership and successful in its operation, a testimonial to his ability, energy, and vision.

From the Globe Insurance Company:

> Loyalty to the company he served so long, and candor in his dealings with the assured,

Joseph Cannon

characterized the man and won for him and for our company hosts of friends. . . . His faithful service, his kindness, and his courtesy to all will not be forgotten.

CAMELL, Joseph,

International Dancing Master.

European and international training and experience have enabled Professor Joseph Camell, late of the Royal Opera of Vienna and dancing instructor of the aristocratic Hapsburg nobility, to impart to his pupils in America all the grace of the terpsichorean art with all the thrills, pathos, interpretive understanding and rythmic beauties of the many styles of national, classical and modern movements. He brings to Young America the benefit of continental study and years of actively in the olden world centers of the dance. Among the many fields of his conquests are the Appollo, Ronacher and Raimund Theatre of Vienna; Forarosci, Orpheum of Budapest; San Martino, of Milano; Eden Theatre of Genoa; Moskowsky Theatre of Russia; Palace Theatre of London, and many others. Mr. Camell is the son of Ludwig and Caroline (Hoefer) Camell of Vienna.

Joseph Camell was born in Vienna, Austria-Hungary, January 28, 1880. He attended the Viennese public schools and completed his high school courses in his native city. Thereafter he entered the Royal Opera of Vienna under Gustave Mahler and remained for twelve and one-half years in association with this institution. His talents and ability soon won for him wide recognition and reputation and he gained substantial and distinguished success in his chosen career. At the end of that time, in 1909, he made an extensive tour throughout the various countries of Europe, appearing in the capital for recitals and receiving requests to teach the children of society in the dance. Mr. Camell danced in the famous Opera of Vienna before most of the European royalty and also before the Shah of Persia.

At the outbreak of the World War, his work was interrupted and he entered the Austrian Army, with which he served for five years. At the siege around Luteks, Russia, he was captured by the Russians and kept a prisoner for two years, and although he escaped subsequently intending to rejoin his colors, the war ended, fortunately, before he could do so. Returning to civilian life, he resumed his career and took his place among the leaders in these endeavors, for the war had merely temporarily altered his path of activity and in no way hurt his ability. On November 1, 1923, Mr. Camell came to America to settle and establish himself. That he had done so with remarkable speed and success is indicated by the telegram he received from David Belasco, dean of the American stage, upon the occasion of the opening of Professor Camell's new dancing school at No. 305 West 71st Street, New York City, as follows: "I hope that you will have the success in your new venture that your genius entitles you to dear Mr. Camell."

(Signed: David Belasco.)

He has arranged many entertainments for the West Side clubs, and for many organizations, a number of which have made him master of ceremonies. His school is designed upon individual methods and gives thorough tuition in both dancing and pantomine and physical culture. At the same time he likewise improvises and arranges acts for professionals and amateurs. Already many of his young pupils have progressed far and have received wonderful opportu-

nities to study in Europe with Anna Pavlova, *danseuse magnifique*; and have also received chances for engagements with the leading theatrical productions in the city. Mr. Camell is a member of the Le Cercle de la Jeunesse Français, which is designed to further science, music and literature; he is also affiliated with the "All Nation's Association," the Entre-Nous Dancing Club, of which he is master of ceremonies. In religious activities he is a communicant of the Protestant faith. His favorite sport is fishing.

Joseph Camell married, in Vienna, June 9, 1913, Maud Sandeman Megginson, a niece of Sir Alfred Horseford, Governor of Malta. They are the parents of a daughter, Valorie, born in 1914. Their home is at No. 387 West End Avenue, New York City.

GINSBURG, Samuel,

Electro-Therapist.

Long and humanitarian service in preventive and curative work for his fellowmen, and particularly for children, has brought wide renown to Samuel Ginsburg, of New York City, president of the New York Institute of Electro-Therapy, of No. 412 West End Avenue. His skill and precision of technique, and his comprehensive knowledge, his kindly personality, have combined to win the confidence of a large public, both of fellow-professionals and of the laity.

Samuel Ginsburg was born in St. Petersburg, now Petrograd, Russia, in 1886, son of Dr. Matt Ginsburg, a general practitioner there, and his wife, Celia. The father, born in 1835, devoted himself to a wide humanitarian program, and died at the age of ninety, in 1925. The son was educated in Russia, attending the Gymnasium and the University of St. Vladimir, at Kiev. It was in 1905 that he came to New York, and ten years later that he became established in business in this country, beginning his professional career in New York City.

Mr. Ginsburg was chief of the Massage Department of Beth Israel Hospital, of the Sydenham Hospital, the Bronx Hospital, and finally of Beth David Hospital, winning a name for himself as an executive as well as an authority on massage. He has since turned his attentions to electro-therapy, which he is developing and applying more widely to human ills by virtue of his leadership of the Institute of Electro-Therapy. There he is associated with Dr. L. Miller and Miss Firestone. He has effected some remarkable cures in cases of infantile paralysis which have benefited not only those directly involved, but have proved encouraging and stimulating to the whole curative program of today. Aside from his profession, Mr. Ginsburg is most interested in music and in ornithology, and is a member of the New York Flute Club, and a lover of birds, whose habits and songs he has long studied.

In New York, in 1908, Mr. Ginsburg married Sarah———, and two children were born to them: Martha and Bernard.

WHINSTON, Benjamin H.,

Architect.

Now and then a man is so endowed that he can successfully compete with men in his line who are much older, and in this category comes Benjamin H. Whinston, architect, of New York City, New York, who was among twenty-six prominent Americans receiving Honorable Mention in 1922 in the "Chicago Tribune's" contest for drawings of "the

most beautiful office building in the world." Mr. Whinston was only twenty-eight at that time, and he also stood among the twelve New York architects who were included in the twenty-six. Although he did not share in the prizes, totaling $100,000, he had the satisfaction of having his work displayed with the prize-winning drawings in exhibits at museums and universities all over the country, and of bringing his designs under the eye of the late President Harding at the newspaper convention at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria in New York City in 1923. His drawings represented three months of hard work, day and night.

Benjamin Harrison Whinston was born August 8, 1894, in New York City, the son of Lewis and Anna (Goldman) Whinston. He graduated from the local schools in 1910, then attended night school at the Morris High School, in 1911 and 1912, and the Mechanics' Institute in 1912 and 1913, and at the same time attended the architectural course at Cooper Union. In 1914 he graduated in architecture from Cooper Union, with honors, having done a four-year course in three years and captured prizes in the last two years. From 1914 to 1916 he studied in an extension course for advanced design in Columbia University, and in 1914 entered upon his career in the commercial world. Before starting this work he was employed by a prominent firm of New York architects on the competitive drawings for the New York County Courthouse, and several years ago offered designs for a Bronx municipal building and civic center. Some of the synagogues he has erected as designer and architect are the Sons of Israel at Mapes Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street; Beth Abraham at St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street; and Zickran Jehuda at No. 352 East Seventy-eighth Street. He has also designed many well-known office buildings, apartment houses, etc., and created a number of designs for popular-priced restaurants and cafés in New York City, including the Silvers' Lunch Stores Corporation, Cadillac Restaurant, C. & L., St. Regis Restaurants, Inc., and numerous others.

Mr. Whinston was attached to the Machine Gun Training Center, doing special work in the Experimental Division, United States Army, at Camp Hancock, Georgia, during 1918, and was honorably discharged in December of that year. He is a registered architect in the States of New York and New Jersey, and a member of the Architectural League, the Bronx Board of Trade, the Real Estate Board of New York, the Samuel Tichner Society, the Harry Weprin Society, the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, and the Associated Business Men's Protective League of New York. His favorite sport is horseback riding.

Benjamin H. Whinston was married, in New York City, June 26, 1921, to Frances Klein, daughter of Jacob Klein, a dealer in drawing materials and blue prints, and they have one son, Bertram Lee Whinston, born in 1922.

BARKER, Alexander Crichlow,

Business Man.

Alexander Crichlow Barker has made a notable success in the New York business field. He is now vice-president of Dwight P. Robinson & Company, a concern which has done some of the largest jobs in the country. Mr. Barker is fond of travel; he spends several months each year with his family in Europe, and manages to secure sufficient contact to make

his stay profitable as well as pleasant. It is needless to add that he has been everywhere and has friends all over the world.

Alexander Crichlow Barker was born November 28, 1887, in Canada, the son of Henry Charles and Elizabeth Lawrence Barker. His father was born February 20, 1860, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, graduated from Upper Canada College at Toronto, Ontario, and is now retired. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Henry Barker, of London, England, born in 1830, who in 1855 settled at Pittsburgh, and as a member of the Union Army was killed in the Civil War in 1864.

Mr. Barker attended the public schools, and graduated in 1906 from Napanee Collegiate Institute, Napanee, Ontario. In August, 1906, he entered the employ of the Savage Arms Corporation, and became advertising manager, later military sales manager, which he resigned in 1917. Subsequently, he represented a banking group in Russia. He was made president of several industrial companies, and finally vice-president of Dwight P. Robinson & Company. He is also a director of several industrial corporations.

Mr. Barker is a member of the New York Club, the Bankers' Club of America, the Apawamis Club, the American Yacht Club, the Manursing Island Club, and the United Hunts Club; also the American Geographical Society. His diversions are golf, horseback riding, tennis and swimming.

Mr. Barker was married, in New York City, May 9, 1913, to Marian Beals, daughter of Frederick F. Beals, capitalist, deceased, and they have two children: 1. Frederica Amelia. 2. Alexander Crichlow, Jr.

SCHWARTZ, Louis Herbert, A. B., M. D.,

Specialist.

Devoting splendid talents and a humanitarian spirit to his profession, Dr. Louis Herbert Schwartz, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist of New York City, has established himself as a leader in his branch of curative science. A variety of forms of social usefulness have filled with constructive usefulness a career still young. Besides conducting an extensive private practice and a good deal of institutional work, Dr. Schwartz has contributed valuable articles to medical literature and has assisted also in public health and educational work.

Dr. Louis Herbert Schwartz was born in New York City, September 20, 1880, son of Jacob and Fanny (Fried) Schwartz. The father, a scholarly man now living in retirement at the age of eighty-two, taught history and the languages in Budapest, Austria-Hungary, before coming to this country, in 1878. He has since made his home in New York City. The son was given liberal educational opportunities, graduating from the College of the City of New York with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Columbia University, in 1907, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

That same year he began on the professional career in New York City which he has successfully followed for nearly twenty years. He is adjunct attending surgeon at the People's Hospital in his special line; clinical assistant, Knapp Memorial Eye Hospital; and attached to the out-patient departments of the Vanderbilt Clinic, the Good Samaritan and the Lenox Hill hospitals. Dr. Schwartz is also on the staff of the Parkview Hos-

pital. He has written valuable papers for various medical publications on the diseases and treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Dr. Schwartz was engaged over a long period on research work on eye, ear, nose and throat diseases at the Research Laboratory of Columbia University. He is an "honor" man in his class at the Medical School. For some time he worked on Anatomical research work in the Department of Anatomy of Columbia University with Professor Huntington. His professional affiliations are with the American Medical Association, the County and State Medical societies, the Yorkville Medical Society, the Eastern Medical Association, and the People's Hospital Clinical Society.

Dr. Schwartz has not neglected his civic duties. He served as medical inspector of the Health Department of New York and taught English to foreigners in connection with the educational program of the New York public schools. He is a member of the Level and Pastime Athletic clubs and the Omega Phi Alpha fraternity, as well as the Metropolitan Museum of Art. His favorite diversions are minerology, golf, and the study of finger-prints.

In Stamford, Connecticut, September 20, 1924, Dr. Louis Herbert Schwartz married Elsie Gilleran, daughter of Bartley Gilleran, now deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Schwartz are the parents of a son, Louis Herbert Schwartz, Jr., born September 19, 1925.

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de LILIENFELD, Baron Iwan Alexander,

Soldier and International Economist.

Baron Iwan Alexander de Lilienfeld is today (1926) internationally known as an economist and respected as an authority and expert on all economical problems, and during his two years' residence in the United States his practical and constructive efforts in his chosen field of endeavor have met with much success. International Finance and International Law are subjects of which he is also intimately familiar, and America is proud to claim a man of his useful talents as a resident. Although but thirty years of age, Baron de Lilienfeld has crowded into that comparatively short period of time more of danger, excitement, chance, suffering and hazardous undertaking than usually falls to the lot of men several decades his senior. His has been a most picturesque, colorful and romantic career; and although the exigencies of the late World War have deprived him of the high and noble estate to which he was born, he has accepted his trials and tribulations phlegmatically, even cheerfully, and here in the free United States of America he is bringing order out of the chaos of the last few years of his life and is successfully building a new career out of the ruins of the old. Much might be said for the courage, the indefatigable perseverance, and the bravery in the face of overwhelming odds as evidenced by Baron de Lilienfeld, were it not for the innate modesty and retiring disposition of the man. Therefore, we will let his deeds speak for him.

Baron Iwan Alexander de Lilienfeld was born in Sakenhausen Castle, Courland, Russia, on December 14, 1895, a son of Alexander Konstantin and Rosalie Mary (Mohl) de Lilienfeld, the mother having been a member of a prominent and noble Polish family, born Countess Mohl. The de Lilienfeld family is of ancient Swedish descent, the Baron's an-

cestors having immigrated to Russia in the sixteenth century. The Baron's father, Alexander Konstantin de Lilienfeld, was a son of Otto Konstantin de Lilienfeld, a well-known general and the founder and owner of the largest Russian gun-factory. His wife was an English woman of gentle birth, Lady Talbot Shrewesberry.

Baron Iwan Alexander de Lilienfeld received his first educational training under private tutors and instructors in the family home at Sakenhausen Castle, following which, and until the year 1910, he traveled abroad with tutors, studying the languages of the different countries. In that year (1910) he entered a well-known school in St. Petersburg, whence he was graduated in 1912. He at once matriculated at the St. Petersburg University, where he majored in the studies of Economics and Political Science.

The Baron's university life was suddenly interrupted by the advent of the World War, in 1914. He, in company with several other scions of the Russian nobility, dropped their text-books, left the study-halls, and entered the Imperial Officers' Training Corps. In 1915, Baron de Lilienfeld was made an officer of His Majesty's (the Czar of Russia) personal guard regiment, called "Semeonoff." With this regiment—the pick of the entire Russian Army—he took an active part in all of the heavy fighting until the terrible Revolution of February, 1917. After the Revolution, which will ever remain a blot on historical escutcheon of Russia, the young Baron was elected as an officer by the Provisional Government to collect, train and stabilize the already demoralized personnel of his famous regiment. Soon, however—being an aristocrat by birth and breeding—he was arrested by the insurgents and sentenced to death. Almost at the last moment before his execution was scheduled to take place, he was successful in his daring attempt to escape. After many exciting adventures he made his way to South Crimea, where, during the Bolshevist Revolution of November, 1917, he was again captured and thrown into a prison where the most awful conditions prevailed. Again he was sentenced to die before the firing squad, but again—a few days before the German occupation of Crimea—he escaped. Ever loyal to the Imperial Government, he made his way surreptitiously to the North East of Russia, and there joined one of the White Armies, where his military services as an officer of proved ability and loyalty were gladly welcomed. After the defeat of the White Armies, the young Baron's name was again found to be on the proscribed list of the nobles whose devotion to their country and their king brought them the penalty of death. In disguise, he made his escape to Switzerland, and here—after five years of constant warfare, danger and untold suffering—decided to remain for the time being. In 1919 he matriculated at the University of Geneva, and later studied at the Universities of Musstee and Hamburg, being graduated from the latter in 1920 and receiving the degree of Doctor of Economics in November of that year. From 1921 to the early part of 1924, he devoted himself to the study of banking laws and the European financial situation, maintaining his headquarters, meanwhile, in the Free State of Danzig.

In 1924, Baron de Lilienfeld decided to come to the United States, and in March of that year he landed at New York City. For the past two years he has devoted his time to mastering the English language, in studying American

economic and financial conditions, and in traveling about the country. At the present time (1926), he is working on a large colonization scheme in the State of Florida, having chiefly in view the settlement there of foregin farmers. Success has already attended the Baron's efforts, which have the enthusiastic support and coöperation of many prominent Americans.

This, then, is the inspiring story of Baron de Lilienfeld: a young Russian nobleman who fought long and bravely for his mother country and his ill-fated king, and who gave up the losing struggle only when he was convinced that it was futile and fruitless. With the monarchial circles a maelstrom of suffering, destruction and death; with his once shining and happy world crashing down about his head; and with his estates, his fortune, his important status and his former life swept ruthlessly away by one of the cruelest and most violent revolutions in the history of the world—this brave young nobleman has philosophically and calmly accepted his fate, and by his own abilities and perseverance has won success and distinction here in America. The United States of America will always welcome, will always have a place for, and in fact needs, such men as Baron Iwan Alexander de Lilienfeld.

WINTER, Dr. Leo,
Dentist.

A young New York dentist who followed his father in graduating from New York University, though with the degree of D. D. S. instead of with an M. D., is Leo Winter, who has succeeded in building up a nice practice.

Dr. Winter was born May 25, 1890, in New York City, the son of Irving Winter, physician, who died in 1897, and Hannah Winter, whose grandfather, Edward Winter, came to this country from Vienna, Austria, and settled in Montgomery, Alabama. He graduated from New York University in 1914, and later became professor of oral surgery in this institution, oral surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, visiting dentist at Harlem Hospital, dental surgeon at the New York Foundling Hospital, oral surgeon at Flower Hospital, lecturer on oral surgery at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, oral surgeon to the Dental Clinics Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor in the United States. During the World War he served as a major in the Dental Corps of the army. Dr. Winter designed several instruments which are used by the army and navy with great success; he has also designed a syringe for local anesthesia, used throughout this country.

Dr. Winter is the author of a recently-published textbook on "Exodontia," and has written a number of monographs which have been published in dental journals, covering fractions, cysts of the jaw, salivary calculus of the submaxillary and sublingual glands; systematized technique for removal of impacted maxillary canines; and fractures of the mandible and maxillary. He lectures constantly. He is a member of the City Athletic and Lawrence Country clubs, the National Dental Association, the American Dental Society, the Dental Society of the State of New York, the First District Dental Society, the Eastern Dental Society, and the Allied Dental Council. Golf is his favorite outdoor sport.

Dr. Leo Winter was married at New York, in 1922, to Sylvia Hirschberg, daughter of M. Hirschberg, New York diamond merchant, and they have two sons: Leo, Jr., and Richard Winter.

MILLER, Samuel Fisher,

Manufacturer.

Success as the executive head of a nationally known manufacturing company has placed Samuel Fisher Miller, president of the Pacific Flush-Tank Company, of New York City, in the list of industrial leaders of America. Force of character, well-rounded technical training and experience, and a persuasive personality, have been factors of importance to his own advancement as well as to the prosperity he has brought to the concern he directs.

Samuel Fisher (2) Miller was born of an old American family established in Charlestown, Massachusetts, by Richard Miller, who came, according to family traditions, from Maidstone, Kent, England, about 1635, and settled among the colonists of the New World, where he died in 1649. The line descended through his son, Joseph Miller, who married Mary Pope; Samuel Miller, who married Elizabeth Child; Deacon Samuel Miller, who married Elizabeth Hammond; Moses Miller, who married Sarah Gray; and Rev. Moses, who married Bertha Ware.

The son of the last-named couple was Samuel Fisher Miller, born October 5, 1822, died October 28, 1870. A civil engineer by profession, he was at the time of his death professor at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Massachusetts. He married Charlotte Howe, likewise of excellent New England stock. The Howe progenitor was John Howe, born in 1602, died in 1687, who came from England to Sudbury, Massachusetts, about 1635, and was the first white settler at Marlborough, Massachusetts, about 1657, where he commanded a garrison house in King Philip's War. Charlotte (Howe) Miller was eighth in direct line of descent. To her and her husband were born the following children: 1. Annie. 2. Mary. 3. Walter. 4. Spencer. 5. Samuel Fisher, of further mention. 6. Sidney Walker.

Samuel Fisher (2) Miller, son of Samuel Fisher and Charlotte (Howe) Miller, was born at Lake Forest, Illinois, September 19, 1861. He was liberally educated at De Veaux College, Suspension Bridge, New York, which he attended from 1873 to 1876; at Amherst College, where he studied in 1880 as a member of the class of 1884; and at the Boston Institute of Technology, where he pursued a mechanical engineering course in 1882 and 1883. In the spring of the year 1883 Mr. Miller began his business career in Chicago, Illinois. He was sales engineer for the Cornell Iron Company, of New York, from 1890 to 1895, for Milliken Brothers, of New York, during the next four years, and for the United States Steel Corporation, beginning in 1900. It was in 1912 that Mr. Miller was elected president of the Pacific Flush-Tank Company, of Chicago and New York, manufacturers of sanitary specialties. In addition to executive ability of a high order, and salesmanship of the most effective type, Mr. Miller is of an inventive turn of mind and has created and patented many devices used in sanitary sewage disposal plants. He has thus played an important part in furthering progress in municipal and individual sanitation systems throughout the United States.

Varied interests have attracted Mr. Miller. He is a member of the Engineers' Club of New York, of the Mendelssohn Glee Club, and of the New York Sketch Club. His favorite recreation is yachting.

On May 4, 1886, in Boston, Massachusetts, Samuel Fisher (2) Miller married Marion Edwards Sleeper, daughter of

A B Case

Hanson Murray Sleeper, a merchant of that city. Children: 1. Gladys Edwards, who died December 22, 1888. 2. Philip Francis. 3. Donald Fisher.

CASE, Adelbert B.,

Business Man and Philanthropist.

Seventy-one years of staunch and loyal friendships, clear-headed and forceful business participation, energetic and enthusiastic community spirit, and kind and generous interest in worthy charities, have left a mark which is indelibly impressed in the hearts of all whose privilege it was to know Mr. Case and associate with him.

Mr. Case was the direct descendant of an old English family, whose name is found in the "Hundred Rolls" in England during the thirteenth century. The early records of the history of the family herein contained tell of the arrival of John Case from Gravesend, England, at the age of nineteen, September 3, 1635. He disembarked from the ship "Dorset" at Hartford, Connecticut, but soon left there to make his home in Maspeth Hills, near Newtown, Long Island. In the year 1656, he returned to Connecticut, settling at Windsor until 1657, when the first grant of land was made at what is now Simsbury, Connecticut, to John Case and twenty others. Two years later, thirteen of these original grantees settled upon their lots and in 1670 were given town privileges under the name of Massacoe. Mr. Case had been influential in this move, and had served during the year 1669 as constable, and later represented the town in the General Assembly in 1674, 1675 and 1691. He was a man of considerable wealth for the time and one of the prominent members of the community. He died in February, 1704.

The line of ancestry is continued through Benoni Case, and through his son Benoni, born March 28, 1778, and died January 30, 1854. He resided at Windsor, Connecticut, and was occupied in agricultural pursuits with substantial success, operating a grist-mill and owning a large flock of sheep, the wool from which was made into the homespun clothes of the style of his day. He married Chloe Barnard, born April 19, 1779, and died October 16, 1859. They were the parents of five children, of whom Frederick, born March 14, 1803, and died May 2, 1888, carries the line of descent on. Frederick Case lived at Windsor, Connecticut, and engaged in farming. He married Experience King, born January 25, 1805, and died March 28, 1867. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Sarah J. 2. Zardus Benoni, of whom further. 3. Leander E. 4. Jane L.

Zardus Benoni Case was born in Rainbow, Windsor Township, Connecticut, October 1, 1831, and died on his farm, a part of the Benoni Case estate, April 1, 1915. Carrying on the family traditions of farming, he followed that occupation continually after completing his school training at the district schools. For a few years, he lived in Suffield, Connecticut, but soon returned to the family seat and spent his remaining years there. He married Martha Elizabeth Fuller, born February 12, 1834, a daughter of Norman C. and Margaret Fuller, of Ludlow, Massachusetts. They were the parents of two sons and two daughters: 1. Adelbert Benoni, of whom further. 2. Clifford C., born February 10, 1858, died January 27, 1908. 3. Ella A., born November 3, 1863, and married to Thomas N. Haley, of Chester, Massachusetts. 4. Elizabeth J., born July 30, 1868, died September 24,

1868. Mrs. Zardus B. Case died August 1, 1868.

Adelbert Benoni Case, the oldest son of Zardus B. and Martha Elizabeth (Fuller) Case, was born at Suffield, Connecticut, October 8, 1852. During his early childhood his parents returned to the farm at Rainbow, Windsor Township, and he attended the local district and select schools. Later he went to the Worcester School of Technology, where he was a member of the class of 1879. Having learned the trade of machinist, Mr. Case became employed by the Blair Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1880. Putting his whole heart and soul in the work, he continued in the pattern and tool department until 1884, at which time the concern was incorporated, and he was elected secretary and member of the board of directors. By rapid gradation, he progressed through the various offices of the organization, becoming treasurer in 1892, in which capacity he served diligently until 1901, when he became the president and sole owner of the company. Many of the tools which were made when Mr. Case joined the company are still in active use. He was a man of varied interests and actively identified with many other enterprises of importance, among which were membership on the board of directors of the Union Trust Company, the Springfield Cemetery Association and the Hampden Savings Bank, of which he was one of the incorporators. He was likewise engaged in altruistic movements, and was particularly interested in young men and their problems, assisting them financially and with timely advice in their worthy ambitions. He coöperated most liberally with every project of charity among the less fortunate, and the extent of his acts of beneficence may never be fully appreciated or known because of his natural reticence and aversion to publicity. Mr. Case was a member of the Hampden Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons, and also the Chapter, Council and Springfield Commandery of the Order, as well as the Melha Temple, of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and he held the thirty-second degree in the Massachusetts Consistory of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. He was affiliated with the Oxford Country Club, and a Republican in his political views. Music was his sole recreation in moments of leisure and he was a patron of the local organizations of that art.

Adelbert B. Case married October 10, 1882, at Springfield, Lillie D. Phillips, a daughter of George Nelson and Elizabeth (Gillette) Phillips. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Phillips Nelson, born in Springfield, November 18, 1883, a graduate of Harvard University, who succeeded his father as president of the Blair Manufacturing Company. 2. Helen Elizabeth, born in Springfield, February 18, 1890, a graduate of Radcliffe College; she married Russell H. Leonard of Boston, a graduate of Harvard University and treasurer of Ipswich Mills and Pepperell Mills until the latter consolidation with the Massachusetts Mills, at which time he became treasurer of the consolidated company, this being the largest exclusively cotton mill plant in the world. They have three children: Helena Case, Field Case, and Jean Case.

Adelbert B. Case died at his home on Round Hill, January 5, 1924. The fitting tributes paid him and his family were touching evidences of the reverence and esteem in which he was held. He possessed the highest sense of integrity, probity and conscientiousness which won a com-

manding position in the commercial world and among his associates. His endless benefactions and tireless efforts in needy and deserving quarters, and his thoughtful and kind attention to his family and neighbors earned the great respect and esteem of all the members of the community.

CUMMINGS, Howard R.,

Lumber Dealer, Civil Engineer.

President of the lumber distributing business in New York City that bears his name, Howard R. Cummings, has for years maintained that industry upon its increasingly prosperous basis, and secured a wide range of patrons in a highly competitive field. Mr. Cummings secured the foundations of his present popularity among New York State builders and throughout the business world in general by his abilities and skill in engineering, and through his prominent association as a civil engineer in notable bridge construction and in borough building.

Howard R. Cummings, a son of James D. Cummings, a farmer, who was born March 31, 1847, and died July 15, 1913, and Nancy R. (Hubbell) Cummings, was born November 10, 1884, at Chaseville, Otsego County, New York, and he attended and graduated from Schenevus High School with the class of 1900, and was graduated at Webb Institute, in The Bronx, in 1904. Preparing for his profession as engineer at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, he was graduated there in 1911 with the degree of Civil Engineer; and from June to November, 1904, he was employed by the Williams Engineering Company, engaged on masonry detail drawings for Queensboro Bridge. From November, 1904, to July, 1907, he was associated with the Topographical Bureau, Queens Borough, making street survey layout, running lines and levels, and laying out new streets; and from the latter date to December, 1913, he was working on the Manhattan Bridge with the field engineering staff for the city, and this was during the erection of towers, the stringing of cables, building of anchorages, erecting of the superstructure, laying of roadways and sidewalks, and construction of approaches.

In January, 1914, Mr. Cummings was given the management of the lumber yard at No. 31 East Ninth Street, and later on he bought out that business, which was conducted under the firm title of Howard R. Cummings. This continued until August, 1918, when the business was combined with the North Side Lumber Company, and Mr. Cummings was engaged as assistant production engineer in the shipyard at Groton, Connecticut, this being during the World War. After the war, in July, 1919, the Cummings Lumber Corporation was organized, and it took over the plant at No. 31 East Ninth Street; and this business was removed, in March, 1920, to No. 765 Greenwich Street, where it has continued to prosper. Mr. Cummings is a member of the King's County Grand Jurors' Association, and the New York Lumber Trade Association.

Howard R. Cummings married, March 10, 1916, at Brooklyn, New York, Clara Lehr, daughter of Edward Lehr, a baker of Brooklyn; and they have one son, Robert H. Cummings.

ALVAREZ, Miguel, M. D.,

Urological Specialist.

The Island Republic, romantically known as "The Pearl of the Antilles,"

has given to the medical profession of New York a surgeon of pronounced ability, in Dr. Miguel Alvarez, in whose veins flows the blood of Spanish forbears. Having come to the metropolis from his native Havana, where he became remarkably well furnished for his profession in the institute and university of Cuba's capital city, he was twenty-seven years of age when he passed the Medical Board of New York State, or three years after he received his degree in Havana. Soon after his arrival in New York he began to attract attention through the practice of his specialty, urology. He had made a profound study of this department of medicine, with particular reference to prophylaxis, and his published articles dealing with his specialty in the "Medical Review," of Cuba, and in the "Asclepios," a paper on typhoid fever published in the "Bulletin" of the Department of Health and Charities, of Havana, exhibited knowledge far beyond the ordinary, and a clarity of presentation and treatment which betokened the physician born to his profession, and developed through practice and culture to the status of an expert in that department on which he lays particular emphasis. Thus did his reputation, already established in his homeland of Cuba, precede him to the shores of his country's foster-mother. It is not surprising, then, that he is found to be occupying the positions of attending surgeon at the Cornell Clinic (urological department), and clinical instructor in the urological department of the Polyclinic Hospital, and deputy urologist in the New York Hospital, New York City. In all these associations he is achieving a splendid work in his contributions to medical science.

Dr. Alvarez was born in Havana, Cuba, in 1893, the son of Theodore and Carolina (Miari) Alvarez. His earliest American ancestor was Miguel Suarez, grandfather, who came from Spain and settled in Cardenas. Dr. Alvarez's father, now fifty-eight years old, is a well-known attorney in the Cuban capital, and a man of prominence in the governmental affairs of the republic, having also been secretary's consulting attorney in the Department of Health and Charities. The son, Miguel, was given by his parents every advantage for a liberal education in the best schools of Cuba. He entered Havana Institute, from which he was graduated with the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Letters. He had early elected the medical profession, and followed his institute course with the study of medicine at Havana University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1917 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and won a scholarship for 1917, a travel scholarship for two years to the best qualificationed student of the class. In that year he began to practice in Havana, following a period of service as interne at the Calixto Garcia Hospital in that city. But the brilliant young surgeon had a vision of new fields to be conquered and he crossed to the American mainland, where he found a welcome befitting one of his antecedents and station. The medical fraternity of New York made him feel at home, and the years that have intervened since his coming have seen him firmly entrenched in the positions to which he has advanced. He is unmarried, and has his residence in New York City.

MILLET, Laurence,

Attorney.

Among the younger members of the legal profession in New York City who

have become established through long experience in conducting legal affairs for large corporations is Laurence Millet, for sixteen years an attorney, practicing with the venerable firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, of New York City. Inheritance of a fine mind, quick perceptions, and intuitive understanding of his fellow-men, has come to Mr. Millet from a distinguished father, the painter, Francis Davis Millet. Laurence Millet, received a liberal education in the arts and in law, contributory factors to Mr. Millet's success in dealing with large affairs and important executives.

Laurence Millet was born in London, England, in 1884, son of Francis Davis and Elizabeth (Greeley) Millet, of Boston. The father, born November 3, 1846, in Mattapoisett, Massachusetts, was the son of Asa and Huldah Allen (Byram) Millet. He served as a drummer in the 60th Massachusetts Volunteers in 1864, and as acting assistant contract surgeon in the Army of the Potomac that same year. He graduated from Harvard College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1869, and received his Master's from the same institution three years later, studying the arts at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Antwerp. He held numerous official positions in the world of Fine Arts, and as foreign correspondent of leading papers during the Russo-Turkish War, 1877-78. A member of the National Academy, and the American Academy of Arts and Letters, he attained international fame as a mural painter and discriminating composer of genre pictures, and received decorations from many foreign countries. He died in 1912, at the age of sixty-six.

Laurence Millet was brought to this country when an infant, and was reared in part here and in part abroad. From the University of Oxford, in England, he acquired a cultural education of the broadest and most spacious type. He then studied law at Harvard Law School, which conferred on him the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1910, Mr. Millet began private practice in New York City, and shortly thereafter joined the staff of the firm with which he has since been associated. He is regarded as an able lawyer, particularly with regard to organization and corporation problems, and as a pleasant social asset.

Mr. Millet was at one time a member of the English Army, lieutenant in the Wiltshire Regiment. His club is the Harvard, of New York City.

In New York, in 1915, Laurence Millet married Eugenie Bissell, daughter of Dr. Joseph B. Bissell, a prominent physician. Children: Francis Davis, and Elizabeth Millet.

COCKLE, Edward Schubert, M. D.,

Specialist.

Among the younger American physicians of today who are gaining a reputation for particular skill in some branch of medicine, Dr. Edward Schubert Cockle, eye, nose, and throat specialist, of New York City, is an outstanding figure. He is now on the staff of the Post-Graduate Hospital.

Dr. Cockle was born in New York, in 1888, son of Edward T. and Jane Edith (Schubert) Cockle. The father came from Marpool, England, the year of the son's birth, and died soon after reaching New York. The son was well educated in America, graduating from Newburgh Academy, the Matteawan High School, and Bellevue Medical College, which bestowed on him in 1909 the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His prac-

tical experience was gained by two years as interne at St. Vincent's Hospital, and by six months at Manhattan Maternity. Dr. Cockle began his professional career in New York in 1909. Since then his activities have been varied, including a year of association with Dr. Sheehan, plastic surgeon, three years at the head of the Central Francisco and Central Manati hospitals in Cuba, and his present position on the staff of the Post-Graduate Hospital, as a member of Dr. Graef's Clinic for nasal plastic surgery. Diagnostic ability of a high order, delicacy and precision of touch, and expert technique characterize Dr. Cockle's professional accomplishments and win for him popularity and public confidence. He is a member of the County Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His favorite forms of amusement are fishing and hunting.

TOWERS, Robert James,

Heating Engineer.

Robert James Towers, a self-educated and a self-made man, holds a position of decided importance in lower New York State. At the present writing, 1926, Mr. Towers is just in the prime of his life, and yet the work he has accomplished, the success he has achieved, and the amount of general human comfort he has contributed, shall stand for many, many years to come as a living memorial to him. What, indeed, and it is asked in all seriousness, could do more to bring ease to the human race than heat? It is with heat that Mr. Towers has worked, and today he stands as a leader in his line. He is a heating engineer of importance, and there are a great many buildings the inhabitants of which owe their present comfort to the heating plants which Mr. Towers arranged and installed.

Mr. Towers traces his lineage back through the maternal side, the first of his family to settle in America being his mother's father, William Edward Bell, who came from England in 1851, and settled in Haverstraw, New York. Mr. Towers' father married Mary Bell. Her husband, William Edward Towers, was born in 1846 and lived until the year 1914, a building contractor of note in Haverstraw.

Their son, Robert James Towers, was born during the month of December, 1881, in Haverstraw, New York. He received his early education in the public schools of that well-known township, but obtained his first contact with the world of commerce immediately after completion of his primary studies. This was in the year 1900, and his first work was in the line of endeavor he was destined to follow all the rest of his life. He became a furnaceman for E. H. Gary. He was later apprenticed to Richardson & Boynton, a firm of heating engineers in New York State; and upon completion of his apprenticeship he changed over to various other concerns in consecutive order during a period of time somewhat in excess of ten years. During that time his ambition to become a heating engineer was steadily forming in his mind, and he was also pursuing a definite course of studies between his working hours. He finally became a superintendent of construction, and this preceded his branching out into business for himself. When this event finally occurred, he was well founded in both the theory and the practice of heating and heating-plant installation. His business met with a sure and steadily-increasing success which has continued to this day.

Mr. Towers has worked hard toward his goal, and during the ensuing years he has installed heating apparatus throughout many of the largest institutions in New York State. His work has not only turned out successfully, but economically as well—largely by virtue of the special designs and improvements he has had the foresight to include in each particular job, each with its own peculiar needs. His specialty has now become churches, schoolhouses, and colleges; although he is known as the only engineer who has limited his work to New York City alone, a district where he now holds an important position as an adviser on heating engineering.

He is joining the Builders' Association of New York City; while for his recreation he does not choose between any athletic exercise or sport providing it is something which requires ones spending all of ones time out of doors.

Robert James Towers married, in 1913, in New York, Ethel Phelis Schawecker, daughter of Charles L. Schawecker, who was instructor in the New York Police Department. Mr. and Mrs. Towers are the parents of one child, a son: Charles William Towers. Mr. and Mrs. Towers and their son reside in New York City.

SCHMITZ, Ernst,

Railroad Information Expert.

One of the exemplary ways in which the splendid development of the relations between America and Germany, which were abrogated by the World War, were taken up again almost immediately after that conflict was the reëstablishment of a special news service from the German capital, and a few years later the establishment of a German Office in the United States for the promotion of travel in the Fatherland, called the German Railroads Information Office, located in New York City. A strong and personal factor in the commendable work of cementing these relations, and one who enjoys the confidence and esteem of his American friends is Ernst Schmitz, who has been either actively engaged as a principal in each of the channels of service mentioned above, or has lent a sympathetic and coöperative spirit in kindred endeavor.

Mr. Schmitz is in most excellent company in his official connection with the German Central Office for Travel Promotion and German Railroads, of whose Information Office he has charge in New York City. Both his American and German associations, official and social, are valued for their contributions to the success of the very cause for which Mr. Schmitz labors so devotedly; namely, the bringing again of Americans to a realizing sense of the fine properties of Germany's scenic regions, her health and pleasure resorts; and to a definite knowledge of her resources and possibilities. As a past master of the art of publicity, he knows full well how to bridge the watery distances between his native land and the United States with the first-hand information which he makes it his special business to disseminate through the medium of his New York offices. For the very reason that he knows his Germany, and has the capacity for making his country's attractive features the basis of his appeal to Americans seeking their enjoyment or the profit that may come from investment, he fits into his official relationship with a nicety that is admirable and effectual.

By the medium at his disposal, Mr. Schmitz is performing a work that is constructive, both morally and in a financial way, since the employment of his

good offices has sufficed to break down many a barrier raised by the recent war, and directly and indirectly reopened the channels through which there now flows in uninterrupted movement an ever-strengthening stream of travel and commerce. Thus a goodly share of the credit for the post-war renascence of German-American good-will and revival of trade between the two countries is due to this ambitious and wholesomely aggressive gentleman, who has sounded the American mind and reached the correct finding that Americans, all else being equal, are prone to meet his representations more than half way.

Born in Krefeld, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, September 7, 1891, Ernst Schmitz is the son of Joseph Hubert and Josephina (Hof) Schmitz, his father a manufacturer. The son Ernst was educated in Europe and the United States. In 1912, at the age of twenty-one years, he entered the profession of newspaper and publicity work, for which he has a well-developed talent, on which he made ample returns during the years that he practiced that specialty. His news sense and a remarkable felicity of expression, supplemented by a facile pen, made him the most desirable man to take charge of an American news service, from Berlin, Germany, to which position he was appointed in 1922, continuing in that capacity until 1925. In the latter year he was made manager of the American department of the German Central Office for Travel Promotion. Here he again exhibited his versatility and marked ability for convincing American folks why they, when on tours of Europe, should make Germany their playground, her health resorts their mecca, her scenic properties their source of pleasure, her universities their means of supplemental knowledge, and her industrial and financial resources objectives of their invested interest. In this capacity he brought America and Germany, in coöperation with other evangels bent on similar missions, to close the gap that had been created by the recent unpleasantness. It was a logical and easy step for Mr. Schmitz to make the next grade, when, in 1925, he was placed in charge of the German Railroads Information Office in New York, which he organized and established. His office is not a commercial enterprise. Advantageously situated in sumptuously furnished offices on upper Fifth Avenue—the busiest thoroughfare of the world—he commands a clientage which increases with the strengthening of the reflection of American good-will towards German rehabilitation of herself and her offerings in the eyes of the world. In a word, Mr. Schmitz seems to have won a firm place for himself in the graces of the people here with whom he has made valued contacts.

GILLETT, Edward Levi.

Industrial Leader.

Through marriage with a daughter of the family of Giles, Edward Levi Gillett, of Winchester, Massachusetts, effected a union of two of the most ancient houses in America, who had their respective seats for many centuries in England. The alliance, welcomed by the representatives in the generations contemporaneous with the principals, helped strengthen the stock, which already had told out in the vigor of the two families, which have been prolific and have peopled many parts of the United States. Gillett and Giles long have been names whose bearers have figured in the history of their times, these families having contributed

E. L. Gillett

men of mark to the professional callings, to the legislative offices, to industrial and mercantile pursuits, to educational endeavor and financial enterprises, and to the maintainance of the highest standards of citizenship. It was with commendable pride, then, that Mr. Gillett could say that he had the honor of representing his family in his time and place; and he had almost, if not quite, equal pride in the fact that he had brought to himself a helpmeet of the equally honorable family of Giles.

Edward Levi Gillett had the good fortune to be well born. His birth occurred in Cortland, New York, February 17, 1859, his parents having been Edward Augustus and Antoine (Maine) Gillett, members of families esteemed for their worth. The father of this family brought up his children in the sterling faith of his ancestors, and the mother nurtured them in the lap of affection and Godly fear. Before the son Edward had passed the school age his parents removed with their family from Cortland to Somerville, Massachusetts, where he laid a good foundation of knowledge in the public schools. He supplemented his education with a course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College, Boston, Massachusetts, where he fitted himself with an excellent commercial training for entrance into the world of business.

When Edward was nineteen years of age he began his business career with the enthusiasm and zeal attendant upon youth in its first real enterprise as a participant in the field of manufacture. He became an associate in the business of E. A. Gillett & Sons Company, founded by his father. This concern, originally organized for the purpose of manufacturing carriages, has in recent years devoted all its attention and facilities to the production of rims and other articles of bended wood. The younger Gillett became an important member of the company, and was instrumental in attracting to it a vastly increased volume of goodwill. The business grew to such great proportions that a number of factories were built to care for the demands of the trade. The main factory and head office are located in Everett, Massachusetts, and there are a number of subsidiary plants at strategic points of the country, inclusive of an important unit at Memphis, Tennessee, near the source of supply of the raw material. The company enjoys an enviable reputation in the trade for the excellence of its products and the approved ethics of its dealings with the trade. In this progressive state of growth and prosperity Mr. Gillett took great delight. He made it a prominent point in his business relations and in all his other contacts to make the name of Gillett synonymous with integrity, quality and honor, and in this worthy endeavor he succeeded.

While Mr. Gillett's chief aim was the promotion of the interests of the E. A. Gillett & Sons Company, he withdrew himself from the channels of commerce to enjoy his fraternal, social and religious fellowship. He was affiliated with Mystic Valley Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Winchester, Massachusetts; the American Hardware Association, the Rim Manufacturers' Club and the Calumet Club of Winchester. He was a member of the Congregational Church.

Edward Levi Gillett married (first) Gene Cowle; he married (second), May 26, 1913, at New Orleans, Louisiana, Minnie L. Giles, daughter of Andrew Alexander and Susan Catherine (Almaroad) Giles, and granddaughter of James Giles of Amherst Court House, Virginia.

She is of the ancient family of Giles, whose earliest ancestor of record in America is believed to have been James Giles, who came from England. His descendants became numerous in the South, and several prominent families of the Giles name are to be found in Middlebrook and Lynchburg, Virginia, while other branches of the family equally prominent have taken root in other parts of the country. Children of Edward Levi Gillett: 1. William E. 2. Greta I. (Gillett) Marshall. 3. Jessie E.

The head of this family passed away September 10, 1926, in his sixty-eighth year. In the span that was his he had not striven to attain heights of fame; rather had he labored to perpetuate the family name and the honor that has ever been attached to it. He was a wise and generous father, a model husband, a business man of acumen and a citizen of approved worth. He filled up the measure of his days with unselfish devotion to every duty that called him.

TRONCOSO, Manuel Uribe, M. D.,

International Authority on Ophthalmology.

The rapid advance not only in the treatment of diseases of the human eye but in preventive work during the last twenty years has been due largely to the efforts of such leaders in the profession as Dr. Manuel Uribe Troncoso, physician and specialist on the eye, of New York City. His wide learning, his alertness to all forms of progress, and his intuitive knowledge of diagnosis have been factors in winning for him wide recognition and a large clientele. He has also written authoritatively on the theme with which he is best acquainted and been associated with a scientific newspaper devoted to the subject of ophthalmology. He has also been for many years a professor in the University and schools of Mexico, where the major part of his professional work has occurred, and affiliated with outstanding professional societies. He is now professor of Ophthalmology in the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital of New York.

Dr. Manuel U. (M. Uribe) Troncoso was born in Toluca, Mexico, June 17, 1867, son of Romualdo Uribe and Guadalupe Troncoso, and descended from Fernandez de Uribe, who came from Spain to Mexico about 1750. The father, an eminent lawyer who died in 1892 at the age of fifty-six, was president of the Supreme Court of the State of Mexico. The son, Dr. Troncoso, was liberally educated, graduating from the University of Mexico in 1890. He began his practice there and continued until his removal to New York in 1916, as which time the University of the State of New York, in accordance with Chapter No. 49, Laws of Education, 1909, accorded him license to practice in the State of New York without an examination, having reached the position of considered eminence and authority in his profession, thereby paying Dr. Troncoso a very high tribute as to his ability and standing as a physician. His participation in every form of medical activity has been continuous and of great benefit to humanity, and he is quoted as an authority on diseases of the eye. He was acting director of the Spanish Hospital in Mexico City, oculist of the Consultorio Central and of the General Hospital of Mexico, and chief of the School Hygiene Department of the Board of Education. He was professor of Ophthalmology in the University of Mexico, and professor of Hygiene of the normal

schools of Mexico. In his own country, likewise, he founded a scientific newspaper, called "Ophthalmological Annals," which he directed for seventeen years, and he was president of "Alzate," a scientific society of great learning and prestige. In the United States Dr. Troncoso is equally well known. He is co-founder and editor of the "American Journal of Ophthalmology," published in Chicago; is full professor of Ophthalmology in the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital of New York City; and formerly Ophthalmologist of the French Hospital of New York. He founded the Spanish-American Medical Society of New York and invented the Gonioscope. Dr. Troncoso is recognized as an expert on glaucoma, on which subject and the physiology of the eye he has made marked research and experimental work.

In spite of this enviable list of achievements, Dr. Troncoso has found time to enrich medical literature with one hundred and fifty articles on medicine, surgery, and school hygiene, which have been published in Spanish, French, German, and English. Collected reprints of his works are available. He is the author also of various works on hygiene of children, for schools, and preventive and curative eye hygiene. He is a member of the Research Club of the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, of the County Medical Society and the American Medical Association, of the French Ophthalmological Society of Paris, and an honorary member of the Spanish Ophthalmological Society of Madrid, Spain. Golf is his favorite form of diversion.

Dr. Manuel Uribe Troncoso married, in Mexico City, August 17, 1893, Maria Alas, daughter of Manuel Alas, a colonel in the Mexican Army. Children: 1. William, who married Sylvia Reinhardt. 2. Margaret. 3. Leonor. 4. Manuel. 5. Rachel. 6. Hector. 7. Rose.

ROCKWELL, William Walker, Ph. D.,

Librarian.

At the head of the Library of the Union Theological Seminary, the largest collection of books on religion to be found in the Western World, is Dr. William Walker Rockwell, by training a church historian.

Through several lines, Dr. Rockwell has a direct descent from the founders of communities that were the basic English settlement of Massachusetts and Connecticut; his forefathers were valiant soldiers in the Colonial and the Revolutionary wars, and as defenders of the principles of Independence, they subscribed to that heritage of love for the common weal that they bequeathed their descendants. The Rockwell coat-of-arms, authorized by the College of Arms at London for use by Francis Williams Rockwell and his descendants, is as follows:

Arms—Argent, a cross pattee sable, on a chief of the second, three boars' heads couped or, armed and langued gules.

Crest—On a wreath of the colours a boar's head couped sable, armed and langued gules, pierced by a cinquedea dagger proper.

The lineage from the first-comer of the paternal name is as follows:

(I) Deacon William Rockwell, who was baptized in 1591 and died in 1640, was born at Fitzhead, in the County of Somerset, England. By the ship "Mary and John" he came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630, and in 1637 he removed to Windsor, Connecticut. He married, in 1624, Susan Capen, daughter of Bernard Capen, of Dorchester, in the County of Dorset.

(II) Samuel Rockwell, son of Deacon

William and Susan (Capen) Rockwell, was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1631, and died at East Windsor, Connecticut, in 1711; he married, in 1658, Mary Norton, of Guilford and Saybrook, Connecticut.

(III) Sergeant Joseph Rockwell, son of Samuel and Mary (Norton) Rockwell, was born in 1670 and died in 1733; he married, in 1694, Elizabeth Drake of Windsor.

(IV) Joseph Rockwell, son of Sergeant Joseph and Elizabeth (Drake) Rockwell, was born in 1695 and died in 1746, at East Windsor; he married Hannah Huntington, of Norwich, Connecticut.

(V) Captain Samuel Rockwell, son of Joseph and Hannah (Huntington) Rockwell, was born in East Windsor, in 1729, and died at Colebrook, Connecticut, in 1794; he was one of the earliest settlers of Colebrook. He married, in 1757, Hepsibah Pratt, of East Hartford, Connecticut.

(VI) Reuben Rockwell, son of Captain Samuel and Hepsibah (Pratt) Rockwell, was born at Colebrook, in 1765, and died there in 1840; he married Rebecca, daughter of Colonel Bezaleel Beebe, of Litchfield, Connecticut.

(VII) Julius Rockwell, son of Reuben and Rebecca (Beebe) Rockwell, was born at Colebrook, in 1805, and died at Lenox, Massachusetts, in 1888; he received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Yale College in 1826, and was an attorney-at-law of prominence in his day. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and Speaker of the House; member of the 28th to 31st Congresses; a United States Senator; and Judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts. He married Lucy Forbes Walker, eldest daughter of Judge William Perrin Walker, B. A., Williams College, 1798, of Lenox, Massachusetts; she was born in 1808, and died at Lenox in 1887. (See Walker VIII.) Their children, all born at Pittsfield, Massachusetts: 1. Captain William Walker, born in 1839, died at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in 1863. 2. Cornelia Livingston, born in 1841, married Charles Pickering Bowditch (Harvard College, 1863), of Boston, Massachusetts. 3. Francis Williams, of whom further.

(VIII) Francis Williams Rockwell, born May 26, 1844, in Pittsfield, graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree from Amherst College in 1868, and from the Harvard Law School, Bachelor of Laws, in 1871. He is an attorney-at-law (retired); and he served as an Associate Justice of the District Court of Central Berkshire from 1873 to 1875; as a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1879; as Massachusetts Senator in 1881 and 1882; as a member of the 48th to the 51st Congresses, 1884-1891. He married, June 11, 1873, Mary Gilbert Davis, who was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, October 10, 1848, daughter of Henry Gilbert Davis. (See Davis VII). Their children, all born in Pittsfield: 1. William Walker, of whom further. 2. Henry Davis, born September 6, 1876, married April 19, 1905, Flor-L. Sutcliffe, daughter of Daniel Webster Sutcliffe. Their children, all born in North Andover, Massachusetts: Henry D., Jr., Ruth, Robert Sutcliffe. 3. Samuel Forbes, born October 28, 1878, was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Harvard College in 1900, and Bachelor of Science in 1901; he is treasurer and managing director of the Davis and Furber Machine Company, at North Andover, Massachusetts. He married, June 2, 1910, Marion Campbell Plunkett, who was

ɔrn in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, Octo-
er 23, 1879, daughter of William R.
lunkett, who for years held the presi-
ency of the Berkshire Life Insurance
ompany. Their children, all born in
orth Andover: Samuel Forbes, Jr.,
/illiam Plunkett, Elizabeth (died in in-
ncy), Mary Elizabeth, Thomas Plun-
ett, Caroline Campbell, George Gilbert
avis. 4. Julius, born July 16, 1880,
ceived his Bachelor of Arts degree from
ale College in 1904; married, at Beach
aven, New Jersey, in 1917, Alice B.
earne, born June 17, 1890, daughter of
illiam Watson Hearne, of Wayne,
ennsylvania. She received, in 1913, the
achelor of Arts degree from Bryn Mawr
ollege. Their children, all born at
aunton, Massachusetts: Julius, Jr., Wil-
im Hearne, Francis W. 2nd. 5. Law-
nce Dowse, born September 27, 1883,
ceived his Bachelor of Arts degree from
arvard College in 1906; served in the
orld War in France, in 1918, as aviator
lot, with the rank of first lieutenant.
e married, in 1908, Madeline White-
ad, daughter of Elisha P. Whitehead,
Chicago, Illinois, and divorced in 1919;
eir children all born in Chicago, Il-
ois: Grace, Madeline (deceased), John
ewster, Matthew Laflin. 6. Francis
illiams, Jr., born September 1, 1885,
is graduated at Harvard College in
08; was second lieutenant of infantry
m 1917 to 1919 in the World War;
ides in North Andover, Massachusetts.

Elizabeth, born March 27, 1888,
d at Northampton, Massachusetts, a
ior in Smith College, June 26, 1911.

IX) Dr. William Walker Rockwell was
rn October 4, 1874, at Pittsfield, Massa-
setts, where he was graduated at the
h school in 1891. He received his
chelor of Arts degree from Harvard
llege with the class of 1895, and his degree of Bachelor of Sacred Theology from Andover Theological Seminary in 1900. Pursuing theological and philosophical courses at German universities, he received his degree Licentiate of Sacred Theology from the University of Marburg in 1903, and his Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Göttingen in 1914. In September, 1904, Dr. Rockwell was appointed instructor in history at Andover Theological Seminary; and he was ordained to the Congregational ministry at Andover, Massachusetts, June 5, 1905.

From 1905 to 1917, Dr. Rockwell was assistant professor of church history at Union Theological Seminary, New York City, and he was associate professor therein from 1917 to 1925; from 1908 to 1913, he served also as acting librarian for the Seminary; and he has officiated as librarian from 1925 to the present. He has also been a member of the Faculty of Political Science at Columbia University since 1912.

Dr. Rockwell is the author of the following works: "Die Doppelehe des Landgrafen Phillipp von Hessen," 1904; "Liber Miraculorum Ninivensium S. Cornelli Papae," 1925 (preliminary edition, 1914). Edited Papers of American Society of Church History, - Volumes, 1912, 1914, 1917; "Armenia, a Select Bibliography," 1916; "The Pitiful Plight of the Assyrian Christians" (American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief), 1916. He contributed to the Encyclopædia Britannica, "Die Religion in Geschichte and Gegenwart," Dictionary of Religion and Ethics; has general oversight of translation of the Latin works of Huldreich Zwingli.

In his professional affiliations, Dr. Rockwell was president of the American Society of Church History in 1926; h?

is a member of the American Historical Association; Gesellschaft fuer Kirchengeschichte; Society of Genealogists, London, England; Bibliographical Society of America; Men's Faculty Club of Columbia University; and the clerical club Chi Alpha, of which he was president in 1924.

Dr. William Walker Rockwell married, September 19, 1906, at Brookline, Massachusetts, Ethel Dean Converse, a graduate of Radcliffe College (1897), born in Boston, May 2, 1875, daughter of Charles Henry Converse, and his wife, Martha Elizabeth (Dean) Converse, daughter of the Rev. Myron Munson Dean, a graduate of Middlebury College and of Brown University. Dr. and Mrs. Rockwell are the parents of Dorothy Converse Rockwell, born August 24, 1915, in New York City.

(The Davis Line).

(I) William Davis, who was born in 1617, and died in 1683, believed to have come from Wales about 1635, and was recorded at Roxbury, Massachusetts, as early as 1642; he was freeman in 1673. He married (first), Elizabeth, surname unknown, who died in 1658; he married (second), Alice Thorpe, who died in 1667; he married (third), Jane, surname unknown, who died in 1714.

(II) John Davis, son of William and Elizabeth Davis, was born in 1643 and died in 1704-05; he married, 1667-68, Mary Devotion, daughter of Edward Devotion, of Roxbury.

(III) Deacon Samuel Davis, son of John and Mary (Devotion) Davis, was born in 1681; he removed in 1729 to Oxford, Massachusetts, and died there in 1760; he married (first), at Roxbury, June 23, 1709, Mary Chamberlain, of Roxbury; he married (second) Mary Weld, of Roxbury.

(IV) Captain Edward Davis, son of Deacon Samuel and Mary (Chamberlain) Davis, was born at Roxbury, in 1714, and died at Oxford in 1784; he married, in 1735, Abigail Learned, daughter of Colonel Ebenezer Learned, of Oxford.

(V) Major General Jonathan Davis, son of Edward and Abigail (Learned) Davis, was born at Oxford in 1761, and died there in 1838; he married (first) Sarah Hammond, of Charlton, Massachusetts (ancestress); he married (second), Hannah Barton.

(VI) Jonathan Davis, son of Major-General Jonathan and Sarah (Hammond) Davis, born in 1789, and died in 1868 at Oxford; married at Brooklyn, Connecticut, in 1815, Betsy Gilbert, daughter of Benjamin and Betsy Gilbert.

(VII) Henry Gilbert Davis, son of Jonathan and Betsy (Gilbert) Davis, was born at Oxford, in 1821; removed in October, 1843, to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he died in 1863; he married, at Oxford, in 1845, Mary Bullard Dowse, daughter of Samuel Dowse and Casendiana Shumway, his wife, who was of Huguenot descent. Their second daughter, Mary Gilbert, married in 1873, as hereinbefore shown, Francis Williams Rockwell. (See Rockwell VIII).

(The Walker Line).

(I) Widow Walker came from England to Rehoboth, Massachusetts; was one of the first settlers of that section then known as Seekonk, and was of the congregation of Rev. Samuel Newman, one of the founders, who had come from Weymouth, Massachusetts.

(II) Deacon Philip Walker, of Rehoboth, son of Widow Walker, married, in 1654, Jane Metcalf (?), and died in 1679.

(III) Ebenezer Walker, son of Deacon

Engraved by Campbell, N.Y.

M. C. Barclay Jr.

M. C. Barclay

Philip and Jane (Metcalf?) Walker, was born in 1676 and died in 1717-18; he married Dorothy Abell, daughter of Lieutenant Preserved Abell.

(IV) Caleb Walker, son of Ebenezer and Dorothy (Abell) Walker, was born in 1706, and died in 1768; he married Abigail Dean, daughter of Dr. Ezra Dean, of Taunton, Massachusetts.

(V) Caleb Walker, son of Caleb and Abigail (Dean) Walker, was born in 1728-29, and died in 1753; he married, in 1750, Elizabeth Perrin, of Rehoboth.

(VI) William Walker, son of Caleb and Elizabeth (Perrin) Walker, was born in 1751, and died in 1831 at Lenox, Massachusetts; he was a lieutenant in the American Revolution; member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention in 1780; Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, also Judge of Probate for Berkshire County, Massachusetts, from 1794 to 1824. He married (first), December 31, 1777, Sarah Woodruff, of Farmington, Connecticut, who died in 1789; he married (second), in 1790, Mary (Hutchinson) Parmelee of Goshen, Connecticut, widow of Rev. Elisha Parmelee, founder of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity.

(VII) William Perrin Walker, son of William and Sarah (Woodruff) Walker, was born at Lenox, in 1778, and died there in 1858; he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Williams College in 1798, and was its first alumnus to be elected trustee, 1824-1846. He was chief justice of the Court of Sessions for Berkshire County, 1819-28; member of the Governor's Council in 1811 and in 1823; and probate judge, 1824-48. He married, in 1807, Lucy Adam, daughter of John Adam of Canaan, Connecticut.

(VIII) Lucy Forbes Walker, daughter of William Perrin and Lucy (Adam) Walker, married, as hereinbefore shown, Julius Rockwell, and they were the parents of Francis Williams Rockwell, the father of William Walker Rockwell. (See Rockwell VII.)

BULKELEY, Major Morgan Gardner, Jr.,

Vice-President-Treasurer of Aetna Life Insurance Company.

It has been said of Major Morgan Gardner Bulkeley, Jr., that he bore with great credit the high standard of citizenship held aloft throughout the generations by his ancestors—and this is an eminently faithful statement. Yet he pursued a course that his own individual talents and training had designed for him, that brought him deserved recognition and reward whether in business leadership or as chief of his battalion in the World War. He conscientiously and very strikingly fulfilled the extensive round of duties that he was called upon to perform in the insurance, the financial, the political and the general business world; and his soldierly qualities of courage, perseverance and fidelity characterized his life-work throughout. Of Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry in a number of lines, Major Bulkeley was a scion of founders and patriots, leaders and defenders of the national cause.

(I) Peter Bulkeley was born in 1583 and died in 1659. He was graduated from St. John's College, Cambridge, England, in 1608. He came in the "Susan and Ellen" to Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1635. He was one of the first settlers and the first minister at Concord, Massachusetts, and was the founder of the twelfth church to be established in the colony. His library formed the nucleus of Harvard College library. He married

(first), Jane Allen, who died in 1626, daughter of Thomas Allen. He married (second), in 1634, Grace Chetwode, who died in 1669, daughter of Sir Richard Chetwode, or Chitwood.

(II) Gershom Bulkeley, son of Peter and Grace (Chetwode) Bulkeley, was born in 1636 and died in 1713. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1655. He was the second minister at New London, Connecticut, a surgeon in King Philip's War, and an historian. He married Sarah Chauncey, daughter of Rev. Charles Chauncey, second president of Harvard College.

(III) John Bulkeley, son of Gershom and Sarah (Chauncey) Bulkeley, was born in 1661. He was the first minister at Colchester, Connecticut. He married Patience Prentice.

(IV) John Bulkeley, son of John and Patience (Prentice) Bulkeley, was born in 1704 and died in 1753. He was graduated from Yale College in 1726 with his Bachelor of Arts degree, and was a justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut. He married Mary (Adams) Gardiner.

(V) Eliphalet Bulkeley, son of John and Mary (Adams-Gardiner) Bulkeley, was a captain in the American Revolution. He married his cousin, Ann Bulkeley.

(VI) John Charles Bulkeley, son of Eliphalet and Ann (Bulkeley) Bulkeley, married Sarah Taintor.

(VII) Eliphalet Adams Bulkeley, son of John Charles and Sarah (Taintor) Bulkeley, was born in 1803 and died in 1872. He was graduated from Yale College with his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1824, and was an attorney-at-law. He was Speaker of the Connecticut General Assembly, a member of the Connecticut Senate, organizer and president of the Connecticut Mutual and the Aetna Life insurance companies. He married Lydia Smith Morgan.

(VIII) Morgan Gardner Bulkeley, son of Eliphalet Adams and Lydia Smith (Morgan) Bulkeley, was born in 1837 and died in 1922. He was president of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut, from 1879 to 1922; mayor of Hartford; governor of Connecticut from 1889 to 1893; and United States Senator from 1905 to 1911. He married, in 1885, Fannie Briggs Houghton, born July 3, 1860, in Vallejo, California, the daughter of James Franklin Houghton, born in 1827, died in 1903, and Caroline (Sparhawk) Houghton, born in 1832, died in 1908. (See Houghton VIII.) Children: 1. Morgan Gardner, Jr., of this memorial. 2. Elinor Houghton, born April 17, 1893, in Hartford, Connecticut; married John Avery Ingersoll, born November 29, 1899, in New York City, son of Horace Lorraine and Henrietta Avery Ingersoll. Mr. Ingersoll is an insurance broker in New York and Hartford. He was a first lieutenant of field artillery in the World War. They have four children: Elinor Bulkeley, John Avery, Frances Houghton, and Lydia Morgan. 3. Houghton, born August 9, 1896, at Fenwick, Saybrook Point, Connecticut; graduated from Yale College in 1919, and is a broker. He served with Troop B, 5th Connecticut Cavalry, on the Mexican border, in 1916; and was private, corporal and sergeant in the 101st Machine Gun Battalion, 26th Division, and second lieutenant of infantry, in the World War, and was in France from October, 1917, to April, 1919. He married, September 5, 1917, Margaret Whitmore, born February 25, 1898, at Farmington, Connecticut, daughter of William Franklin Whitmore,

of Hartford. They have two children, Hope and Nancy.

(IX) Morgan Gardner Bulkeley, Jr., was born December 25, 1885, in Hartford, Connecticut, where he attended the district schools, and he was graduated from the high school in the class of 1903. He was graduated from Yale College in 1907 with his Bachelor of Arts degree, and in that year he joined the financial department of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, of which his father was president. In February, 1910, he was chosen assistant treasurer of the company; was treasurer in 1922, and vice-president in 1924, and a director of the company. He was also treasurer and a director of the Aetna Casualty and Surety Company.

Major Bulkeley was active and prominent in the banking world. He was a director of the Dime Savings Bank, a trustee of the Bankers Trust Company, a director of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, the Billings & Spencer Company, the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company, the Kellogg & Bulkeley Company, the Cedar Hill Cemetery Association, Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, the Hartford Gas Light Company and the Smyth Manufacturing Company. He was secretary of the Connecticut River Bridge and Highway District Commission, succeeding his father as a member of that body, and was a member of the board of managers of the Hartford Hospital.

Mr. Bulkeley was elected a member of the Hartford Common Council from the Sixth Ward in 1909, serving as such to 1912, and in 1916 he was a member of the board of finance, from which office he resigned. He was chairman of the Republican City Committee of Hartford in 1920, the year in which his cousin, Newton C. Brainard, was elected mayor.

Mr. Bulkeley's ancestors had served in the Colonial, Revolutionary and Civil wars; his father, a veteran of the 13th New York Infantry in the Civil War, was a leading member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Sons of the Revolution. On March 9, 1911, Morgan Gardner Bulkeley, Jr., enlisted in the old Troop B, Cavalry, Connecticut National Guard. On December 30, 1912, he was promoted from private to lance corporal; and three days after his honorable discharge, March 8, 1914, he returned in the grade of corporal. On July 17, 1914, prior to the beginning of the World War, he was made a sergeant, and on January 4, 1916, he was commissioned as second lieutenant. On June 20, 1916, Troop B was federalized, and was sent to the Mexican border. On November 2, 1916, Lieutenant Bulkeley was made first lieutenant, and on November 30 of that year, he was commissioned captain and given command of the troop. With the declaration of war against Germany by Congress, Captain Bulkeley went to France, and he was in that country fourteen months. At first he was billeted at Neufchateau and Certilleux, and later went to Chemin des Dames, and was successively in the Toul sector, the Champagne-Marne and the Aisne-Marne areas, the St. Mihiel salient, the Troyon sector, and the Meuse-Argonne area. Captain Bulkeley succeeded Major James L. Howard as battalion commander July 10, 1918. On October 7, 1918, he was severely gassed, and, on December 30, he was invalided to the United States. He received his honorable discharge January 9, 1919. His active military work covered nearly nine years, and earned for him promotion, and a citation from the Major-General Com-

manding, Clarence R. Edwards. In an editorial at the time of his death the "Hartford Courant" said:

> Modest and unassuming by nature, what he had done for his country in making a record which will stand for all time as evidence of his loyalty and devotion to America, and of his personal courage in the face of danger, meant no more to him, to judge by his manner when the subject was mentioned, than "doing his bit" did to the soldier who had played only the smallest of minor roles in the great struggle.

Major Bulkeley's affiliations, social and fraternal, were many. He was a member of the Automobile Club of Hartford, the Congressional Club of Connecticut, Farmington Country Club, Wampanoag Country Club, Fenwick Golf Club, the Hartford Club, Sons of the American Revolution, Twentieth Century Club, Republican Club, University Club of Hartford, Yale Alumni Association, Graduate Club of New Haven, Connecticut; Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, Wolf's Head Society, Hartford Golf Club, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Y D Club of Boston, Society of the Cincinnati, Military Order of Foreign Wars, and the Hartford Chamber of Commerce.

Major Morgan Gardner Bulkeley, Jr., married, June 8, 1912, at Hartford, Connecticut, Ruth Lee Collins, born March 20, 1887, daughter of William Erastus Collins, of Hartford. Mrs. Bulkeley, a descendant of Governor William Leete, chief magistrate of Connecticut, in 1676-82, is a member of the Colonial Dames of the State of Connecticut. Governor Leete was born in England, 1612-13, died in Hartford, April 16, 1683, son of John and Anne (Shute) Leete. He was magistrate of New Haven Colony, 1653-58; commissioner of the United Colonies from New Haven Colony, 1658-64; deputy-governor of New Haven Colony, 1658-60; governor, 1661-1664; commissioner of the United Colonies for Connecticut, 1665, 1667, 1668, 1672, 1675, 1678; assistant of commission, 1665-88; deputy-governor of Connecticut, 1669-75; and governor, 1676-82. Governor Leete married Anne Payne, and had a son John, born in 1639, died November 25, 1692; said to have been the first white child born in Guilford, Connecticut. John Leete married Mary Chittenden, and had a daughter Ann, or Anne, born August 5, 1671, died November 2, 1724. Ann Leete married John Collins, 3d, and had a son, Daniel Collins, born June 13, 1701, in Guilford. Daniel Collins married Lois Cornwall, of Long Island, and had a son, William, born March 10, 1728, died April 12, 1775. William Collins married Ruth Cook, of Wallingford, Connecticut, and had a son, William, born October 9, 1760, died April 19, 1847-49. William Collins married Esther Morris, and had a son, Amos Morris, born March 30, 1788, in Litchfield, Connecticut, died November 10, 1858, in Hartford, Connecticut. Amos Morris Collins married Mary Lyman, of Goshen, Connecticut, and had a son, Erastus, born February 10, 1815, died April 7, 1880. Erastus Collins married Mary S. Atwood, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and had a son, William Erastus, born October 10, 1859, died May 20, 1893. William Erastus Collins married Era Lee Steele, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and they were the parents of Ruth Lee (Collins) Bulkeley, wife of Major Morgan Gardner Bulkeley, Jr.

Children of Major and Mrs. Bulkeley: 1. Morgan Gardner, 3d, born June 23, 1913, in Hartford. 2. William Erastus Collins, born July 13, 1915, in Hartford.

3. Edward Root, born August 17, 1921.

Major Bulkeley died March 22, 1926, in his fortieth year, at Hartford, Connecticut. His was a well-rounded life; in its business, civic, military and social relationships, it was fashioned after high ideals; and the confidence of his fellowmen and his comrades, and the respect and good-will of the public were his throughout his career of honor and success.

In memory and honor of Major Bulkeley, the Court of the Common Council of the city of Hartford, in which he had served so efficiently and with such loyal devotion, adopted, April 12, 1926, a suitable resolution, with appended memorial, on the occasion of his death. The resolution and memorial, which have been beautifully engrossed and bound and presented to the Major's family, are as follows:

Office of the City Clerk
Hartford, Connecticut
April 13, 1926.

This Certifies that at a meeting of the
Court of Common Council
held April 12, 1926,
the following resolution was passed,
and was approved by
His Honor, the Mayor, April 13, 1926.

Resolved:

That owing to the death of
our beloved citizen
Major Morgan Gardner Bulkeley, Jr.,
His Honor, the Mayor be, and hereby is, requested to appoint a committee consisting of three Aldermen and a resident of the City of Hartford to draft suitable resolutions to be laid away in the archives of the City for the guidance of the lives and conduct of future generations; forwarding to his family a copy of the resolutions.

John A. Gleason,
City Clerk.

Attest:

The life of
Morgan Gardner Bulkeley, Jr.
may be cited as that of the ideal citizen of the City of Hartford. Born in Hartford on Christmas Day, 1885, in an atmosphere of the best New England ideals and traditions and endowed with a fine intellect, he was able to leave behind him a record of achievement in the business and civic life of the City seldom equalled in the community by a man of his age. Ahead of him lay a brilliant future, which was cut short on March 22, 1926, when only forty years old.

He was educated in the public schools of Hartford, attended and was graduated from the South School and the Hartford Public High School, and graduated from Yale College in the class of 1907. Entering the employ of the Aetna Life Insurance Company in the fall of the same year, he became its Assistant-Treasurer in 1910, Director in 1913, Treasurer in 1922, and Vice-President in 1923. He was interested as a stockholder and Director of many other Hartford enterprises.

Following the traditions and example of his father and grandfather, he always took an interest in the civic life of Hartford. He served the City as a Councilman from the old Sixth Ward for two terms of one year each beginning April 6, 1909. He was appointed a member of the Board of Finance for a three-year term from May 1, 1916, and served until he entered the World War. From May 1, 1922, to May 1, 1924, he served as a member of the Park Commission. On November 13, 1922, he was appointed a member of the Connecticut River Bridge and Highway District Commission. Major Bulkeley was Chairman of the Republican Town Committee in 1921.

He was one of the founders of Troop B, Connecticut National Guard, in 1911, serving on the Mexican border in 1916. He commanded Troop B when it was mustered into federal service on July 25, 1917. He was later commissioned Major in command of the 101st Machine Gun Battalion. During the World War he served eighteen months in France, took part in seven major engagements and was gassed and cited for gallantry in action on October 27, 1918.

He carried into all of his business, military and civic relationships, a clear head, sound judgment and a strict adherence to principle. He hated hypocrisy. Although prominently connected with many Hartford institutions, he always sought to avoid publicity, preferring his home and family and friends to the life

of a public man. His quiet, unassuming personal magnetism and inherent qualities of leadership won for him a wide circle of friends who respected his ability and loved him as a man.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Aldermen

Daniel L. Carpenter
Douglas T. Smith
Thomas F. Dunn

Citizen

Mitchell S. Little

(The Houghton Line).

(I) John Houghton, the immigrant, married Beatrice, surname unkown.

(II) John (2) Houghton, son of John and Beatrice Houghton, was born in 1650, died in 1737. He married Mary Farrar, born in 1648, died in 1724.

(III) Jacob Houghton, son of John and Mary (Farrar) Houghton, was born in 1674, died in 1752. He married Rebecca Whitcomb, born in 1678, died in 1752.

(IV) Israel Houghton, son of Jacob and Rebecca (Whitcomb) Houghton, was born in 1701, died in 1777. He married Martha Wheelock, who died in 1768.

(V) Banjamin Houghton, son of Israel and Martha (Wheelock) Houghton, was born in 1739 and died in 1802. He was an officer in the American Revolution. He married Achsah Whitcomb, born in 1743, died in 1815.

(VI) Benjamin (2) Houghton, son of Benjamin and Achsah (Whitcomb) Houghton, was born in 1764, died in 1837. He married Lydia Bennett, born in 1771, died in 1825.

(VII) Charles Houghton, son of Benjamin (2) and Lydia (Bennett) Houghton, was born in 1798, died in 1887. He married Mary Briggs, born in 1800.

(VIII) James Franklin Houghton, son of Charles and Mary (Briggs) Houghton, was born in 1827, died in 1903. He married Caroline Sparhawk, born in 1832, died in 1908. Their daughter, Fannie Briggs, married, as hereinbefore shown, Morgan Gardner Bulkeley. (See Bulkeley VIII.)

(The Sparhawk Line).

(I) Nathaniel Sparhawk, born in 1598, died in 1649, married Mary, surname unknown, who died in 1644.

(II) Nathaniel Sparhawk, son of Nathaniel and Mary Sparhawk, died in 1687. He married Patience Newman, who died in 1686.

(III) Nathaniel (2) Sparhawk, son of Nathaniel (1) and Patience (Newman) Sparhawk, was born in 1667, died in 1734. He married Abigail Gates.

(IV) Noah Sparhawk, son of Nathaniel (2) and Abigail (Gates) Sparhawk, born in 1697, died in 1749, married Priscilla Brown, born in 1702, died in 1765.

(V) Nathaniel (3) Sparhawk, son of Noah and Priscilla (Brown) Sparhawk, born in 1727, died in 1777, married Lydia Blake, who died in 1766.

(VI) Blake Sparhawk, son of Nathaniel (3) and Lydia (Blake) Sparhawk, born in 1757, died in 1812, married Anna Dana, born in 1770, died in 1804.

(VII) Elisha Dana Sparhawk, son of Blake and Anna (Dana) Sparhawk, born in 1800, died in 1864, married Elizabeth Bertram, born in 1804, died in 1872. Their daughter, Caroline, married James Franklin Houghton (see Houghton VIII), and they were the grandparents of Major Morgan Gardner Bulkeley, Jr.

ALLEN, Frederick,

Manufacturing Executive.

A type of citizen and business man whom the city of Lynn delighted to

Frederick Allen

honor was the late Frederick Allen, who rose to a high place of responsibility as a manufacturing executive in that Massachusetts hive of industry, and was also president of one of the city's leading banking institutions. Mr. Allen was acknowledged to be one of the best equipped men in the shoe trade, he having learned it in all its manufacturing details from the lowest position until he became president of the very company which he had served as cutter. He was the soul of honor and stood out among men as a leader, not only in business relations but also in every worthy movement that appealed to his cultivated sense of helpfulness. His passing was deeply mourned by all who knew him.

Frederick Allen was born in Leicester, England, March 6, 1870, and died in Lynn, November 22, 1924, the second child of the oldest son of Joseph and Louise (Herrick) Allen, who were the parents of nine children. In very early life he set his face toward America as the country where he would try his fortune, and he arrived here about 1890, settling in Lynn. He cast about for employment and soon found it in one of the city's shoe manufacturing plants, where he was set to work as a cutter. Every step he took in the shoe trade was a step forward, for he made it his business to master every detail of the business as he progressed from one position to another. He rose to foreman of the P. J. Harney Company and afterward of the D. A. Donovan Company, which were among the largest of the shoe manufacturing concerns in Lynn. He later became foreman of the cutting department of the Joseph Caunt Company, and it was with this concern that he made his earlier greatest strides toward the high place of head of a large shoe concern. He was advanced to the superintendency of that company and eventually was elevated to the office of president. He resigned his position with the Caunt Company in 1904, and, with C. H. Foster and J. H. Willett, he organized the Allen, Foster, Willett Company. This arrangement continued in force until 1916, when Mr. Willett withdrew, and the concern was reorganized as Allen, Foster & Bridgeo, the firm later becoming Allen, Goller & Leighton, of which Mr. Allen was the senior and first executive.

Mr. Allen was widely known as president of the State National Bank and member of its executive board, 1919-20, having also been one of its directors from the date of the bank's organization. He was an adherent of the Republican party. He was a member of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association of the United States, Incorporated, and was prominently identified with the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of Mount Carmel Lodge, Sutton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Zebulon Council, Royal and Select Masters; Olivet Commandery, Knights Templar, and Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and a thirty-second degree member of the Consistory. He was a member of the Lynn Lodge, and Protective Order of Elks; member of the Lynn Historical Society, the Boston Athletic Association, the Oxford Club of Lynn and the Ionic Club of Swampscott. He was an attendant of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church of Lynn.

Mr. Allen married, June 29, 1898, Lillian Johnson, daughter of Horace Lyman and Mary (Gale) Johnson, both of her parents being of old Lynn families, her father having been a member of the family of that name long identified with

the shoe industry in that city. To Mr. and Mrs. Allen were born four children: 1. Vivian Gertrude. 2. Louise Johnson. 3. Lillian. 4. Frederick Allen, Jr.

Mr. Allen was one of those rare souls, whose friendship is highly treasured by those so happy as to possess it. He himself had the faculty of readily making friends and of as easily retaining them. He was an upright, honorable business man, and was ever interested in the welfare of his fellows and in the betterment of all departments of activity tending to the betterment of the city of Lynn. His place in the esteem and affection of his people and his fellow-members of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association of the United States, Incorporated, was appropriately recognized at the annual meeting of the association, January 20 and 21, 1925, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, by the divine will of the Creator the immortal spirit of Frederick Allen was called to his eternal home on November 22, 1924, the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association of the United States, Incorporated, sorrowfully expresses the loss it has sustained of one who was for so many years identified with the trade, and hereby records its high appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Allen to the industry of which he was a prominent member. Mr. Allen was respected and loved by a host of friends attracted to him by his simplicity and kindliness. He was identified with all civic, patriotic and fraternal movements, and was one of the highest types of American citizens. Therefore his passing from us is a great loss to his friends and the community in which he lived. And be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family and business associates.

A. H. Bancroft,
A. N. Blake,
A. M. Creighton,
Committee.

SANCHEZ-LATOUR, Delfino,

Vice-Consul in Charge.

Delfino Sanchez-Latour is an excellent example of an ambitious young Central American who has followed the custom of training abroad for positions with the home government, his own being Guatemala. The position of vice-consul in charge at New York is one of great importance and was attained through successive steps in a course of training which is part of the plan of Guatemala officialdom and is eagerly embraced by the higher class of native youth. Delfino Sanchez-Latour was given the best education obtainable by private instructors in his native land, after which he followed the old custom of attending college in England, and there learning, or, rather, polishing his knowledge of the English language. Before being advanced to his present position he served as one of the secretaries to one of the former presidents of Guatemala, became a member of the Guatemalan Congress, and came on more than one occasion to the United States as Secretary of Special Missions. He is charged with the duty at New York of promoting amicable diplomatic and trade relations between Guatemala and the United States, and so well has he performed this task that he occupies an enviable position not only with his own countrymen but with official Washington and the leaders of commercial affairs in New York City and neighborhood.

Delfino Sanchez-Latour was born in 1886, at Quetzaltenango, Guatemala, the son of Delfino Sanchez and Teresa (Latour) Sanchez. His father, born in 1846 and deceased in 1886, was a plantation owner who became Minister of Public Instruction in Guatemala under the administration of President Rufino Bar-

rios, and also later Minister of Finance, and Minister to France on Special Missions. The father thus paved the way for his promising son in public affairs of large consequence.

Delfino Sanchez-Latour attended preparatory schools in Guatemala, upon the completion of which courses he attended St. Basil's School, Hampstead, and St. George's College, at Weybridge, Surrey, England, where he made a most creditable record. In 1909 he entered the service of his Government, well equipped to cope with the major problems then confronting it. He early became interested in outdoor sports and while in England took part in soccer football and polo. On his return to Guatemala he joined the Aviation Corps. His first important assignment with the Government was the secretaryship of the Guatemala Committee of Deep Waterways in New Orleans, Louisiana, in which he was afforded his first glimpse of such affairs in the United States. Presently returning home, he became interested in politics and after a spirited campaign was elected a member of Congress for the State of Soloza. This legislative experience was of the utmost value to him, when serving with the Guatemala President's office, the particular position being translator and fourth secretary. Mr. Sanchez-Latour by this time had obtained a good command of English, and his translations, always accurately and faithfully made, proved of great assistance to his superior in a proper understanding of conditions throughout the world. At the completion of this duty he was promoted to the position of vice-consul general at New York in recognition of his peculiar talents, and in this place he has rendered his country conspicuously valuable service. Mr. Sanchez-Latour works in close coöperation with the Pan-American Union at Washington, District of Columbia, of which the capable director-general is Dr. L. S. Rowe; and it is to his work, quietly performed, that is due much of the credit for the sentiments of friendship and understanding which exist between Guatemala and the United States.

Mr. Sanchez-Latour is a contributor to various publications which emphasize a closer bond of amity among the States of America in the Western Hemisphere, which are united by so many ties of affection and interest; and at Latin-American assemblages he is in demand as a speaker on similar subjects. His diplomatic manner and bearing, together with his extensive knowledge of affairs in various parts of the world, acquired through study and travel, make him exceedingly important in his post at this time. His elder brother, Francisco Sanchez-Latour, since 1922 has been the Minister of Guatemala at Washington, District of Columbia.

Mr. Sanchez-Latour married, in 1918, in Guatemala, Elisa Goicolea, daughter of the late Domingo Goicolea, plantation owner of that country, and a daughter, Rose Marie Sanchez-Latour, has been born to bless this union.

As a member of the Society of Consuls in New York City Mr. Sanchez-Latour mingles with the representatives of the nations of the world, and his youth and ability give much promise that before him lie successes of still greater import. He possesses artistic talent, and diverts himself by painting and drawing.

BILLUPS, George Wiltz.

Importer, Manufacturer.

Descended from one of the oldest settlers of Staten Island, George Wiltz Bil-

lups is a part of the very backbone of which America is made. His forebears have all been people of culture and of great importance in their communities.

Born in Norfolk, Virginia, March 8, 1895, he is the son of George Christopher and Sidonia (Wiltz) Billups. His father was a well-known manufacturer of wholesale farming implements, and died in 1903 at the early age of forty-three. His earliest paternal American ancestor was the historic sea captain, Captain Christopher Billopp, who came to this country from London, England, in the year of 1674, and settled at Tottenville, Staten Island. This old Billopp house is one of the most interesting of wonderfully built homes which has fortunately been preserved for the delight and education of the present generation in matters of domestic living in the years that are gone. George Wiltz Billups was christened after this ancestor and his father as George Christopher Billups, and was later changed to incorporate the family name of his mother who was the daughter of Governor Louis Alfred Wiltz of Louisiana. Before his untimely death at the age of thirty-eight years, Governor Wiltz had previously held the office of mayor of New Orleans, and had also been president of the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana, and lieutenant-governor and governor of that State.

George Wiltz Billups received his education in the preparatory schools of Norfolk Academy and the Ferrells (New Orleans) School. In 1912 he entered Tulane University, graduating in 1916 with his degree of Bachelor of Science, and studied law at the Tulane University Law School between the years of 1915 and 1917. He began his active business career in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, on April 20, 1919, and since December of that year has always been connected with the same business company. At present he is assistant treasurer, to which position he was appointed in 1920, and New York manager for the Mente & Company, Inc., manufacturers and importers of burlaps, bags and bagging, including sugar-bag cloth and cotton patches. The main office and plant of the Mente & Company is located at New Orleans, which is the largest of the world's burlap ports of importation. Their plants extend into Canada, one being at Montreal. They also have a plant at Boston, Massachusetts, and at Savannah, Georgia. They have a Dallas, Texas, office as well as a New York office. In military circles, Mr. Billups is recorded as 1st lieutenant of the 334th Field Artillery, and Commanding Officer of the Headquarters Company. He is affiliated with several clubs, including membership in the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity; the Knickerbocker Whist, the Baltimore Country, New Orleans Country, New Orleans Yacht and New Orleans Stratford clubs. He is unmarried.

ROCKWOOD, Grover Cleveland,

Insurance Underwriter.

An integral and potent factor in the development and expansion of the insurance business in Illinois and throughout the Middle West, Grover Cleveland Rockwood has risen with rapid gradation to front rank in his chosen profession. A pioneer in his field, he is well known and highly regarded as an authority in insurance matters, and is president of several of the leading organizations of national reputation. He is the son of Benjamin Franklin and Nancy Henrietta (Nyhart) Rockwood, and a descendant of a promi-

nent and illustrious family which traces its ancestry in England to Richard Rockwood, knighted at the Court of King Henry VIII, with arms granted:

Arms—Argent, six chess rooks sable, three, two and one.

Crest—A lion sejant reguardant, holding in the dexter paw a spear.

In America, a distinguished ancestor was James Frost Rockwood, who enlisted no less than six times during the Revolutionary War. Benjamin Franklin Rockwood was a substantial and successful merchant and farmer for many years, and during the latter part of his life engaged in the building contracting business. He was regarded as one of the first settlers of Scott County, Illinois, living, until 1900, near Bluffs, Illinois, on his father's farm, and thereafter removing to Bluffs. During his long and active life, he served his community faithfully and unfailingly, holding many offices of local and State-wide significance. He died April 18, 1926, at the age of seventy-six, as a prominent business man, public-spirited citizen and a devoted husband and father.

Grover Cleveland Rockwood was born on the family farm, three miles south of Bluffs, Illinois, February 3, 1885. He received a general education at the public schools of his native district completing his course when he was fifteen. He then entered the Western Reserve Normal School and Business Institute at Macomb, Illinois, where he took a teacher's training and preparatory course. At the age of seventeen, he became a teacher in the school system of Scott County, continuing in the educational field for seven years. At the end of that period, when he was yet but twenty-four years of age, he became identified in the insurance business and has been so engaged since. With a winning and dominant personality, a pleasing manner, and endowed with ambition, determination and business ability, he mastered the various details of the profession and impressed himself upon those with whom he associated for his sturdy and sterling sense of integrity, probity and conscientiousness. He was one of the organizers and a member of the first board of directors of the Cloverleaf Casualty Insurance Company of Jacksonville, Illinois. In 1913, he removed to Springfield, Illinois, and became the secretary and treasurer of the Commercial Health and Accident Insurance Company. Shortly thereafter he was among the founders of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Illinois, which has since changed its name to Abraham Lincoln Life Isurance Company, and became an officer in the company which capacity he continued to serve for many years. In 1922, he was elected president of the Continental-Commercial Finance Corporation, a finance company with $300,000 capital, and he has been likewise chosen president of the Continental Auto Insurance Underwriters, a company formed for the purpose of writing automobile insurance, and which is among the largest automobile insurance companies in the United States.

Aside from his commercial interests, Mr. Rockwood is actively interested in the welfare and progress of his community, and generously and influentially lends his support and efforts to the promotion of affairs for general advancement of conditions. His political persuasion is with the Republican party, but he prefers to conduct himself as a private citizen rather than hold office. In fraternal circles, he is prominently a member of Lodge No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons,

of Springfield, Illinois, having been previously a member of Lodge No. 3, Free and Accepted Masons of Jacksonville; he is also a member of the Chapter in Jacksonville, Royal Arch Masons; Jacksonville Council, Royal and Select Masters; and the Elwood Commandery, Knights Templar of Springfield, in which order he had also been previously a member of the Hospitaller Commandery of Jacksonville. In 1918, he became a thirty-second degree Mason in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and was signally honored by being elected president of his class, the largest which had taken the work up to that time in the city of Springfield. He belongs as well to Ansar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Springfield. Among his other fraternal affiliations are membership in: the local lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Navarre Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Springfield and also the Dramatic Order of Knights of Khorassans. He is a member of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution and was president of the body in 1923 and 1924, and during the same period was president of the Springfield Civic Orchestra Association. He is listed in the membership of the Sangamo Club of Springfield. With his family he is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal faith and attends the church of that denomination in his community.

Mr. Rockwood married, at Hardin, Illinois, April 11, 1910, Maurine Flora Fowler, born in Batchtown, Illinois, January 16, 1890, a daughter of Arthur D. and Flora (Hadley) Fowler. Like her husband Mrs. Rockwood is descended from eminent ancestors, paternally from Pennewell Fowler, of Delaware; and maternally from Fredes Hadley, of Massachusetts, who traces his origin in America to two of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims, Frances Cook and Richard Warren. Mrs. Rockwood is a member of the Springfield Chapter of the Society of Daughters of the American Revolution. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Rockwood are: 1. Genevieve, born November 29, 1914. 2. James Frost, born December 15, 1915, died of an accident December 24, 1923. 3. John Benjamin, born April 27, 1922.

NEWTON, Philo W.,

Druggist.

Among the American business men who have organized and built up enterprises in which their whole community takes a justifiable pride Philo W. Newton, president and treasurer of the Newton Drug Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, deserves a place. He always made his own business subsidiary to the larger services of the public. His reputation as one of the best druggists and one of the most efficient organizers in the city was well-established.

(I) The Newton family is one of the oldest in New England, Richard Newton, the first ancestor, having come over in 1638, and become one of the original proprietors of Sudbury, his name appearing as such in 1640. Made a freeman in May, 1645, he was of the thirteen who signed the petition for Marlborough. A wealthy man, with one hundred and thirty acres, he was active in all civic enterprises, and in 1664 we find him one of the eight who petitioned for permission to establish a church and call a minister. He married Anne, or Hannah Loker, as she was called in his will, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Loker, of County Essex, England. She died in 1697, and he in 1701. The coat-of-arms borne by

Engd by Campbell N.Y.

Philo W. Newton

this branch of the Newton family is as follows:

Arms—Argent, a lion rampant, tail double queued sable, on the shoulder a cross crosslet or.

(II) Moses Newton, son of Richard and Anne, or Hannah (Loker) Newton, was born at Sudbury, October 20, 1645, and received his portion of his father's estate before the latter died. When he was thirty years old the Indians attacked the church which he was attending, and Moses Newton received a ball in the elbow, from the effects of which he never recovered. He married, in 1668, at Marlborough, Joanna Larkin, daughter of Edward and Joanna Larkin, of Charlestown, Massachusetts.

(III) Moses Newton, son of Moses and Joanna (Larkin) Newton, was born in 1669, and married, in 1695, Sarah How, daughter of Isaac and Frances (Woods) How, born in 1675, and died in 1733. She was the granddaughter of John How, who was a resident of Watertown in 1639, who was one of the signers of the petition for Marlborough in 1657. Admitted a freeman in 1687, he conducted the first public house in Marlborough. In 1717 he became one of the original proprietors of Shrewsbury.

(IV) Elisha Newton, son of Moses and Sarah (How) Newton, was born in October, 1701, and married, at Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, Sarah Tomlin, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Wait) Tomlin, of Brookfield. She was born in Marlborough, April 15, 1708, was admitted to the church in Shrewsbury in 1734, and died about 1798.

(V) Solomon Newton, son of Elisha and Sarah (Tomlin) Newton, was born July 28, 1740-41, and died May 28, 1822. He married, in 1762, Hannah Hastings, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Ball) Hastings. Hannah Hastings was descended from Thomas Hastings and his wife, Susannah, who came over from Ipswich, England, in 1634, in the ship "Elizabeth," and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts.

(VI) Daniel Newton, son of Solomon and Hannah (Hastings) Newton, was one of twins, born April 13, 1776, and died at Shrewsbury, March 6, 1827. Soon after his marriage, Daniel Newton moved to Heath, Massachusetts, and operated a sawmill until the death of his wife. He married, in 1803, Lucy Maynard, daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Harrington) Maynard, who was born in 1782, and died in 1818. Their daughter, Lucy Maynard Newton, married Alfred Holden. (See Holden VII.)

(VII) Philo Slocum Newton, son of Daniel and Lucy (Maynard) Newton, was born March 29, 1811, at Heath, Massachusetts, and died at Hartford, Connecticut, May 2, 1891. He went to school at Shrewsbury and then went into business. In 1841, he married Elizabeth Ann Pelton, daughter of Nathan William and Abigail (Coleman) Pelton, of Wethersfield, born in 1822, and died in 1911. She was a descendant of John Pelton, born in England about 1616, and on record as a landowner in Boston in 1634. Philo Slocum and Elizabeth Ann (Pelton) Newton had the following children: 1. Anna Coleman, who married Dr. George F. Hawley, of Hartford. 2. Philo Woodhouse, of whom further.

(VIII) Philo Woodhouse Newton was born in Hartford, Connecticut, December 10, 1849, the son of Philo S. and Elizabeth A. (Pelton) Newton, who traced his descent from Richard Newton who came to the colonies in 1638. Mr. Newton attended the Hartford schools,

and in 1866 entered upon a business career as a clerk in the drug store of Woodruff & Curtiss. Two years later he entered the employment of the E. S. Sykes Company's store in the Allyn House, and in a very short time, proving his value, he was made a partner, in 1873. The style of the firm then became Sykes & Newton. After the partnership came to an end in 1885, Mr. Newton conducted the business alone for a time, incorporating it later under the title of the Newton Drug Company, and becoming its president and treasurer. Under his able management the corporation throve and won a wide reputation for excellence of service and for financial stability. Mr. Newton was a member of the Hartford, the Connecticut, and the American Pharmaceutical associations, and was interested in all the progressive policies that were inaugurated in his line of business.

Nor did he neglect his patriotic and civic duties. In early life he was hospital steward for the First Regiment of the Connecticut National Guard for eleven years, and was a major of the Hartford Veteran City Guard. Towards the end of the Civil War, when he was fifteen or sixteen years old, he enlisted in the Federal Army, but was too young to go to the front and did not see active service. He was Past Master of Lafayette Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of Pythagoras Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of Wolcott Council, Royal and Select Masters; Past Commander of Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, and a thirty-second degree Mason. He was a member of the Hartford Golf Club, and of the Republican Club of Hartford. He served the South Congregational Church for many years as a deacon.

The constructive and forceful life of Philo W. Newton closed March 14, 1922, he having reached the age of seventy-three. The virtues of his Puritan ancestors lived again in this man who devoted himself to the finer elements in life, and who was a temperate, hard-working, high-principled and God-fearing man. Of such was the foundation of New England built, and it is by such men as he that the noble tradition of the past is linked with the present.

Philo W. Newton married, April 17, 1890, Angelia Augusta Holden, his first cousin, daughter of Alfred and Lucy Maynard (Newton) Holden. (See Holden VIII.) Mrs. Newton survives her husband, as does also his sister, Anna C. Hawley, and his nephew, G. Burton Hawley, of Hartford. Mr. and Mrs. Newton had no children.

(The Holden Line).

Arms—Ermine, on a chief gules, three pears or.

Crest—A dove close holding in the beak an olive branch proper.

Motto—I will work, but I will not compete.

The name of Holden, originally that of a landed estate in the parish of Haslingden, in Lancashire, has spread all over the English-speaking world. The family that took its name from this old fief migrated widely, and in this country has become well known. The etymology of the name is Old English, and carried the meaning of a "a hollow or cave in a dean of valley," freely translated, then, "the cave in the valley." Like many other old names, many forms of it are to be found, among these being Holding, and Houlding, the "g" in this case being an excrescence.

(I) Richard Holden, the American ancestor, was probably the son of William Holden, of Lindsey, County Suffolk, and

grandson of William and Rose Holden, also of Lindsey. Richard Holden was born about 1609, and died March 1, 1695-96. He came to America in 1634 in the ship "Francis," with Justinian Holden, who was probably his brother, and was one of the first settlers of Groton, Massachusetts. He married Martha Fosdick, born in 1620, and died December 6, 1681, daughter of Stephen Fosdick, of Charlestown, Massachusetts. Their children were: 1. Stephen, born July 19, 1642, died in 1658. 2. Justinian, of whom further. 3. Martha, born January 15, 1646; married Thomas Boyden. 4. Mary, who married Thomas Williams. 5. John, born March 17, 1649-50, probably died young. 6. Samuel, born in 1650-51; married Ann, surname unknown. 7. John, born in 1656-57; married (first) Abigail, surname unknown; (second) Sarah Pierce; (third) Abigail Morse. 8. Sarah, born about 1658; married Gershom Swan. 9. Stephen, born after 1658; married Hannah Laurence. 10. Thomas. 11. Elizabeth, who married John Reed.

(II) Justinian Holden, son of Richard and Martha (Fosdick) Holden, was born in 1644, and died, probably, in 1699. He was one of the members of Captain Daniel Henchman's command which gathered at Concord, in May, 1676, and proceeded to Hadley, where they joined the Connecticut forces in the brief campaign on the Connecticut River against the Indians. He was also one of the troopers who went on the expedition to seize King Philip in July, 1676. He married (first) Mary, surname unknown, who died May 15, 1691; (second), December 6, 1693, Susannah (Dutton) Durrant, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Dutton, and widow of John Durrant. The children of the first marriage were: 1. Marah, born May 20, 1680; married Jonathan Foskett. 2. James, of whom further. 3. Daniel, born July 11, 1688, died young. 4. Ebenezer, born May 11, 1690; married Elizabeth Reed. The child by the second marriage was: 5. Susannah, born October 16, 1694; married Timothy Richardson.

(III) Captain James Holden, son of Justinian and Mary Holden, was born about 1685, and died in 1766. He was elected tythingman in the first town meeting held in Worcester in 1722, and served also as selectman, in 1725, 1729, 1730, 1733, and 1736. He was also sergeant in command of the detachment of soldiers doing duty at New Rutland. In the records he is styled captain, and described as "of Rutland District, gentleman." He was an early settler of Barre, Massachusetts. He married, February 17, 1708-09, Hannah Adams. (See Adams III.) Their children were: 1. Hannah, baptized December 18, 1709, died in 1729-30. 2. James, born August 2, 1711; married Susanna Hall. 3. Daniel, born October 7, 1713; married Rachel Richardson. 4. Mary, born February 11, 1719; married Israel Green. 5. Josiah, of whom further. 6. Thomas, born October 26, 1723; married Ruth Baker. 7. Abigail, born May 5, 1726; married Josiah Bacon. 8. Keziah, born August 15, 1729. 9. Aaron, born January 26, 1731-32; married Anna Clark.

(IV) Josiah Holden, son of Captain James and Hannah (Adams) Holden, was born July 24, 1721, and died January 2, 1777. In the records we find that he was commissioned, in 1771, lieutenant in the company commanded by Captain William Buckminster, of Worcester, was, in 1775, constable of Barre, Massachusetts, and was commissioned captain of the local militia company. He married, December 17, 1747, at Worcester, Massa-

chusetts, Abigail Bond, born April 9, 1722, and died February 2, 1777, daughter of John and Ruth (Whitney) Bond. Their children were: 1. Benjamin, born January 9, 1748-49; married Abigail Bacon. 2. James, born June 9, 1750; married Hannah Bacon. 3. Josiah, of whom further. 4. Moses, born July 9, 1753; married Sarah Parry. 5. John, born December 17, 1755, died in 1759. 6. Nathan, born March 2, 1758; married Abigail Whiting. 7. Abigail, born March 22, 1760; married Amos Whiting.

(V) Josiah Holden, son of Josiah and Abigail (Bond) Holden, was born September 30, 1751, and died June 29, 1829. It is supposed that he was that Josiah Holden who marched July 28, 1777, on the Bennington "alarm," a member of the company commanded by Captain Stockwell in Colonel Cushing's regiment. Josiah Holden was one of the early settlers of Newfane, Vermont. He married, January 20, 1779, at Barre, Mary Forbes, and his widow, Mary, and son, Josiah F., were appointed administrators of his estate. Their children were: 1. Josiah Forbes, of whom further. 2. Caldwell (Colwell), born about 1786, and died in 1813. 3. Stephen, married———Shields. 4. Lyman, born January 10, 1791; married Dulcenia E. Jackson. 5. Polly, married Nahum Houghton. 6. Patty, born in 1801; married Lewis Shumway.

(VI) Josiah Forbes Holden, son of Josiah and Mary (Forbes) Holden, was born in 1783. He married (first), November 2, 1806, Patty Taylor (see Taylor V); she died May 10, 1825, and he married (second) Hannah Barber; and (third) Mary H. Maynard. The children of the first marriage were: 1. Alfred, of whom further. 2. Sarah Ann, who married, May 8, 1836, John M. Newton.

(VII) Alfred Holden, son of Josiah Forbes and Patty (Taylor) Holden, was born July 8, 1816, and died March 16, 1898; married, April 19, 1838, Lucy Maynard Newton, daughter of Daniel and Lucy (Maynard) Newton. (See Newton VI.) Lucy Maynard (Newton) Holden was born April 7, 1816, and died April 21, 1896. Their children were: 1. Henry Alfred, born July 10, 1843, died in 1844. 2. Susan Eliza, born February 14 or 15, 1845, died in 1868. 3. Angelia Augusta, of whom further.

(VIII) Angelia Augusta Holden, daughter of Alfred and Lucy Maynard (Newton) Holden, was born May 19, 1847. She married (first), May 27, 1869, Joseph H. Thompson; (second), April 17, 1890, her cousin, Philo Woodhouse Newton. (See Newton VIII.) She had a daughter by the first marriage, born July 10, 1872, and died in 1876.

(The Adams Line).

Arms—Argent, on a cross gules five mullets or.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-lion affrontée gules.

Motto—Aspire, persevere, and indulge not.

Probably no one single name in the United States has furnished so many men of distinction in all those professions that serve the State and country most directly. A mere list of these would be too great a tax upon the space at our disposal. A reference to the histories of the United States will give many of these. The connection between the branches, when there was any, need not have been close, since the records give the name as occurring in its various forms and spellings in nearly every one of the fastcoming ships of the period Woodrow Wilson calls that of "the swarming of the English." Adams is an example of the baptismal name used

as a surname, this use of it having been very common in early days. The plural form represents the Adamson, son of Adam, which marked like the others of its class the transition into the real surname, or sirename.

(I) John Adams, who died between June and October in the year 1706, is usually held to have been the son of Henry Adams, of Braintree, Massachusetts, the evidence also pointing to the fact that he came to this country with his parents when young and then returned to England, coming back again later with a wife and daughter, and that he then settled at Cambridge. He is of record as of Cambridge in 1650. It is only fair, however, to say that Savage, in his "Genealogical Dictionary of New England" (Vol. 1, p. 11), questions this theory "since he came twenty years or a little less after that great New England progenitor, and so long outlived him, dying between June and October, 1706," though at the same time he does not agree with Dr. Bond, in his "History of Watertown," who makes him a son or a brother of George Adams, of Watertown. Since Savage's scruples are due to a mere improbability of a man's reaching an advanced age, we are somewhat at liberty in disregarding them and in assuming the fact that John Adams, at the head of this line, was the son of the Henry Adams, of Braintree. John Adams married, in England, Anne, surname unknown, and they had the following children: 1. Rebecca, born in England; married Nathaniel Patten. 2. Mary, born about 1652; married John Eames. 3. John, born about 1654, and died young. 4. John, of whom further. 5. Daniel, born August 8, 1657; died young. 6. Hannah, baptized June 17, 1660; died 1661. 7. Daniel, born August 12, 1662; died 1685. 8. Joseph, born 1654; married Margaret Eames.

(II) John Adams, son of John and Anne Adams, was born May 1, 1655. In December, 1676, he served in the war against the Indians, and he is of record as a settler of Framingham, near Sudbury. He married Hannah Bent, daughter of John and Hannah (Stone) Bent, born May 6, 1661. Their children were: 1. John, born March 12, 1683; married, June 27, 1706, Elizabeth Goddard. 2. Daniel, born November 21, 1685, in Framingham. 3. Hannah, of whom further.

(III) Hannah Adams, daughter of John and Hannah (Bent) Adams, was born February 14, 1689; she married Captain James Holden. (See Holden III.) She died in 1769.

(The Taylor Line).

The name of Taylor is one of a large number of "occupational" names which go back to a remote antiquity. In the Middle English which grew up out of the mixture of Norman-French and Anglo-Saxon languages, *tailor*, or *taylor*, meant a "cutter-out-of-cloth," represented by *tailleur* in modern French. The spelling "Taylor" was early adopted, possibly as being the more ancient, for the patronymic. The early rolls are full of references to its use, so that it has been stated that it is the fourth in commonness of occurence among the names current in England, the other three being Smith, Jones, and Williams. A few of the distinguished Taylors taken at random from the old Rolls are: Henry le Tailleur, County Norfolk, 1273; Cecil le Tayllore, County Cambridge, 1273; Roger le Tayleur, County Lincoln, 1273; Richard le Taylor, County Northampton, 1273.

(The Family in America).

(I) William Taylor, the first of this

branch of the American Taylors, was born in England, and died December 6, 1696, in New England. He settled at Concord, Massachusetts, probably before 1640, and married Mary Meriam, probably the daughter of Joseph Meriam, and she died December 10, 1699. Their children were: 1. Mary, born December 19, 1640. 2. John, married Eunice Wooley. 3. Samuel, born July 3, 1655, died in 1655. 4. Abraham, born November 14, 1656; married Mary Whitaker. 5. Isaac, born March 5, 1659; married Elizabeth Knight, of Cambridge. 6. Jacob, of whom further. 7. Joseph, born April 7, 1665; married Ruth Woolly.

(II) Jacob Taylor, son of William and Mary (Meriam) Taylor, was born May 8, 1662. It is believed that he settled in Grafton, and there founded a branch of the Taylor family, for in 1728 he received a grant of ten acres of land. He married, November 29, 1687, Deborah Nutting, and their children were: 1. Deborah, born August 14, 1690, died in 1728-29. 2. Jacob, born June 9, 1695. 3. Hannah, born July 7, 1698, died in 1698. 4. Joseph, born August 10, 1699. 5. Mary, born July 25, 1702. 6. Isaac, born September 4, 1705. 7. Hezekiah, of whom further.

(III) Hezekiah Taylor, of whose birth there is no record in the registers of Concord and Grafton, but to whom all the probabilities point as the son of Jacob and Deborah (Nutting) Taylor, was probably born about 1710, and died October 6, 1783, in Grafton, Massachusetts. He married, December 13, 1744, Abigail Hunt, of Concord, according to the vital records of that place. Their children were: 1. Mary, born November 1, 1745. 2. Hezekiah, of whom further. 3. Abigail, born September 15, 1751. 4. Hannah, born July 24, 1754. 5. Simon, born September 11, 1757, died in 1776. 6. Sarah, born October 5, 1760. 7. Elizabeth, born July 17, 1763.

(IV) Hezekiah (The Reverend) Taylor, son of Hezekiah and Abigail (Hunt) Taylor, was born November 16, 1748, and died August 23, 1814. He graduated from Harvard College in 1770, and was installed as the pastor of the Congregational Church in Newfane, Vermont, in 1774, where he was much beloved, and had a wide-reaching influence on the lives of his people and of the whole community. His personality stands out as one of the leading of that early time. He married, March 31, 1774, Sarah Frost, of Mendon, who was born May 24, 1751, and died March 3, 1840. Their children were: 1. Hollis, born May 20, 1775, died in 1793. 2. Simon, born January 25, 1778, died in 1818. 3. Pardon, born May 28, 1780, died in 1797. 4. Frost, born December 4, 1781, died in 1802. 5. Sally, born November 3, 1783; married Moses Sabin. 6. Patty, of whom further. 7. Denzil, born January 21, 1787.

(V) Patty Taylor, daughter of the Rev. Hezekiah and Sarah (Frost) Taylor, was born November 2, 1785, and died May 10, 1825; she married Josiah F. Holden, November 2, 1806. (See Holden VI.)

References—Encyclopædia of Connecticut Biography, Vol. V, p. 95, ff. Bardsley's "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," pp. 39, 391. Harrisons's "Surnames in the United Kingdom," Vol. 1, p. 210. Putnam's "Holden Genealogy," Vol. 1, pp. 20 and 47; 62-65; 96-97; 144; 244. "History of Newfane, Vermont," pp. 176, 37-38, 175-176. Leonard's "Newton Genealogy," pp. 292, 357. Adams' "Henry Adams of Braintree, and John Adams of Cambridge, Massachusetts," pp. 957-963. Savage's "Genealogical Dictionary

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of New England, Vol. 1, p. 11. Concord, Massachusetts, Births, Marriages and Deaths, pp. 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 21, 27. Crane's "Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Worcester, Massachusetts," Vol. III, p. 242. Pierce's "History of Grafton, Massachusetts," pp. 52, 34, 40, 45, 48, 54, 57, 63, 121. Grafton, Massachusetts, Vital Records, pp. 366, 367, 290, 128.

SAGE, George Henry,

Steel Executive.

Nationally important business enterprises have progressed during the leadership of George Henry Sage, president of the Berlin Construction Company of Berlin, Connecticut, and director in a wide variety of corporations of constructive usefulness. Of balanced judgment and initiative, he was very generally sought out by organizers of new enterprises and investors as adviser. His knowledge was sound, his broad interests and sympathies sure. Of sound Connecticut ancestry, George Henry Sage is of a family that traces far into the annals of his native State.

Le Sage, that is, "the wise," is equivalent to the English surname Wise. In origin, however, the family is Scandinavian, coming into France at the conquest of Normandy by the Norsemen, and the name at first being Saga. The word saga is the Norman for say or relate, and the saga man was the Scandinavian historian and represented the literary side of the life of the tribe. A family of Le Sage came over into England with William the Conqueror, and the first recorded historical mention of the name is upon Battle Abbey Roll, 1066. All of the name of Sage in England, Scotland, and Wales were of this beginning, and those few families found in Ireland found introduction by way of English conquerors.

(The Family in America).

(I) David Sage was born in 1639, and came to Middletown, Connecticut, before 1652, being one of the first comers to that place. He settled on a tract of land lying in the northeast part of the present town of Cromwell, in the locality called Neux, where his descendants still reside. In 1652, the town records note his ownership of several pieces of land, evidently his possessions for some time past. Probate records of Hartford, Connecticut, 1703, show his will dated March 27, 1703, leaving a personal estate of £128, s10, d01, and a total estate of £759, s02, d07. His gravestone is still to be seen in Riverside Cemetery, Middletown. He married (first) Elizabeth Kirby, born September 23, 1646, died September 8, 1670, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hinds) Kirby. John Kirby was born in England, January 4, 1624, died in Middletown, Connecticut, April, 1677. He was a tailor. David Sage married (second), in 1672, Mary Wilcox, daughter of John Wilcox. Children of first marriage: 1. David, born February 1, 1665. 2. Elizabeth, born June 9, 1666. 3. John, of whom further. Children of second marriage: 4. Mary, born November 15, 1672. 5. Jonathan, born in 1674. 6. Timothy, born August 14, 1678.

(II) John Sage, son of David and Elizabeth (Kirby) Sage, was born March 6, 1668. By the records of the Congregational Society of Cromwell, Connecticut, which was organized January, 1714 or 1715, in the tax list there given, John Sage is given second place in point of wealth, of the society's members. The amount of his taxable property is valued at about $13,000. John Sage served in the French and Indian wars about Albany and Lake George in 1689. He married, January 10, 1693, Hannah Starr,

born March 24, 1674. John Sage died January 22, 1750, or 1751, and his wife September 28, 1753. In the oldest cemetery in the town of Cromwell, Connecticut, is a monument erected to their memory. Their children are: 1. Hannah, born December, 1694. 2. John, born April 28, 1696. 3. Elizabeth, born April 9, 1699, died young. 4. Mary (twin of Elizabeth), born April 9, 1699. 5. Elizabeth, born March 9, 1701. 6. Ann, born in 1702. 7. Benoni, born April 1, 1703. 8. David (twin of Benoni), of whom further. 9. Jemima, born February 16, 1704. 10. Nathaniel, born April 6, 1707. 11. Ebenezer, born April 6, 1709. 12. Comfort, born March 31, 1711. 13. Prudence, born June 9, 1713. 14. Thankful, born February 9, 1716. 15. Gideon, born July 9, 1718.

(III) Captain David Sage, son of John and Hannah (Starr) Sage, was born in April, 1703, and died in 1798. He married (first) Bathsheba Judd, of Farmington, Connecticut, who died November 10, 1772. He married (second), June 14, 1773, Mary Rossiter, of Harrington, Connecticut. His children were: 1. David, born 1732. 2. Rhoda, born 1734. 3. Solomon, born 1737. 4. Jedediah, of whom further. 5. Bathsheba, born 1743. 6. Mindwell, born 1746. 7. Zadock, born 1748. 8. Candace, born 1752.

(IV) Jedediah Sage, son of Captain David and Bathsheba (Judd) Sage, was born in 1739. He married Sarah Mercy, of Berlin, Connecticut. Children: 1. Simeon, born 1763. 2. Sylvester, born 1766. 3. Jedediah, born 1767. 4. Sarah, born 1767. 5. Mercy, born 1773. 6. Erastus, of whom further.

(V) Colonel Erastus Sage was born in 1783, and died February 20, 1849. He married Elinor Dickenson, of Berlin, Connecticut. Their children were: 1. Emeline, born 1806. 2. George, born 1808. 3. Maria. 4. Mary, born 1812. 5. Walter, born 1813. 6. Ralph, born 1816. 7. William, born 1818. 8. Edwin, born 1820. 9. Henry, of whom further. 10. Frederick, born 1826.

(VI) Henry Sage, son of Colonel Erastus Sage and Elinor (Dickenson) Sage, was born October 13, 1823, and died December 31, 1916. He married Lauraette E. Kenea. She was of Scotch descent and was born at Barkhamsted, Connecticut, April 6, 1829; died December 31, 1916. Their children were: 1. Florence, born 1857. 2. George Henry, of whom further.

(VII) George Henry Sage, son of Henry and Lauraette E. (Kenea) Sage, was born in Berlin, Connecticut, July 15, 1864, and was educated in the public schools of Berlin and the New Britain High School. His business career began in association with the old Berlin Iron and Bridge Company, which he served for many years as secretary. Steel construction from the beginning appealed to him and won his lifelong allegiance. As his acquaintance with all the processes and all the administrative and selling details grew, he felt ready to embark on business of his own, and he secured the alliance of several astute financiers in the founding of the Berlin Construction Company, of which he was elected president, a position he held for a quarter of a century. As a practical engineer, as a salesman, and as a manager, he was eminently successful. He designed, constructed, repaired, and reconstructed properties for manufacturers and producers in many lines. He built buildings, bridges, gas and electric plants, and solved engineering problems. His habit of straight thinking and simplification and direct execution became so widely known as to

win many customers for the Berlin Company. A constant student, he sought enlightenment from Nature's own laws, from the humblest of mechanical workmen, from every source, high or low. He undertook no business or duty without giving it his best attention. Thus, though frequently sought by financial directorates as a member, he confined himself to a few outstanding companies like the Aetna Insurance Company, the Collins Company of Collinsville, Connecticut, the Russell Manufacturing Company of Middletown, Connecticut, the Hartford-Aetna Bank, the Whitlock Coil Pipe Company, and others of that type. Nor did he neglect the demands of social service, for he was a director of the Children's Aid Society of Hartford.

Social and recreational factors were important in the life of Mr. Sage, for he made and retained many friends and loved the out-of-doors. He had a fine farm at Berlin and a winter residence at Ormond, Florida. He belonged to the Masonic Order, in which he held the thirty-second degree, and to the Second Congregational Church of Hartford. His clubs were: The Engineers', of New York City, the Hartford, the Hartford Golf, the Shuttle Meadow Golf, the Wanpanoag Golf. He was also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

George Henry Sage married Mary Eno Bassette (see Bassett IV). Their children were: 1. Margaret, born February 6, 1889; she married Edwin Valentine Mitchell, and lived in West Hartford. Children: Mary Sage and (twins) Elaine Clark and Elinor Lee. 2. Henry Eno, born June 27, 1900. He is a graduate of Princeton, class of 1922. 3. Laura Lee, born February 29, 1908.

On June 30, 1925, death brought to an end a career of unusual usefulness and success. Mr. Sage died at his home on Ledyard Road in West Hartford. There is no doubt that his activities, his researches, and his influence did much to advance steel construction in general, and that his business ventures were of advantage to the city of Hartford and to other communities as stimulants to general prosperity. The directors who worked closely with him furnish the best clue to the man himself, his personality, and his influence. From the Aetna Insurance Company came this statement:

> He made friends for himself and company wherever he went and whatever his undertakings... To live with his family, to make, meet and hold friends; to devote himself to his business; to study and practice the art of building construction and the many-sided mystery of nature's growths,... these were his interests and almost his passions... Who can say that a life such as Mr. Sage lived was in reality cut short? It had been full to overflowing with the joy of service, the satisfaction of well doing, the admiration and affection of his fellow-men, and the devoted love of his family.
>
> He was endowed with personal charm, courage, perseverance, and an intense desire to discover truth and to apply it most effectively and simply in all life's relations.

From the Collins directorate came this:

> Mr. Sage won friendship by showing himself friendly. He was gifted with great personal charm, but he never relied on that gift. He won and held the confidence and admiration of men by direct and honest dealing in both word and act. He was clear and accurate in thought and reduced troublesome questions to their simplest elements. He spoke without equivocation and acted on his conclusions without wavering or hesitation.
>
> He brought to this board the best of his talents and his ripe experience. He was familiar with manufacturing problems in many lines. He had met and solved too many to be baffled by them. He had been called upon to confer with and aid leaders in most of our industries, and he had learned of them. He was generous

in giving them credit for their teaching and he was modest in applying the lessons they had taught him...

Mr. Sage was full of courage, but never rash; he was thrifty in all business and personal matters, but hated parsimony; he was serious in attention to business but never gloomy; he was witty, but never caustic. His help was at the service of all deserving men, but he was chary of giving it unasked. He sought constantly the well-being of his friends and nothing gave him so much happiness as to contribute to their pleasure. He loved his family with all his heart and was the life and light of all its interests.

(The Bassett-Bassette Line).

(I) Nathan Bassett died October 6, 1862, aged ninety-three years. He married in Litchfield, Connecticut, October 29, 1793, Mehitable Buel, the Rev. Judah Champion performing the ceremony. Mehitable Bassett died March 9, 1848, aged seventy-nine. Their children were: 1. Laura, born August 7, 1794. 2. Hetty, born February 20, 1796. 3. Ira, born April 6, 1798; died October 25, 1799. 4. Ira, born November 28, 1799. 5. Clarissa, born November 26, 1801. 7. Wini, born July 25, 1805. 8. Ozias, of whom further. 9. Henry, born June 26, 1809.

(II) Ozias Bassett, son of Nathan and Mehitable (Buel) Bassett, was born March 7, 1807, and died February 19, 1878. He was a justice of the peace for nearly thirty years and for part of that time was the principal magistrate in New Britain. By authority of Legislature he called the first town meeting, and for many years presided at most public meetings. In 1839, he represented the town of Berlin in the Legislature and was frequently appointed to public office. He married, May 23, 1830, Emmeline Eno. Children: 1. Helen Jane, married Edward Doen. 2. Charles, died in infancy. 3. Aaron Eno, born May 4, 1835. 4. William, died in infancy. 5. Mary Ann, died young. 6. Frederick H., of whom further. 7. Milton H., died December 15, 1840; married Prudence Butler. 8. Mary Eno, born May 9, 1841, married Joseph P. Mumford. 9. Ozias B., born July 5, 1844, married Alice Brockett. 10. Julia Emeline, born November 24, 1846, married Isaac S. Lee. 11. Franklin M., born February 28, 1849, married Celia Shearer. 12. Rosie Augusta, died young.

(III) Frederick Henry Bassette (as name was spelled in this generation) was born in New Britain, Connecticut, where he resided. He married Margaret Anderson, born at Glasgow, Scotland. They had a daughter, Mary Eno, of whom further.

(IV) Mary Eno Bassette married George Henry Sage (see Sage VII). Mrs. Sage is interested and active in various clubs and societies, and is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

References—Lower: "Patronymica Britannica"; Whittemore: "Sage and Slocum Families," p. 28; Elisha L. Sage: "The Sage Family"—revised by Charles Sage, pp. 9, 11, 15, 17, 18, 20, 24, 25, 106, 107; "Buel Genealogy"—Vital Records of Litchfield, Connecticut.—Marriage Vol. I, p. 251. Births, Vol. I, p. 251—Vol. II, p. 8. Deaths—Vol. II, p. 8.—Vol. II, p. 30. Payne-Kilburn-Litchfield Tombstones, p. 176. Camp: "History of New Britain, Connecticut," p. 485.

REGUZIS, John, M. D.,

Physician.

A roster of the progressive physicians of the United States who have served the country in private practice, in the discovery of new methods of treating old ailments, and in the publication of articles enlightening to their confreres should

American Historical Body

Lith by Finlay & Lamb

Charles J. Dillon

contain the name of Dr. John Reguzis of New York City, specialist in genito-urinary and skin diseases.

Dr. Reguzis was born in Athens, Greece, son of John and Helen Reguzis. The father, born in 1851, died in 1874, was a merchant, and widely known in his native land. The son, of a studious nature and quick to learn, graduated from the National University of Greece in 1898 and took a post-graduate course at the University of London, England. It was thus as a well-trained physician that he began to practice in Greece in 1899. He left that country in 1907 and lived for some time in Egypt, where he was chief of the Genito-Urinary and Skin Department of the Helenic Hospital at Cairo. He served in the World War as a physician in the Greek Army, with the rank of captain surgeon, and since the war he has been established in the United States, where he is acquiring a large and satisfied clientele.

In addition to his humanitarian work as physician, Dr. Reguzis has performed valuable research and has written widely read articles on medical themes. He is the discoverer of intravenous injections of Emetine for Bilharzia Hematogia, the account of which is published in the Journal of the American Medical Association. His "Essays on Impetigo Bullosa Tropica" and "Euhetoraea Neurasthenica," thoughtful and illuminating, have brought him considerable renown. His club is the Sigma Epsilon, and rowing provides him with his favorite form of recreation.

In Cairo, Egypt, in 1906, Dr. John Reguzis married Clio Massey, of Newcastle, England, where her father was a merchant of champagne. To Dr. and Mrs. Reguzis were born four children: Andrew Constantine; Ellie; and Paul, born in the United States.

DILLON, Charles John,

Business Man and Political Leader.

President of the Fire Board of Hartford, Connecticut, leading funeral director of the city, and one of its most influential Democrats, Charles J. Dillon won national recognition through his interest in the work of the National Funeral Directors' Association of the United States and in the Democratic National Conventions. "Charley Dillon" was a household word in Hartford. The man, forceful, strong-minded, straightforward, influenced so many lives, helped both party and individuals with such generosity and practical wisdom, played the political game with such honesty and such devotion to the welfare of the city that he had the adulation of his supporters and the respect, even though unwilling, of his adversaries.

Charles John Dillon was born March 13, 1854, on old Bliss Street, Hartford, son of James and Catherine (King) Dillon. His father was a fireman, and the son had an inborn devotion to the cause of the Hartford Fire Department. He was educated in the Brown and South schools, where, according to a former teacher, Agnes G. Shipman, he was an indefatigable worker, never losing an opportunity for improvement. Having completed the grades, he left school perforce and went to work. For a brief time he was employed by Seymour & Miller, meat dealers. Soon he became a clerk for James B. Stone, who conducted a toy, paper, and paper stock store at No. 99 Asylum Street. Thus ended his status as an employee, for he had meantime learned something of embalming and the undertaker's trade, and he associated himself with Martin Kenny in an undertaking enterprise known, until the death

of Mr. Kenny in 1898, as Kenny & Dillon. The business was located on the present site of the Cleveland Building on Main Street, where the business continued for thirty-seven and one-half years, except for six months during construction of the Cleveland block. After Mr. Kenny's death, the junior partner acquired entire ownership of the business. With his habitual zeal for perfecting whatever he managed, he constantly improved his enterprise until in equipment, service, and housing it was considered one of the best in Hartford. In 1918 he bought the Main Street property, where he was located until his death, having rounded out forty-five years in caring for funerals in Hartford.

In spite of his interest in his business and his skill and humanity in discharging its duties, Mr. Dillon's chief enthusiasm was for the fire department, and his outstanding career was political. When still in his teens he became a member of the volunteer fire department. Then it was said that two white horses could be seen at every fire: that of Fire Chief Henry J. Eaton, and that of private citizen Charlie J. Dillon. For eight years he was a fireman, attending practically every fire, and showing himself heroic on the memorable night of January 24, 1882, when the thermometer stood at eighteen below zero, and fires simultaneously threatened the high school and the steamboat dock. With furious energy, Mr. Dillon attacked each in turn and helped control them. He was first appointed a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners by the late Mayor Edward L. Smith, for a three-year term. To the two subsequent terms he was appointed by Mayor Kinsella, and he served as president of the Board. Of this last elevation to high office, Mayor Kinsella said:

> When Charlie was first appointed fire commissioner by me, he was as happy as if he had been elected President of the United States.

The fire department was his joy and pride. His zest for the work and his understanding of many human problems made him an excellent commissioner, to whom much of the efficiency of the department is due, and he was generally admitted to have administered his office incomparably well.

It was as an active, ardent Democratic leader that Mr. Dillon was best known, however. With his lifelong friends, Mayor Richard J. Kinsella, Assessor James T. Farrell, and Thomas J. Spellacy, he formed the "Big Four" of the Hartford democracy. Although never a member of the Common Council, his "hand" was often seen in its proceedings, his advice often solicited and always freely given. He was once defeated for election to the lower board by one vote. He was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee from the Second Senatorial District for twenty-seven years, and was a sergeant-at-arms at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in 1896, which for the first time nominated William J. Bryan for President. Mr. Dillon was very active in arranging for conventions, especially during his middle years, when he was always relied on to secure the hall and care for the details of preparation. When delegates got about in horse-drawn vehicles, before the days of the motor car, his horses and hacks were at their command. On election day and for caucuses his teams were much in evidence. Mr. Dillon served often as a member of the Town Committee.

This brief sketch of the main fields of his activity has by no means exhausted the tale of deeds which filled to overflow-

ing a useful life. He was a member of the first Connecticut Board of Examiners of Embalmers, president of the Hartford County Funeral Directors and, for two terms, of the Connecticut Funeral Directors Association, and in the same capacity served the National Association for a year. He, with one or two other laymen of the city, was responsible for the establishment of the Improvement Society which so greatly benefited St. John's Asylum, and he was a member of the Deep River Association which conducts St. John's School for Boys. He was a member of the Hartford Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Hartford Council, Knights of Columbus; Hartford branch, Ancient Order of Hibernians; Hartford Tent, Knights of Maccabees; and the Hillyer Guard Veteran Association. He was a trustee of St. Peter's Church, with which he was long affiliated.

Death came to him suddenly from la grippe on April 8, 1925, at his home, No. 144 Washington Street, Hartford. The whole city mourned him. The flags of the municipal building and the fire houses were at half mast; a hundred city officials and one hundred and thirty firemen attended his funeral *en masse*, as did one of the largest groups of friends ever known in the city. Interment was at Mt. St. Benedict Cemetery.

Charles John Dillon married (first) Kittie Shannon, of Hartford. He married (second), after the death of his first wife, Hannah M. Donovan, daughter of Eugene and Jane (Dean) Donovan, of Hartford. She died in 1909. Mr. Dillon is survived by a son of the second marriage, Alderman James C. E. Dillon.

Many people who knew him well testified publicly to the virtue of the citizen, the loyalty of the public official, the keen intelligence and great heart of the man.

Mayor Kinsella said:

Commissioner Dillon's character was deep: hundreds of acts of kindness and charity performed by him during his life will never see the light of publicity. I have lost a very dear friend.

Town Clerk Gleason spoke thus:

Mr. Dillon was militant in his party ties, aggressive in stressing the needs of the fire department, true to his family, loyal to his friends and faithful to his church and country. What more need be said?

Humble folk from all over town wrote to the papers of their liking for the man who was ever the friend of the needy, ever gentle and helpful to the stricken families into contact with whom his business as undertaker brought him. The press itself, composite voice of the community, spoke of him, in part, as follows:

In politics he was known chiefly as a worker, one upon whom others who took more part in planning than he relied to see that their plans were brought to fruition. He gave unstintedly of time, effort and money to the party cause... Some might have regarded Charley Dillon's exterior as rough, or brusque, but it held a heart which beat with the world.

He was a man of ability, native rather than cultivated under tutors, and pre-eminently a man of heart... He was gifted in rich measure with the alacrity and the nimbleness of wit of his race. He was direct and from the shoulder, but his blows were devoid of malice.

He was keenly interested in the progress of Hartford and loved it as one who realized that he was a responsible part of the community... His removal leaves Hartford bereft of a strong, picturesque character, one that by tireless activity achieved distinction not to be bought by hoarded wealth or selfish industry.

BIRNIE, Donald,

Paper Manufacturer, Prominent Business Man.

A man of warm and strong friendships, cordial and democratic ways, sound judgment in business affairs and possessed

of those sterling and sturdy qualities which make for distinguished and substantial success was the late Donald Birnie. His activities for some years previous to his death were limited by failing health, but his presence in familiar circles was prized and his absence from them is keenly felt. Throughout his declining years, in a characteristic manner, and in spite of the unusually severe exactions of ill-health and surgical operations, he continued to create the impression of courageous cheerfulness. He is one of the oldest families of Springfield, and his name, belonging to the ages, is added to the list of eminent members who have gone before.

Donald Birnie was born in Springfield in the Birnie homestead on Pearl Street, October 24, 1869, a son of William and Martha (Noyes) Birnie. He obtained his education at the public schools of Springfield. Entering the business world at an early age, he was employed in the firm of Goodhue and Birnie, contractors, in which concern his father was a partner. During his connection with this firm he received valuable business training. He joined his brothers, Alfred and William P. Birnie, in the Birnie Paper Company, manufacturers of papeterie, in Springfield. His activities in this field brought him success, and caused him to be known as one of the leading figures in the papeterie industry in this section of New England. Upon the death of his brother Alfred, in 1910, Mr. Birnie was elected treasurer and president of the company, and served as head of the firm up to the time of his death. His skillful management of the business aided materially in the growth, and it was recognized as one of the influential factors in the trade, setting a standard of quality which was not surpassed by any other firm.

Mr. Birnie had various other interests to which he devoted his time and attention, among which included the capacity of vice-president of the Five Cents Savings Bank and for many years a director in the Chicopee National Bank, and memberships in the Century and Colony clubs, in which he was governor of the Board from its inception, serving several terms, and the local lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons of Springfield. He was likewise widely known in social circles of the city in which his spontaneity and sense of humor made him a host of friends and admirers.

Donald Birnie married Minnie Jobson, daughter of Edmond and Harriet (Lay) Jobson, the father, a native of Shuckburgh, England. Mr. and Mrs. Birnie were the parents of a son, Edmond Jobson, who lives at home with his mother.

Donald Birnie died November 16, 1925, at the age of fifty-six, after failing in health a few years ago. Besides his widow and son he is survived by two sisters, Rebecca Birnie and Mrs. Carl Stebbins, and three brothers, Rev. Douglas P. Birnie of Washington, District of Columbia, and Walter and Marvin Birnie of Springfield. Mr. Birnie combined the attributes of thoughtful husband, considerate father, industrious business man and sincere citizen, which have caused his character and personality to be deeply impressed upon the hearts of those in whose society he lived and labored during his career.

AVILES, Jacinto, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

The finesse and technique of Dr. Jacinto Aviles, of New York City, in operative work place him at the top of his profes-

E. A. Dexter

sion in surgery. Long practice, both privately and in connection with important hospitals, both in Porto Rico and in New York, has won for him a widespread reputation. He today ministers to a very large and discriminating clientele, and is lecturer in the surgery department of the New York Polyclinic Hospital.

Dr. Aviles was born in Cidra, Porto Rico, in 1878, son of Pedro and Eugenia (Borrero) Aviles. The father, a cigar manufacturer, died in 1881. The family was established in the Western Hemisphere by Dr. Aviles' great-grandfather, who came from Spain and settled in Porto Rico. Dr. Aviles was educated in the Provincial Institute of Porto Rico, which bestowed on him the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and Ohio State University, from which came his degree of Doctor of Medicine.

His professional career began in Porto Rico in 1905, and he was surgeon of the Municipal Hospital there. His contributions on medical and surgical subjects to the "Bulletin of the Medical Society of Porto Rico," of which he is a member, have been highly regarded by his confreres. Since 1922 he has been practicing in New York City. Here, likewise, Dr. Aviles holds an enviable place in the esteem of both the public and the profession by virtue of his practice and his lectures in the New York Polyclinic. During the World War he was a first lieutenant in the United States Army, and while a resident of Porto Rico, was alderman for four years of San Juan. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Porto Rico Medical Association, the American College of Surgeons, and the Latin America Medical Society of New York. His favorite recreation is ball-playing.

DEXTER, Eugene Avery,

Business and Civic Leader.

One of the best known and most influential men of Springfield, Massachusetts, was Eugene Avery Dexter, for thirty-six years the genius of a baking establishment which grew in resources, equipment, and production, to meet the enormously increased demands of the New England market. His reputation included much more than business success, however. He was everywhere known as the friend to progress, to the advancement of general living standards, to increase of educational opportunity for the young. His beneficent influence was felt in many fields of civic endeavor as well as in a variety of commercial projects. His personal, financial, and civic influence were closely interwoven with the interests of Springfield.

Eugene Avery Dexter was born in Baltimore, Maryland, October 19, 1861, son of Charles and Philura (Chapin) Dexter. In his childhood he came with his parents to Springfield, where his father established a small bakery on Carew Street. There the son went to the assistance of the father after completing the excellent course of studies offered him by the public schools. In the interim between his father's death in 1879 and his own maturity in 1888, the business was run by the estate. In the latter year, Mr. Dexter took over the management. His energy, his vision, and his excellent business reputation succeeded in building up the modest plant to the first rank among modern and well-equipped bakeries. Modern machinery was installed. The plant was expanded and remodeled in 1913, and the number of workers increased to three hundred. This was simultaneous with a remarkable growth in

the territory supplied by his products, which was in the beginning limited to Springfield and later covered all New England. In 1922 he sold his business to the General Baking Company, of New York, of which he was a director.

After his retirement from active business, Mr. Dexter retained his numerous civic and fraternal connections established through his long career of forward-looking and cumulative enterprise. He was a director of the Union Trust Company, a corporator of the Hampden Savings Bank, a trustee of Springfield Hospital and the City Library. During the World War he had served as food commissioner for the Springfield district and remained in charge until the disbanding of the commission. His popularity in the bakery business in New England was unexcelled, and he enjoyed the meetings with old friends possible during his frequent visits to the Bakers' Club in New York. His other clubs were: the Nayasset; the Springfield Country; the Colony; and the Longmeadow Country. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, holding the thirty-second degree, and a Republican in politics, although he sought neither office nor influence in public affairs. His church was the Unity. In his quiet, unassuming way, he gave largely to all deserving charities, particularly to those affecting the welfare of young girls. Three scholarships at the Springfield High School testified to his zeal for their education. It was, therefore, one of the most constructive and highly regarded citizens of Springfield who was lost to that city when death claimed Mr. Dexter at his home on Long Hill Street, June 6, 1925, in his sixty-fourth year.

In Springfield, January 22, 1889, Eugene Avery Dexter married Henrietta F. Wheeler, who survives him, and resides in their old home.

The outstanding qualities of his personality which won for Mr. Dexter hundreds of friends and a host of admirers included uprightness, good judgment, clear thinking, and tolerance, together with a complete absence of self-approval. In spite of the multifarious demands on his time and his meticulous discharge of all his responsibilities, he found time to do a great deal of good in unusual ways in his city and to join any movement for its progress and betterment. The words of those closely associated with him speak loudest in his praise, as did the New England Bakers' Association in their resolution adopted after his death:

> In every line of human endeavor, certain individuals are conspicuous for the unselfish devotion that they show, not only to the advancement of their industry in general, but to the welfare of the people who labor in it.
>
> Such a man was Eugene Dexter. Honest in all his dealings, progressive in his thinking, devoted to the advancement of the baking industry; all these things we could expect of him.
>
> But he went further. His entire life was committed to the principle that the greatest good could come only as individuals made progress, and this advancement that he worked for was based on a definite conviction that the standards of no industry should exceed those of the business to which he devoted his life.

After referring to "his wise counsels, his kindly nature and his liberality in thought, word, and deed as an incentive" to them, his fellow-directors of the General Baking Company said:

> He was scrupulous, honest and truthful. He was patient and persistent. Quietly and unobtrusively he was always reaching out. His judgment was excellent. In his business dealings he was fair and just. He was conciliatory.

He never quarreled and was always kind. From a little bake shop and its small beginning his business grew into an ever-widening field of service. It became large and prosperous. He grew with it for it grew because of him. He was youthful in his love of the out-of-doors. He was never found wanting in that generosity which goes with good citizenship. He was the quiet benefactor. He was gentle all his life. He was devoted to his home.

BRANDALEONE, Dr. Joseph,

Physician and Surgeon.

A native of Italy who has made rapid strides in the world of surgery since he started practicing in New York City in 1906 is Dr. Joseph Brandaleone, the son of a contractor of Palermo.

Dr. Joseph Brandaleone was born at Palermo, May 13, 1881, and three years later came to this country with his father, Salvator Brandaleone, who died in 1919. His mother was Rose (Tessitore) Brandaleone. He attended the public schools; in 1906 he took his medical degree from the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York. From 1906 to 1917 he was instructor in surgery in the Post-Graduate Hospital; was for a time interne in the Columbus Hospital; was surgeon at the Broad Street Hospital for five years; assistant visiting surgeon at the Lutheran Hospital three years; in 1926 he was surgeon at Flower Hospital. He operates at various other institutions, and is regarded as an unusually fast and skilled worker. Dr. Brandaleone has read papers in many of the clinical societies, among them the Lutheran, the Broad Street, and various others. He is the author of "Tubercular Peritonitis," and a paper on Dentale Ectopic.

Dr. Brandaleone is a member of the Physician Square and Osceola clubs, of the American Medical Association, the Academy of Medicine, the New York State and County Medical societies, and the Italo-American Medical Society. He is a Democrat and member of the Tammany Hall organization. His favorite sports are fishing, motor boating and automobile racing.

Dr. Joseph Brandaleone was married, in New York, in 1904, to Rose Maite, daughter of Maurice Maite, an officer of the Havemeyer Sugar Refinery, and they have a son, Harold, and a daughter, Anna.

HICKMOTT, George Frederick,

Industrial Executive.

Of the successful business men whose importance in the business and industrial progress of America was recognized nationally was George Frederick Hickmott, of West Hartford, Connecticut, retired president of the Boston Brass Company. His comprehensive knowledge of the brass industry, both as to mechanical and administrative details, his general business acumen, and his high ideals, brought him the unusual good fortune of a rise from the position of stenographer to that of president of a great company.

George Frederick Hickmott was born in Middletown, Connecticut, a son of Stephen M. and Julia Ann (Robinson) Hickmott. His father was a native of Kent, England. Since his parents moved to Hartford when he was nine years old, most of the son's education was acquired there, in the public schools of the south district. His business career began at an early age, when he entered the employ of a large dry goods house, the "Bee Hive," on Main Street, Hartford. Later he was stenographer for an insurance company, and then he entered the business which gave him his real

chance for advancement: Randolph & Cowles, brass manufacturers of Waterbury, Connecticut. There also he began as stenographer, but by the end of a year and a half had so proven his ability and alertness in learning the complicated details of the business that he was sent to Boston as the representative of the company there. After holding this position for three years, he was elected president of the Boston Brass Company, a position he held until his retirement from active business. He then returned to West Hartford, where he resumed residence. This phenomenal advancement was due to his business ability and untiring zeal for mastering every part of his business. He became an acknowledged authority in the manufacture of brass, to whom all those in Boston interested in that industry came for help, sure of receiving it freely and finding it valuable. Death came to him at his home on Farmington Avenue, West Hartford, Connecticut, November 24, 1925.

A staunch Republican, Mr. Hickmott was interested in municipal welfare, though never an office seeker. During his active business years he resided in Newton, attending the Immanuel Baptist Church there, and winning a reputation for generosity to all deserving charities, and particularly to young men, whom he helped in a variety of ways. Many to whom subsequent life brought success owed their start to George F. Hickmott. His hobby was boating, and he kept his craft on the Charles River. He stood high in Masonry, as a holder of the thirty-second degree. Upon his return to West Hartford to live, he affiliated himself with the West Hartford Baptist Church. He was a positive genius in mechanical lines, and had his career not emphasized instead his executive and financial ability, he would doubtless have met with great success as a mechanic.

George Frederick Hickmott married Lillian Frances Palmer, daughter of Norman Beranger and Ellen (Purple) Palmer, of East Haddam, Connecticut. (See Palmer VIII.) The happy hospitality Mr. Hickmott ever dispensed in his home, owes much of its quality to the grace and charm of Mrs. Hickmott.

Endowed with a magnetic personality which drew to him the hearts of all with whom he came in contact, Mr. Hickmott made a host of friends, whose loyal affection he kept throughout life. His geniality and affability, based on a real liking for other men and a belief in their good nature, were so sincere and unaffected that they broke down all barriers and made him what is known as a "good mixer." Everybody rejoiced in his business success as the deserved reward of unwearying effort, ability in every angle of business, from the production to the distribution, and a sincere desire to make the business grow for its own sake and in part for the general benefit of the community.

"Where'er a noble deed is wrought,
Where'er is spoken a noble thought,
Our hearts in glad surprise
To higher levels rise."

(The Palmer Line).

A Palmer, or Palmere, was a pilgrim to the Holy Land, who returning carried with him the "faded palm-branch" showing that he, with pious zeal, had endured hardship and reached the "Holy Sepulcher." From this early designation has come the surname Palmer.

(I) Walter Palmer died in Stonington, Connecticut, November 19, 1661. His first settlement was in Charlestown,

Massachusetts, where he and Abraham Palmer, probably his brother, were made freemen in 1634, moved later to Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and Stonington, Connecticut. He married (first) in England, Ann, who was called Elizabeth in order to distinguish her from her mother of the same name, according to Fred Carlisle, secretary of the Historical Society of Detroit, Michigan. He married (second), probably in Roxbury, Massachusetts, Rebecca Short. Children by first marriage: 1. Grace, born between 1608-1610. 2. John, probably born in 1617-18. 3. William. 4. Jonas, of whom further. 5. Elizabeth. Children by second marriage: 6. Hannah, baptized June 16, 1634. 7. Elihu, born January 24, 1636. 8. Nehemiah, born November 27, 1637. 9. Moses, born April 6, 1640. 10. Benjamin, born May 20, 1642. 11. Gershom. 12. Rebecca, baptized July 1, 1647.

(II) Jonas Palmer, son of Walter and Ann Palmer, was born in England, and came to Charlestown with his father, and later moved to Rehoboth where he died June 22, 1709. He married (first) May 3, 1655, Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Griswold, who died 1691-2. He married (second) Abigail (Carpenter) Titus, widow of John Titus. Children by first marriage: 1. Hannah, born November 8, 1657. 2. Samuel, of whom further. 3. Jonas, born March 29, 1662. 4. Mary, born February 23, 1663. 5. Elizabeth. 6. Martha, born July 6, 1666. 7. Grace, born October 1, 1668.

(III) Samuel Palmer, who was the son of Jonas and Elizabeth (Griswold) Palmer, was born November 22, 1659, and died November 18, 1743. He served in Indian wars in 1676 and moved to Windham, Connecticut. He married (first) December 29, 1680, Elizabeth Kinsley, born January 29, 1662, daughter of Eldad and Mehitable (French) Kinsley. She died May 16, 1717. He married (second) December 6, 1727, Ann Durgy, who died February 17, 1761, aged eighty years. His children were: 1. John, born March 25, 1682, and died 1683. 2. Samuel, of whom further. 3. John, twin of Samuel, born January 4, 1683, died 1683. 4. Mehitable, born April 11, 1686. 5. Nehemiah, born March 11, 1688-9. 6. Benoni, born July 27, 1690, died 1690. 7. Mary, born December 17, 1691. 8. Seth, born April 11, 1694. 9. Elizabeth, born February 6, 1695-6. 10. Ebenezer, born October 21, 1699. 11. Mercy, born January 17, 1700-1. 12. Eleazer, born June 10, 1702.

(IV) Samuel (2) Palmer, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Kinsley) Palmer, was born January 4, 1683. He married April 8, 1707, Hepsebeth Abbe, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Silsby) Abbe, born in Salem, now Danvers, Essex County, Massachusetts, February 14, 1688-9. Their children were: 1. Sarah, born February 2, 1707-8. 2. Martha, born April 25, 1710, died 1710. 3. Samuel, born September 18, 1711. 4. Ebenezer, born January 25, 1714. 5. Ichabod, born April 17, 1716. 6. Zebulon, born May 19, 1718. 7. John, of whom further. 8. Aaron, born March 12, 1722-3. 9. Moses, born August 24, 1725-6. 10. Elizabeth, died 1727. 11. Ann, born July 19, 1730.

(V) Rev. John Palmer, son of Samuel and Hepsebeth (Abbe) Palmer, born March 6, 1720-1, died August 13, 1807. Soon after his birth in Scotland Parish, Windham, the people of that parish began to make a plea for the erection of a separate meeting-house for their own use and thus free themselves from the difficulties arising from their distance from the old Windham house of worship. Samuel Palmer took an active part in

all the movements and in 1735, a separate meeting-house was allowed. A new church was started with eighty-nine members. This continued for a number of years "but when one of their own members, John Palmer exercised too freely the gift of exhortation he was summarily arrested by the Curl authorities and kept four months in the Hartford jail. His imprisonment only increased his zeal, devotion and opposition to the established church, and after further trial the church united in calling him to the ministry; and in May 17, 1749, he was ordained its pastor. Though deficient in education and somewhat rough in speech and manner, Mr. Palmer was a man of estimable character and sound piety, and under his guidance the Brunswick Church, as it was called, maintained for many years a good standing in the community. Comparatively free from those excesses and fanaticism, which marred so many of its contemporaries. No difficulty was found in supporting its worship by voluntary contributions." (Miss Larned.) He married (first) May 18, 1749, Esther Cleaveland, daughter of Benjamin and Ann (Church) Cleaveland, born November 5, 1727, and died October 28, 1754. He married (second) October 28, 1755, Lydia Eames. Children by first marriage: 1. Levi, of whom further. 2. Esther, born July 12, 1752-3. Children by second marriage: 3. John, born September 12, 1756. 4. Marshall, born December 24, 1758. 5. Samuel, born January 6, 1762. 6. Lydia, born December 16, 1764. 7. David, born April 20, 1769.

(VI) Captain Levi Palmer, son of Rev. John and Esther (Cleaveland) Palmer, was born July 7, 1750, and died February 14, 1835; and was probably a captain in the militia as that title is cut on his gravestone. He married July 21, 1767, Elizabeth Cone, born July 1, 1751, and died June 2, 1828, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (Gates) Cone. Children of Captain Levi and Elizabeth (Cone) Palmer: 1. Dorothy, born November 21, 1768. 2. Levi, born December 28, 1770. 3. Aron Cone, born February 5, 1773. 4. William, born August 12, 1775. 5. Isaac, born September 17, 1777. 6. Elizabeth, born April 8, 1779. 7. George, born May 22, 1781. 8. Esther, born October 24, 1783. 9. Polly, born December 3, 1785. 10. Julia, born February 3, 1788. 11. Oliver, of whom further. 12. Anna, born March 22, 1793. 13. Horace, born February 24, 1797.

(VII) Oliver Cone Palmer, son of Captain Levi and Elizabeth (Cone) Palmer, was born February 10, 1791. He married Lois Chapman (see Chapman VII). Children: 1. Hobart. 2. Norman Beranger, of whom further. (Leavitt Groups of Palmer Families, pp. 9-200.)

(VIII) Norman Beranger Palmer, son of Oliver Cone and Lois (Chapman) Palmer, was born in East Haddam, Connecticut. He married Ellen Purple, and their daughter, Lillian Frances, married George Frederick Hickmott, as hereinbefore stated (see Hickmott line).

(The Chapman Line).

(I) Robert (1) Chapman, probably born in 1616, died October 13, 1687, aged seventy years. Tradition says he came to Boston, 1635, from Hull, Yorkshire, but this perhaps may be confused with Ralph Chapman of Marshfield, of whom he may have been a brother. He was a large landholder in Saybrook, was for many years commissioner of Saybrook, and was elected as their deputy to the General Court forty-three times, and assistant nine times. Robert Chapman was

married April 29, 1642, to Ann Bliss, daughter of Thomas Bliss of Hartford. Their children were: 1. John, born in July, 1644. 2. Robert, of whom further. 3. Anna, born September 12, 1648, died 1649. 4. Hannah, born October 4, 1650. 5. Nathaniel, born February 16, 1653. 6. Mary, born April 15, 1655. 7. Sarah, born September 25, 1667. (Savage Genealogical Dictionary of New England, Vol. 1, p. 362.)

(II) Robert (2) Chapman, son of Robert (1) and Ann (Bliss) Chapman, was born in September, 1646, and died November 10, 1711. He was a large landholder of Saybrook, and extensively engaged in agriculture. Was for many years clerk, commissioner and surveyor of Saybrook, and representative for eighteen sessions to the State Legislature. He married (first), July 27, 1671, Sarah Griswold, daughter of Francis Griswold; she died April 7, 1692. He married (second), October 29, 1694, Mary Sheather, widow of Samuel Sheather of Killingworth. Children by first marriage: 1. Samuel, born September 12, 1672. 2. Robert, of whom further. 3. Sarah, born September 12, 1677, died 1677. 4. Francis, born August 5, 1678. 5. Dorcas, born August 26, 1680, died 1680. 6. Stephen, bron November 24, 1681, died soon. 7. A son, born March 6, 1683-4, died soon. 8. Sarah, born December 19, 1686, died 1689. 9. A son, born November 6, 1689, died 1689. Children by second marriage: 10. Benjamin, born March 1, 1695-6. 11. Mehetabel, born May 15, 1697, died 1698. 12. Stephen, born March 5, 1699, died 1708. 13. Abigail, born March 20, 1701.

(III) Robert (3) Chapman, son of Robert (2) and Sarah (Griswold) Chapman, was born April 19, 1675, died December 24, 1760. He was one of the first settlers of East Haddam, and married Mary (surname unknown), who died June 5, 1764, aged ninety years. Their children were: 1. David, born December 16, 1698. 2. Robert, born September 30, 1700. 3. Jonathan, born August 10, 1702. 4. Caleb, of whom further. 5. Deborah, born February 15, 1707. 6. Francis, born December 23, 1712. 7. Sarah, born in 1715.

(IV) Caleb Chapman, son of Robert (3) and Mary Chapman, was born August 21, 1704. He married February 11, 1731, Elizabeth Church. Children: 1. Caleb, born April 19, 1732. 2. Zechariah, born December 3, 1734, died 1737. 3. Timothy, born October 3, 1736. 4. Elizabeth, born September 22, 1738, died 1740. 5. Zechariah (2), born August 2, 1740. 6. Ozias, of whom further. 7. Samuel, born September 21, 1745, died 1748. 8. Elizabeth (2), born December 17, 1747. 9. Miriam, born March 2, 1750.

(V) Ozias Chapman, son of Caleb and Elizabeth (Church) Chapman, was born September 25, 1742, and died February 7, 1826. He married August 10, 1769, Abigail Fuller. Their children were: 1. Sylvester, of whom further. 2. Daniel, born August 30, 1771, died unmarried 1880. 3. William, born August 5, 1773. 4. Dorothy, born February 28, 1775. 5. Reuben, born March 25, 1777. 6. Lovina, born April 23, 1779. 7. Orin, born August 6, 1780. 8. Fanny, born December 25, 1782. 9. Amanda, born December 21, 1784. 10. Julius, born May 6, 1786. 11. Erastus, born January 5, 1787. 12. Benjamin, born May 24, 1789. 13. Joseph, born March 15, 1791. 14. Elizabeth, born June 14, 1792. 15. Laurena, born July 11, 1794, died unmarried 1825.

(VI) Sylvester Chapman, son of Ozias and Abigail (Fuller) Chapman, was born May 22, 1770. He married about 1799,

Fanny Mather of Lyme, Connecticut. Their children were: 1. Harvey, born June 24, 1800, died unmarried 1838. 2. Phebe, born August 1, 1802. 3. Lois, of whom further. 4. Richard, born January 22, 1808. 5. Frances Ann, born March 9, 1810.

(VII) Lois Chapman, daughter of Sylvester and Fanny (Mather) Chapman, born November 12, 1804. She married October 19, 1823, Oliver Cone Palmer (see Palmer VII). (Chapman—The Chapman Family—Descendants of Robert Chapman.)

LATTIN, Robert Theophilus,

Banker.

Systematic effort explained the success which attended the career of the late Robert Theophilus Lattin, well known in banking circles of Hartford, Connecticut, whose passing evoked expressions of sympathy all over the community. Although in his earlier years he tried a number of things, in the latter part he obeyed the injunction directed at the village cobbler, and worthily stuck to his last. His actions were guarded by native caution and his decisions were made only after the most mature deliberation, so that his mistakes were few; and being of a saving nature, he managed to accumulate a competence while ably serving his business and section. He spent some years on his father's farm, was employed by a mercantile establishment, and finally entered the banking profession. He was possessed of a cheerful and lovable nature; a deep student of history, he was a brilliant conversationalist; while his ability to play a violin made him welcome in any company. His attachment for home and family was unusually strong, and when the time came for him to go into the "Unknown World" his passing left a vacancy that it has been extremely difficult to fill.

Mr. Lattin was born November 10, 1846, in Huntington, now Shelton, Connecticut, the son of Lyman and Lavissa (Olmstead) Lattin; at this place his father owned a considerable farm and for many years engaged successfully in agricultural pursuits. Robert T. Lattin passed his early days on this estate, helping his father cultivate the soil and market his products, and obtained his education in the schools of the period. On becoming of age he decided to leave the farm and seek opportunity elsewhere. That was the day of the old-fashioned hoop-skirt for women, and he obtained employment in a nearby factory where hoop-skirts were made. His next business venture was in Waterbury, Connecticut, where he became a bookkeeper and valued employee of the Plume & Atwood Company, manufacturers of lamps and fixtures. Removing to Meriden, he became associated with Edward Miller & Company, after having remained at Waterbury eighteen years. At Meriden he became superintendent for Edward Miller & Company. While he was thus employed, his father passed away, and in order to keep things together at the farm he returned home to Huntington and assumed control of the family farm. After conducting the farm for six years he sold it and removed to Hartford, where he accepted the position of bookkeeper of the Hartford Savings Institution. He held this position with great credit to himself and its officials for several years, at the end of which time he retired from all business connections. He was a man of sober habits and close application to business occupations, so that in his declining years he

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was independent. At the time of his death he was the owner of considerable stock in the Plume & Atwood Company of Waterbury, and in a number of other firms and corporations. In political affairs he leaned to the Republican party. In religion he was a member of the Congregational Church, and attended the Center Congregational Church at Hartford. For a number of years he was a member of a quartette of singers which sang in concert and private musicales. This faculty of singing was augmented by his ability to play the violin, so he proved a most acceptable companion wherever he went. He was affiliated with the International Order of Odd Fellows and was also a member of the Townsend Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in Waterbury.

On December 25, 1867, Robert T. Lattin married Ellen R. Bidwell, daughter of George P. and Harriet (Phelps) Bidwell, of Waterbury, and to this union was born a son, Robert B. Lattin, of Hartford, who, with Mrs. Lattin, survived. Had Mr. Lattin lived until December 25th, they would have been married fifty-nine years. The death of Mr. Lattin occurred July 20, 1926; and so the heavenly gates opened for the admission of a man who had no enemies, who loved home, family and friends, and whose sentiments of affection were generously reciprocated.

MENDEZ, Louis, M. D.,

Physician.

Among the younger physicians of New York City today who are marching in the van of medical progress is Dr. Louis Mendez, who was house surgeon in St. Vincent's Hospital, Staten Island, and lecturer in the Gynecological and Obstetrics Polyclinic of New York. His careful and comprehensive training, his wide experience, and his inherited gift for skill in diagnosing and treating human ailments, combined with his burning enthusiasm for his profession, have made him a success in every field of his work. He is an excellent physician, a learned and convincing lecturer, and an able writer.

Dr. Louis Mendez was born in Bogota, Colombia, South America, June 21, 1895, son of Leonard Mendez, M. D., and his wife, Hercilia Mendez, and of ancient Spanish lineage. The family journeyed from Spain to Colombia in 1716 and for the intervening two hundred years or more has played an important part in developing that promising country. The father of Dr. Mendez, himself a physician and famous specialist in maternity work, was born in January, 1856, and is an integral part of present-day progress in Bogota. It was thus with an enviable heritage and with the most encouraging of environments that the son, Louis Mendez, received his early education and his professional preparation. He graduated from the University of Columbia in 1921 and there entered upon his medical career. By competitive examination the young physician became interne, and chief of clinic, and the founder of the Police Department Emergency Clinic in his native city. This was a fortunate circumstance, particularly because of the number and variety of injuries and ailments which came under his jurisdiction and which brought to him a breadth of experience rarely gained by a young practitioner. No small part of the success which has already come to him has been due to Dr. Mendez' pleasing appearance and personality. His manner is dignified and well-bred, as well as alert,

and thus inspires general confidence; and his face is of an intellectual type, which reflects his love of study and his seriousness of purpose.

For three years, Dr. Mendez has been practicing in New York, which he plans to make his future home. He was house surgeon of St. Vincent's and is a lecturer at the Polyclinic, as aforementioned. His "Cauterization and Treatment of Cervicitis" and "Importance of Cystoscopy and of Urethal Catheterism" are thoughtful treatments of highly technical subjects and have won merited recognition from the medical world. Dr. Mendez is a member of the Medical Club of Bogota; is secretary of the Spanish Medical Society of New York; and was a member of the Scientific Society of LaSalle, Bogota. He finds his chief form of relaxation from his professional cares in the game of tennis, at which he is very expert. With his background and natural endowments, Dr. Mendez bids fair to build rapidly on the encouraging professional foundation he has already laid and to enjoy a career of large usefulness like that of his father.

SEDGWICK, Rev. Theodore,

Protestant Episcopal Clergyman.

In long association with the active history of the ecclesiastical and philanthropic work of leading parishes of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the States of Massachusetts, Minnesota, and New York, Rev. Theodore Sedgwick is a prominent factor not only in the advancement and increase of those centres of his church's growth and vigor, but also in the strengthening of the moral and civic influences of community and State. From his distinguished life-work as a religious teacher, guide and friend is radiated a light of permanent benefits to humanity, and of courage and hope and new thought both to his immediate parish and its neighborhoods.

Dr. Sedgwick is a descendant of many Colonial and Revolutionary men who have left the lasting record of a notable service to their generations: founders of townships, church parishes and schools; leaders in legislative assemblies; Revolutionary patriots and officers of the Continental Army; efficient sharers in the building of the State. The line of descent from the first-comer of the paternal name is as follows:

(I) Robert Sedgwick, who was born in 1611 and died in 1656, came from England in the ship "Truelove" to Massachusetts, in 1635, and settling at Charlestown in 1636, he was freeman in 1637. He was representative to the General Court seventeen terms; was commander at the Castle in 1641; was a founder and captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company; sergeant-major of the Middlesex Regiment in 1643-44, and its commander-in-chief in 1652. With Captain Leverett, he organized an expedition against the Dutch in Manhattan in 1654, and in that year he was commander of a fleet of four vessels against Acadia; he was commander of a regiment to occupy Jamaica in 1655, and was appointed commissioner to govern the island; and was major-general in 1656. He married Joanna, surname unknown.

(II) William Sedgwick, son of Robert and Joanna Sedgwick, was born about 1633, and died in 1670; he married Elizabeth Stone.

(III) Samuel Sedgwick, son of William and Elizabeth (Stone) Sedgwick, was born in 1667, and died in 1735; he married Mary Hopkins.

(IV) Benjamin Sedgwick, son of Samuel and Mary (Hopkins) Sedgwick, was born in 1716, and died in 1757; he married Ann Thompson.

(V) Judge Theodore Sedgwick, Doctor of Laws, son of Benjamin and Ann (Thompson) Sedgwick, was born in 1746 and died in 1813. His monument stands in the middle of the cemetery in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and all his descendants surround him. This cemetery is exclusively for the Sedgwick family. He received the Bachelor of Arts degree from Yale College in 1765; was a delegate to the Continental Congress, and to the Constitutional Convention in 1788; a member of the First to the Fourth Congresses; was elected United States Senator; was Speaker of the Sixth Congress from 1799 to 1801; and was Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. He married, for his second wife, in 1774, Pamela Dwight. (See Dwight V.)

(VI) Henry Dwight Sedgwick, son of Judge Theodore and Pamela (Dwight) Sedgwick, was born in 1785, and died in 1831; he received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Williams College in 1804, and was a prominent attorney-at-law and author. He married Jane Minot, daughter of George Richards Minot.

(VII) Henry Dwight (2nd) Sedgwick, son of Henry Dwight and Jane (Minot) Sedgwick, was born in 1824, and died in 1903; he received the Bachelor of Arts degree from Harvard College in 1843, and was an attorney-at-law and author in New York City, editing the law work "Damages." He married Henrietta Ellery Sedgwick, whose father was Robert Sedgwick; she was born in 1826 and died in 1902. Their children: 1. Jane Minot, died in 1918; married Michael Ricchiardi, of Naples, Italy. 2. Henry Dwight, third of the name, born September 24, 1861, at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, was graduated at Harvard College in 1888 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; is an author and a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. He married, November 7, 1895, Sarah Minturn, who was born September 3, 1865, and died January 26, 1919, daughter of Robert B. Minturn, of New York. Their children: Henry Dwight, Jr., born September 6, 1896, died May 3, 1914; Robert Minturn, born in New York, January 27, 1899; Edith, born and died in 1901; Francis Minturn, born in New York, March 13, 1904. 3. Rev. Theodore, of whom further. 4. Alexander, born January 24, 1867; married Lydia Sherman Rogers. 5. Ellery, born February 27, 1872, in New York City, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Harvard College in 1894, and the Doctorate of Letters from Tufts College in 1920, and from Dartmouth College in 1921. Since 1909, he has been editor of the "Atlantic Monthly," and president and owner of the Atlantic Monthly Company, Boston; and he is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, and of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He married, September 23, 1904, Mabel Cabot, daughter of Walter Channing Cabot; and their children are: Henrietta Ellery, born May 13, 1906; Ellery, Jr., born October 28, 1908; Walter Cabot, born February 17, died September 2, 1912; Samuel Cabot, born February 6, 1913; Theodora, born October 27, 1916.

(VIII) Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, son of Henry Dwight (2) and Henrietta Ellery (Sedgwick) Sedgwick, was born August 2, 1863, at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and he attended Adams Academy, at Quincy, Massachusetts, under the direction of William Everett, whose father was a famous United States

statesman. He matriculated at Harvard University, where he was graduated in the class of 1886 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and he studied Holy Orders at Berkeley Divinity School, Connecticut, where he was graduated in 1890, with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, and he received the Doctorate of Divinity in 1919. Ordained in 1890, Dr. Sedgwick, was first appointed assistant minister at St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, in New York City; and consecutively rector of St. John's Church, Williamstown, Massachusetts; Church of St. John, the Evangelist, St. Paul, Minnesota; Calvary Church, New York City, New York, in 1911. He was rector for one year of the Church of St. Paul in Rome, Italy, 1922-23; he is now rector of St. Andrew's Memorial Church, Yonkers. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars; Century and Harvard clubs, New York City; Portland (Maine) Country Club; and the Society of Literary Knowledge.

Rev. Dr. Theodore Sedgwick married, May 4, 1903, at St. Paul, Minnesota, Mary Aspinwall Bend, daughter of William Bradford Bend, vice-president of the Chicago & Western Railway. Their children: 1. Theodore, Jr., born in St. Paul, May 4, 1904. 2. Edith Ludlow, born in St. Paul, January 6, 1906. 3. Harold Bend, born in St. Paul, February 13, 1908. 4. Charles, born in New York City, June 26, 1912.

(The Dwight Line).

(I) John Dwight, who died in 1660, came from England to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1634, settling in 1635 at Dedham, where he was one of the founders of the Church of Christ. He was one of the five trustees of the first free school in America supported by a town tax, in 1644. He married (first) Hannah, surname unknown, who died in 1656; he married (second), in 1658, Elizabeth Ripley, who died in 1660, widow of William Ripley.

(II) Captain Timothy Dwight, son of John and Hannah Dwight, was born in 1629, and died in 1718; he married, for his third wife, Hannah Flint.

(III) Henry Dwight, son of Captain Timothy and Hannah (Flint) Dwight, was born in 1676, and died in 1732; he married, in 1702, Lydia Hawley, who was born in 1680, and died in 1748, daughter of Joseph Hawley.

(IV) Joseph Dwight, son of Henry and Lydia (Hawley) Dwight, was born in 1703, and died in 1765; he married, for his second wife, in 1752, Abigail (Williams) Sergeant, who was born in 1721, and died in 1791, daughter of Ephraim Williams.

(V) Pamela Dwight, their daughter, married, as heretofore indicated, Judge Theodore Sedgwick, member of the First United States Congress, and they were the great-grandparents of Rev. Dr. Theodore Sedgwick. (See Sedgwick V.)

SMITH, Ernest Walker,

Lawyer, Business and Civic Leader.

A man who advanced upon many fronts in community progress, Ernest Walker Smith, of Hartford, Connecticut, resident of Farmington, was a leading lawyer, member of the firm of Smith, Smith & Canfield, president of the Hartford Special Machinery Company, and executive in other corporations, political standard bearer, and public-spirited representative of civic and welfare organizations. Every channel of his life was directed toward the good and helpful, both for the public and for his private relation-

ships. His high ideals and notable achievements walked hand in hand.

Ernest Walker Smith was born in Farmington, Connecticut, June 5, 1879, son of Rev. Edward A. and Melissa (Knox) Smith, when his father was pastor of the Farmington Congregational Church. When he was about nine years old, the family moved to Hartford, where the boy was educated and where the man worked out his career. He attended the South School and Hartford High School, graduating in 1897, and completing his academic education at Yale with the class of 1901. He studied law at Harvard Law School, graduating in 1904.

The successful legal career of Mr. Smith began in the office of Hiram R. Mills and continued for several years in the next connection he formed with the firm of Goodwin, Bennett & Smith. He then joined the firm of which his brother, Herbert Knox Smith, was head, which later became known as Smith, Smith & Canfield. His astuteness in business matters won for him the place of president of the Hartford Special Machinery Company, and membership on the board of directors of the Hartford Empire and the Guernsey-Westbrook Lumber Company, among others. He became interested at an early age in politics, lending his support to the Republican party. After representing Hartford in the Lower House of the Connecticut General Assembly in 1907, he was elected chairman of the Republican Town Committee for a three-year term. When the progressive movement got under way in 1912, Mr. Smith was one of its earliest workers, espousing the cause even sooner than his brother, Herbert Knox Smith, who had been commissioner of corporations under Roosevelt. It is said that his advocacy of the new political movement meant separation from many who had been not only political but personal friends, as well as from the party for which he had loyally labored and which had paid him honor, and that to a man of his unwavering loyalty the break was hard. He believed it his duty, however, to use his utmost effort to further the cause represented by Theodore Roosevelt and did so.

As a citizen, also, Mr. Smith saw the desirability of entering heartily into social service work. He was secretary and treasurer of the Charity Organization Society for several years, and president of the Consumptives Aid Society. His efforts were a distinct contribution to preventive work in the field of tuberculosis, carried on later by tuberculosis societies as a result of a survey made under his supervision in Hartford. During the World War, he enlisted, in September, 1918. While he was in training at Camp Zachary Taylor for the rank of artillery officer, the Armistice closed out the need for his services, and he was mustered out in December, 1918. Fond of hunting, he frequently pursued that pastime in the Canadian woods. A skilled athlete, he was in boyhood on the football team of the Hartford High School. His clubs were the Hartford and the Farmington Country.

On September 29, 1904, Ernest Walker Smith married Hilda Rankin Johnson, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. James Gibson Johnson, of Farmington. Children: 1. Hilda Rankin. 2. Barbara Hope. 3. Ernest Walker, Jr. 4. Herbert Knox (2). 5. Burges. 6. David. 7. Edward Alfred. 8. Eleanor Hope. The family resides in Farmington, Connecticut.

Death came to Ernest W. Smith in the very prime of his life and usefulness, when his notable achievements were an

earnest of which his accomplishments might have been had a more generous allotment of years been made him. He died in Farmington, April 16, 1926, where the funeral rites were conducted in his home, and where his body was interred. Of his personality the Hartford "Courant" spoke editorially:

> Of high character, conscientious and straightforward in all his dealings, it was a pleasure to know one of his sunshiny disposition, for anybody who had business with him was assured of courteous treatment from an even-tempered man and of getting a square deal from an honorable man.

Everywhere he made friends of the best and most representative men in the community, and he held their esteem throughout his life. One of the best of these pays tribute to him because of the value of his life to his family, his friends, and the community, of his ever-ready helping hand, his wise advice, never pressed on anyone but freely given when asked. Mr. Heywood H. Whaples, for over thirty-three years his friend, said, in part:

> Men who are authorities on business matters in the Nation have expressed the opinion, after contact with him, that his business acumen and good sense were of a very remarkable order. Hartford would have heard from him in high places had he been spared.
>
> I have never known a man with as high ideals in his family or daily life, nor one who succeeded so well in putting them into practice. As for the happiness of an intimate personal friendship, I give thanks that it was allowed me to experience it, and shall cherish the remembrance until the end of time.

McLEAN, William, M. D.,

Oculist.

Among the notable specialists in surgical and general treatment of the human eye who are contributing to the general advancement in science in America today, an outstanding figure is that of Dr. William McLean, of New York City. He is the inventor of a tonometer for the eyes which has filled a world-wide need, and professor of Ophthalmology at New York Ophthalmological Hospital College. His work is manifold in its applications and notable in its value to his fellow-men.

Dr. McLean was born in Cambridge, New York, son of John M. and Adelaide (Robertson) McLean, and of Scotch Highland descent. The first of the clan to settle in the New World had left his Scotch home and made his new home in the northern part of New York State. Dr. McLean's father was a merchant, who died in New York in 1916, at the age of seventy-eight years. The son received his professional training at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, which bestowed on him the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1906, and pursued post-graduate work in New York City, in 1907.

Meantime, in 1906, Dr. McLean was launched on his professional career and has been so successful in his work as oculist, both as surgeon and as private practitioner, that he has achieved widespread fame. This became international through his lecturing at Oxford University, in England, in 1919, with a view to making public the results of research on eye diseases. He is the inventor of the tonometer, which has a world market, and the discoverer of the Color Field Chart, in 1912, now universally used. To him also has come the distinction of being the only successful operator in the United States on the Baraquer system for operating on cataracts. By his unselfish devotion to his educational work as Professor of Ophthalmology, he is sending out to all sections of the United

States young physicians and oculists equipped with the best of modern training to play their part in the public health and curative programs. His efforts have also been manifestly successful through the widespread use of his published pamphlets on work with the human eye. Dr. McLean is a member of the Medical Fraternity, a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, of the County and State Medical societies, and is past president of the American Homœopathic Ophthalmological, Otological, and Laryngological Society.

In New York, in 1909, Dr. William McLean married Ella Louise Powell, M. D., daughter of Milton Powell, M. D. Children: John M.; William H.; and Dorothy A. McLean.

CRANSKA, Floyd,

Manufacturer.

An important factor in the industrial development of Windham County, Connecticut, was the late Floyd Cranska, whose death on February 13, 1920, terminated a career of useful achievement in the cotton industry and a life of notable worth in the civic, religious and social life of the community in which he lived.

James Cranska, father of Floyd Cranska, was a native of Portland, Maine, but in boyhood he removed to Providence, Rhode Island. In early manhood he became a resident of Grosvenor Dale, where for two decades he served as station agent and also as postmaster. Later, however, he removed to Thompson, Connecticut, where he established, and for nearly thirty years conducted a prosperous shoe business. In all activities planned for the advancement of the best interests of the community he was one of those who gave earnest support and encouragement. He married Asenath Randall, daughter of Calvin Randall, manager and proprietor of mills in the eastern part of Thompson. Among their eight children (five sons and three daughters) was Floyd Cranska, of whom further.

Floyd Cranska, son of Calvin and Asenath (Randall) Cranska, was born in Thompson, Connecticut, September 16, 1849, and died February 3, 1920. His education was received in the public schools of Thompson, and his first business experience was secured while serving in the capacity of assistant station agent and postmaster of the village of Grosvenor Dale, but the offer of a position as head clerk and paymaster in the mills of the Grosvenor Dale Manufacturing Company introduced him into the line of activity which was to be the field of his successful career. He accepted the position, and for ten years demonstrated not only his ability but also his fidelity and his staying power. During those years he thriftily saved a fair proportion of his earnings and also acquired a thorough knowledge of the cotton manufacturing industry. In January, 1880, he purchased a cotton mill at Moosup (formerly known as the Gladding mills), and engaged in the manufacture of cotton yarns for the weaving trade. The original mill had been erected in 1832 by Joseph S. Gladding, for the manufacture of cotton cloth, and was a three-story structure, one hundred and forty-two feet in length. Successive changes in ownership made it the property of James B. Ames, Hale & Miller, and David Harris, before it passed into the possession of Mr. Cranska, who with characteristic progressiveness made great improvements in the mill and installed

machinery for the manufacture of fine thread yarns of the highest grade. So excellent was the quality of the output that a large demand was created for the yarns manufactured there, and the steady growth of the trade led to the erection in 1886, of a stone addition to the mill, one hundred and twelve by forty-two feet, and three stories in height, so that the capacity of the plant was thereby doubled. Even yet this was inadequate and in 1907 a second addition, one hundred and eighty-three by forty feet, was built, followed by a third addition of equal size in 1916. As the needs of the business required, Mr. Cranska introduced the latest improved machinery and made his mill thoroughly modern in every particular, until it was unsurpassed in its equipment throughout New England. The enterprise steadily grew, and the equipment was constantly increased until at the time of the death of Mr. Cranska, the mill contained twenty-two thousand spindles and employment was given to one hundred and sixty operatives. Nor were the efforts of Mr. Cranska confined entirely to this establishment, for, in July, 1899, he opened a thread finishing plant in Worcester, Massachusetts, under the name of the Cranska Thread Company, and to the latter plant the entire product of the Moosup mill was sent for finishing. The capacity of the new plant was so great that yarns were purchased from other spinners for finishing in the mill, and the product then distributed to the trade. With the reorganization of the business the Moosup plant came under the control of the Floyd Cranska Company, and Mr. Cranska remained as treasurer and supervisor of both the Moosup and the Worcester companies, while his son Lucius became president, and his son-in-law, Thomas J. Seaton, became the superintendent of the Moosup mill.

One of the most interesting and admirable phases of Mr. Cranska's long and successful career was the cordial relationship which always existed between him and his employees. This splendid spirit was based upon the sure foundation of confidence which only integrity and a "square deal" can command. Always interested in the welfare of those in his employ, Mr. Cranska was always willing to pay a fair wage, and the operatives in the mill recognized the fact that faithful and capable service on their part meant promotion as opportunity offered.

In addition to the extensive interests already mentioned, Mr. Cranska was a member of the board of directors of the Danielson Trust Company, and a trustee of the Brooklyn Savings Bank, which connections made him a prominent factor in the financial affairs of Windham County. Politically, while giving support to the Republican party, he contributed, in a whole-souled manner, to the general welfare, but never sought public office. His ability and his genuine interest in the advancement of civic interest brought him unsought honors, however, and also the corresponding burdens of public service when he was elected to represent his district in the State Legislature, where as a member of the appropriations committee, and as house chairman of the finance committee he gave to the problems which presented themselves the same careful, impartial attention which he gave to his own successful enterprises. He was also chosen to serve as presidential elector in which capacity he cast his vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks. For a number of years he was chairman of the district school committee, and during that period he contributed largely

the improvement of the educational advantages of the district. He was also an earnest promoter of the cause of temperance. His religious affiliation was with the Moosup Baptist Church, which he served as treasurer and clerk. It is on such lives of faithfulness, ability, and integrity of purpose that the civic health of the nation depends, and it is in the keeping of such citizens that the institutions of a great democracy are safe.

Floyd Cranska married, October 3, 1877, Evelyn C. Briggs, daughter of Lucius Briggs, who at that time was agent of the Grosvenor Dale Manufacturing Company. Mrs. Cranska died March 26, 1900, some twenty years before the death of her husband, who left the following children: 1. Annie, married Rev. William A. Hill, educational secretary of the Northern Baptist Convention. 2. Lucius, who was associated with his father in the management of the two millings companies. 3. Harriet, married Thomas J. Seaton, of Moosup. 4. Evelyn, who resides at home.

PACKARD, M.,

Medical Doctor.

There is no profession in all the whole wide world of specialized work that, if it be truly worthy of being termed a profession, is either easy of attainment or practice. Least of all, or perhaps it would be a more definite mode of expression to say most of all, the professions known to man, the study and the practice of medicine is the most exacting. And of all the physicians and surgeons in the northeastern part of the United States at least, there are none whose career is more worthy of being termed "successful" than that of M. Packard, Medical Doctor.

Dr. Packard was born in 1876, at Syracuse, New York. He is the son of L. and Froma (Tumin) Packard, of Syracuse. L. Packard, the father, who was born in 1840, and who died during 1907, was a banker of decided note in the Wall Street district of New York City where, at No. 1 Wall Street, he founded the well-known banking firm of Packard & Company. The earliest paternal ancestor of the Packard family to come to America was Dr. Packard's grandfather, W. Packard, who was born in Germany. He journeyed over to this country in 1848, and settled in Syracuse.

The early education of his grandson, Dr. Packard, was received in the public and high schools of the city in which he was born, and he later attended the Syracuse Academy, where, upon graduation, he received the degree of Master of Arts. He later came to New York City and enrolled as a student at Columbia University, from which he graduated with the class of 1900, when he received the degree of Medical Doctor. In the year 1900 he became an interne in the Brooklyn Hospital, and upon completion of his work there he was in Europe for twenty-one months. Now, along with his own work, Dr. Packard has the distinction of being a medical director of Gouveneur (Bellevue and Allied) Hospital, in New York City; and he is an honorary surgeon of the Police Department of New York. He is also an author of some importance, for, aside from the many monographs and speeches he has written and delivered, mostly upon the general topic of medicine and surgery, he is the editor of the book, "Shylock Not a Jew." And a lengthy professional treatise of his, "The Management of Heart Disease," is now in the process of publication (1926). This latter work was written by Dr. Packard

in collaboration with Dr. Groedel, of Bad Nauheim, Germany.

Dr. Packard is a member of many learned societies, the most important of which are the American Medical Association, and the Academy of Medicine. He has also taken a keen interest in all community affairs. He was chairman of the Advisory Board, Group 3, during the World War. Yet despite his many and varied activities, he still finds time in which to indulge his favorite recreation, golf. To obtain this in an adequate fashion he holds an active membership in the Broadmoore Country Club.

Dr. M. Packard married, on January 1, 1905, in New York City, Blanche Vogel, the daughter of Jacob Vogel, the founder of a firm of retail clothiers in New York. Dr. and Mrs. Packard are the parents of two children, both of whom are girls: Florence, and Lucille. Dr. Packard and his family reside at No. 17 West Seventieth Street, New York City.

ESLEECK, Augustine W.,

Industrial Executive, Leading Citizen.

The paper industry of the Connecticut Valley recently suffered a severe loss in the death of that fine, upstanding business executive, philanthropist and leading citizen, Augustine W. Esleeck, founder and president of the Esleeck Manufacturing Company, of Turners Falls, Massachusetts, whose name is synonymous with the excellence of the product of its mills. For more than half a century—a period which saw the industry attain its acme of perfection—Mr. Esleeck had been identified with the manufacturing end of the business, which he knew with the thoroughness that comes of long and intimate contact with the details of the respective departmer He possessed, too, to a high degr financial ability, which he employed w marked success during his official as ciation with paper manufacturing c cerns in Holyoke, Massachusetts, wh he also became the controlling owner a well-known mill, which became a partment of the American Writing Pa Company. An unselfish and highly cre able service of one year in the Mas chusetts Legislature intervened in career as a paper manufacturer and c pany executive during his connect with the industry in Holyoke, and the past twenty years he had been moving spirit of that splendid exam of the trade that bears his honored na —the Esleeck Manufacturing Compa of Turners Falls. His long residence Holyoke and, later, in Greenfield, M sachusetts, had seen him become deared to a great body of people, p ticularly that large group, known fa liarly as his fellow-workers, who regar him with an affection that was as end ing as it was ardent. His public sp also, led him as a cheerful and will servant into divers relationships w men and affairs of his time and pla and ere he died, he was one of the c standing, all-round figures of the c munities where he had labored so l and with success so abundant.

Born in Galveston, Texas, March 1848, Augustine W. Esleeck was the of John Read and Ruth (Perry) Esle his father engaged in the business contractor and builder. The son, Aug tine, was in his infancy when the fan migrated to the North, and having tained school age and finished his edu tion, he cast about for employment, fi ing it as a clerk in a wholesale boot shoe house in New York City.

A. W. Eseman

The principal turning-point in Mr. Esleeck's life which had the most salutary effect in setting his feet in the path of success and fame came with his arrival in the "Paper City"—or Holyoke—Massachusetts, June 15, 1871, joining the force of the Valley Paper Company. At that early day he must have shown a remarkable aptitude for the business, as well as skill in matters of finance, for he eventually was made treasurer of the concern. He had now come to an official position where his qualifications told out their best. Energetic, bright, wholesomely aggressive, and of commanding personality, he forged ahead, saving money and holding the confidence of his friends and associates. On all sides in the trade and in allied business circles he was looked upon as a coming man. It seemed that he was destined to make a shining mark in the paper-making world, and subsequent events proved that this was a correct prognostication. In 1888, Mr. Esleeck purchased an interest in the Beebe & Holbrook mill, another well-known Holyoke paper concern, and his services as treasurer of that company were most successfully employed during his connection lasting ten years. The year 1900 saw him the beneficiary of the suffrages of the voters in his district, and he represented his constituency in the Massachusetts House of Representatives for the term of that session, showing himself as possessing a genius for politics and a legislative calibre that his business activities had not revealed. From the halls of the solons he returned to Holyoke, purchased the Nonotuck Paper Company, managed it with his accustomed acumen for two years and then disposed of the property and good-will to the American Writing Paper Company—known as "The Combine"—which then was in the midst of the process of absorbing into one parent organization what so-called "fine" mills of the country it could persuade, through their shareholders, to do so.

In July, 1900, Mr. Esleeck came to Turners Falls, purchased the Marshall Paper Company, modernized the plant, rejuvenated the business, inculcated a new spirit into every department of mill and office, moved his family to Greenfield in 1906, where he made his home, after a residence of thirty-six years in Holyoke, and entered upon a renaissance of "Esleeck-made" papermaking art which was sustained with steadily increasing favor and fame during the founder's lifetime; while the momentum thus attained will continue to carry the principles, policies and good-will of the concern down through the years with mounting success. Mr. Esleeck improved his Turners Falls property to the point where it became one of the best paper mills in the country, and the water-mark "Esleeck" was a sufficient guarantee of excellence of its products. Mr. Esleeck also became a successful bidder for many government contracts for paper, and thus he and his company met with the favor of the respective federal departments or bureaus with which they had dealings.

Greenfield, Turners Falls and Holyoke people recall with happy memory and tender feelings the fine spirit of coöperation in the various channels of worthy endeavor which Mr. Esleeck exercised while he went in and out among them, a generous and helpful figure for the uplift of the public weal. Community enterprises of whatever nature approved by him and all progressive movements commanded his sympathetic and active interest during his residence in Greenfield. In the World War period he threw

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his whole heart and energy into the raising of funds for the Government and for local causes. He himself was a most generous contributor to these funds, and he headed the United Drive, this association having been the greatest factor in the success that was achieved. He was a conspicuous worker by reason of his organizing ability and seemingly tireless energy. In Holyoke he had served as president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was prominently identified with the county association. To many other commendable objects he gave most liberally of his time and strength. In the work of the churches he was a sincere and constant participant, especially in the Greenfield Second Congregational Church, where for many years he was a member of the board of deacons. He was a director of the Franklin Trust Company, of Greenfield, and an inspiring member of the town School Committee.

Mr. Esleeck married (first) Emma Colton, of Springfield; he married (second), in 1910, Martha Robins, daughter of Henry E. and Martha (Bird) Robins, who survives him, together with a daughter by his first marriage, Ruth, now Mrs. Loring H. Dodd, wife of a member of the faculty of Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts.

The latter years of his life, Mr. Esleeck had been accustomed to spend a part of the twelvemonth in travel, passing his winters in Florida, where he maintained a home to which he would hie for relief from the rigors of the northern climate. His release from his labors came with the shock attending unexpectedness at his home in Greenfield, September 30, 1926, in his seventy-ninth year. At that age even it did not seem that he should be taken from the large place that he had created and which he had filled with such brilliant service. The comm became suddenly and painfully co that a great benefactor had been from them.

Numerous tributes to the memo worth of Mr. Esleeck, and messa condolence to the family from quarters, attested the great sorrow had stricken the friends and ass of this man. A Greenfield newspa the following to say editorially:

The news of the sudden death of A W. Esleeck at his home in Greenfield y noon came as a great shock to this co For a number of years Mr. Esleeck h a place in the affections of the ent munity which seldom is attained by a He had always taken a very great in the affairs of this town, and his h reached into numerous homes. It ma in all truth that there was not a da but what he helped to make life h someone. While it was generally k he was always lending a helping han in distress, very few people, if an the extent of his good deeds. The the town will be closed on Monday during the time of the funeral, out of to the memory of a man who wa the highest esteem and affection by dividual of the town.

An appreciation from a friend family:

I have known Mr. Esleeck for a fe a good man, a patriotic and a godly was good, and all over the Connec I have had testimony borne to genuine Christian character. I stop way to church (funeral service) t two splendid workingmen friends of told me more than I can relate of to widows and orphans. Not so ago I saw a beautiful cup in his home, given him by his workers workers, as a token of their love for him. I never talked to him at Turners Falls without feeling me was a Christian and a lover o men. When I talked to him I felt to be a better man, and that

Mr. Esleeck affected all who had anything to do with him. The splendid leaders in industry from this vicinity, the workers from his own plant, the beautiful words of his pastor, the beautiful casket banked with blankets of roses and all sorts of flowers, spoke of the esteem of his townsmen in Greenfield, among whom, with no thought of himself, he was *facile princeps.* Such men as he commend God, the invisible, to us all....

Augustine W. Esleeck was a helper of many and he made life worth living for a host of people.... His is one of those names that shall be had in everlasting remembrance.

"And all the people"—in the soft and tender accents of their hearts, if not orally— "said 'Amen'."

CHODOS, Maxwell P., D. D. S.,

Dental and Oral Surgeon.

An eminent dentist of New York City, a specialist in dental and oral surgery, Dr. Maxwell P. Chodos has devoted himself not only to his private practice but to preventive and educational work on a large scale as well. He is Chief Oral Surgeon of the People's Hospital and the only lecturer on dental subjects for the Lecture Bureau of the New York Board of Education.

Dr. Chodos was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1893, son of Philip and Anna Chodos, and brother to Anna, Pauline and Benjamin, all professionals. The father, born in Russia sixty-eight years ago, came to Milwaukee when twenty years old, and is now living in retirement with his wife, who is seventy years old, in New York City. The son, Maxwell P. Chodos, attended Stuyvesant High School and Columbia University, graduating with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, in 1915. His professional career began in New York in 1912. Besides a large private clientele, Dr. Chodos has ministered to the public in various ways. He was Oral Surgeon to the Child Welware Board in the City of New York, Chief Oral Surgeon to Beth David Hospital, and lecturer to various societies, both lay and professional. His present position of Chief Attending Oral Surgeon at the People's Hospital is particularly vital in its bearing on a large group of people and its relation to the general and oral hygiene of the future. Such educational work has Dr. Chodos' most enthusiastic support. He has spoken over the radio for the Board of Education and before the Post-Graduate Hospital, covering the manifold angles of his subject, both preventive and curative. Dr. Chodos is a strong advocate of Preventive Dentistry, and believes in prevention rather than cure. His views are strikingly and ably presented in the following excerpts from an address delivered in October, 1924, from radio station WNYC, of New York:

The medical profession at large recognizes the fact that the condition of the mouth has a most important influence on the health of the adult. In public dental clinics, and in schools where the subject of mouth hygiene has been introduced, it is being demonstrated that sound teeth are one of the greatest protections against disease.

By the work so far accomplished, it has been shown that a clean mouth benefits one's health, increases his pride in his personal appearance, and makes him more fit for his daily duties. Every-day experience has taught us, moreover, that the nervousness caused by an ailing tooth prevents concentration. Oral hygiene is as important, therefore, as any subject taught in our schools.

Most people are extremely careful to have the food and drink which enter their mouths, free from everything that could be considered in any way unsanitary; and yet many of these same people have very unclean mouths, not seeming to recognize the fact that they carry within their mouths unsanitary conditions that are infinitely more dangerous to health and life, than the dirt and possible infectious materials

that have been removed in the careful preparation of their food. This food, when thoroughly masticated in an unclean, unsanitary mouth, has been rendered positively unfit to enter the stomach. Is this failure to recognize the importance of the clean mouth, due to ignorance or to indifference? I think I may safely say, that it is generally due to ignorance of the facts.

The first permanent molars, because of their early eruption, have the misfortune, frequently, of being considered, or rather mistaken for, milk teeth; and consequently they are neglected because of the mistaken notion of many otherwise intelligent people, that the first teeth should receive no dental attention. The average parent regards the child's first teeth as only temporary organs, soon to be lost by a natural process. There could be no greater error and it is particularly disastrous when this mistake is made with regard to the early molars. These teeth (the first permanent molars) are allowed to decay until they are past saving by any means known to dental science, and have to be extracted.

A greater crime against the dental perfection of the child could not be committed, and I wish I could proclaim this fact from the house-tops. The first permanent molars are the keystones to the dental arch, and when they are extracted, the perfection and symmetry of the arches are ruined, and the teeth assume irregular positions. This results in malocclusion, and more or less loss of the masticatory function. That is, the teeth do not meet properly, and the act of chewing is imperfect.

In the past few years great progress has been made by the medical and dental professions in the cure and prevention of the diseases, such as nervous, muscle, joint, heart and kidney troubles, caused by Focal infection. This progress has been accomplished with the aid of the dental and oral surgeon, who, working in conjunction with the medical profession, has demonstrated that an abscessed tooth acts as a focus of infection, distributing the toxins or poisons from the pus located at the apex of that tooth, into distant parts of the body through the blood stream and the lymph.

The dental and oral surgeon has also shown that an apparently good looking tooth may cover an old abscess, acting as an unsuspected source of infection, causing these various ailments, even though the patient gives no history of pain in that area. Teeth which have had the nerves removed or destroyed are most susceptible to abscesses. I say in all sincerity, therefore, don't wait until your teeth become so badly decayed or so painful that the dentist is obliged to remove the nerves.

Use your dentist to prevent just such conditions instead of remedying them; but if you may have been unfortunate enough to have had the nerves of your teeth removed, be doubly sure that in the course of your visits to competent dentists, you have your teeth X-rayed at least once a year.

The fear of a dentist by the laity has long been a factor in the development of these serious conditions. How often have the teeth been neglected because fear caused a visit to the dentist to be postponed. By teaching prevention, we must do away with one's tooth troubles, and thereby remove his fear of the dentist. The greater part of dental decay can be prevented by the proper care of the mouth and teeth. If the dentist is used in the right way, if he is allowed to prevent trouble instead of being asked to remedy it—there is no pain associated with his work, and the patient comes to regard the dentist as a friend.

The highest aim of the healing art is not the cure of disease, but its prevention. The Chinese people employ their physicians by the year to keep them well, that is, to prevent sickness, not to cure it. When any member of the family is ill, the pay stops because the doctor has neglected his duties.

Dentistry today, as well as medicine, should be preventive dentistry. To accomplish this, the first and most important consideration is oral hygiene. Cleanliness of the mouth and teeth is the greatest of all prophylactic measures which can be instituted against dental decay.

The use of silk floss as an adjunct to the tooth brush is of great value in cleaning the interspaces of such articles of food as the tooth brush can not remove.

Without good teeth there cannot be thorough mastication. Without thorough mastication there cannot be perfect digestion. Without perfect digestion there cannot be proper assimilation. Without assimilation there cannot be nutrition. Without nutrition there cannot be health. Without health, what is life? Hence the paramount importance of teeth.

And in conclusion, let me say—that clean teeth do not decay. A clean mouth and a clean

body acts as the best safe-guards against disease.

Visit a competent dentist at least three times a year.

Even though there is no perceptible pain, X-ray the teeth from which the nerves have been extracted, at least once a year. You can postpone the emergency, avoid the crash, delay the breakdown, sidetrack the reaper! It is definitely possible, it is simple, it is sound economics, it is common sense, most men spend three-quarters of their lives racing after wealth and the remainder of their lives staggering in search of health. There is no better way to forestall this depreciation in health than by periodic physical examinations, both medical and dental.

The American Dental Association lists Dr. Chodos as one of its valuable members, as does the First District Dental Society. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Free and Accepted Masons. His chief forms of recreation are golf and swimming.

In New York City, Dr. Maxwell P. Chodos married Bertha Tepfer, daughter of Samuel Tepfer, deceased, who was the owner of the National Metal Stamping and Spinning Company of New York. Dr. and Mrs. Chodos are the parents of a daughter, Shirley Rene Chodos.

CLARK, Roy Elliott,

Insurance Underwriter.

Few men have lived fuller lives, taken more interest in the affairs and welfare of the community with no desire for personal glory, achieved such substantial success in their business careers, and enjoyed a more general good will and popularity than Roy Elliot Clark. He was a member of an old and long established family in Connecticut, prominent in Colonial history, and traces his ancestry to Governor Roger Wolcott and Rev. John Davenport. Devoting wholehearted and earnest efforts to all the tasks which confronted him and giving full measure of application and energy to his every activity whether it was in business, in civic, or in athletic affairs. This characteristic brought to him the admiration and respect of his host of friends, associates and colleagues, who reposed in him the utmost confidence that whatever commission he was given, it would be performed in the most efficient, conscientious and faithful manner.

Roy Elliott Clark was born May 11, 1874, the eldest son of John Elliott and Adella (Ives) Clark, of New Haven. At an early age he moved with his parents to Holyoke, Massachusetts, where he spent his childhood days. The father became a prominent paper manufacturer, owning his own mills and enjoying a distinguished position in his community as a leader in social, civic, political, charitable, religious and industrial circles of Holyoke. For a number of years he was president of the People's Savings Bank of Holyoke and president of the Holyoke Club. Mrs. Clark, like her husband, achieved a noteworthy place in the life of the city of Holyoke, taking part in the activities of the Second Baptist Church, the Holyoke City Hospital, of which she served as a member of the board of directors, and of the Young Women's Christian Association, of which she filled a similar capacity. She was likewise actively identified in the club and social circles of the city. The son, possessing these public-spirited heritages, carried his family name to further regard during his long active and beneficent life. He attended the local city schools of Holyoke, and thereafter went to Wilbraham Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts. From the very start of his career

in those days he stood high in his studies, constantly took an active part in the religious life of the school, and was prominently active in the athletic life, playing baseball and football, captaining his team in baseball for three years and managing his football team. He occupied a position of honor and esteem in the hearts of his schoolmates and was one of the distinguished graduates of the academy. In 1897, Mr. Clark entered Brown University and was graduated with his degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1901. While at college he continued his exemplary scholastic standard, and also his prowess in athletics, notice of which had preceded him to the campus. He made the baseball team in his freshman year and captained it during his junior and senior years, an unusual record even in those early days. He was also vice-president of his class during his first year, and in his senior year was chosen president, one of the greatest honors within the gifts of his classmates. He was a member of the Cammarian Club and field secretary of the Brown University, Young Men's Christian Association, which was established at the university in 1900. Upon his graduation, the president of Brown University said of him: "No student has left such a mark at Brown, either academically or extra-scholastically." In the fall of 1901, he came to Bridgeport, Connecticut, as assistant secretary of the local Young Men's Christian Association, remaining for about two and one-half years, during which time he was most successful in the work. His interest in the welfare of young boys and young men reflected great benefit to them and his influence was markedly uplifting. In September, 1905, Mr. Clark entered the insurance business in partnership with J. H. Crossley. After a few years, the firm was dissolved and Mr. Clark was principally identified with the Travelers Insurance Company, writing a general line of insurance for twenty years under the style of Roy E. Clark, insurance. His office was located at No. 1115 Main Street, Bridgeport, Connecticut. Like his every other pursuit, Mr. Clark entered wholeheartedly in the conduct of his affairs and also participated in the various civic and social enterprises of the city. He served as superintendent of the Sunday School and was a member of the board of trustees and a leader of the Men's Bible Class of the Park Street Congregational Church, with which he was affiliated. He had always been an active worker in the interests of the Community Chest of Bridgeport and occupied places on the various boards of the many charitable organizations of which he was a generous and ardent supporter.

Throughout his life he retained his love for sports, and in the various ones in which he engaged he soon forged to the front. Immediately upon his graduation from Brown University, he joined the New York Giants' Ball Club and played in right field during that summer. In the summers of 1902 and 1903, he played in the outfield for the Bridgeport Baseball Club of the Connecticut State League, and in the following year he was drafted by the Chicago National League Club. It is an interesting sidelight upon Mr. Clark's character to note that during the interview with the Chicago manager, it was learned that Mr. Clark had refused to play baseball on Sundays, but nevertheless the former was anxious to have him sign the contract because as he said: "Clark didn't preach it to the men." Mr. Clark possessed this spirit of tolerance and wholesome at-

titude of generosity. However, in spite of this alluring offer and intended compliment, Mr. Clark did not accept the position, for he had determined to give up professional baseball. Still he continued his interest in the sport and played on all ocasions whenever his affairs would permit, wherever he might be. He excelled in swimming and diving, and during the winter months bowled, proving his mettle by winning many first prizes. In bowling, too, he surpassed, and from 1922 until 1925 inclusive, he took medals for the highest scores at the Brooklawn Country Club of Bridgeport. He was a member of the University Club, the Brooklawn Country Club, the Contemporary Club and the Ashlar Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. In politics he was a Republican.

Roy E. Clark married, June 27, 1905, Katherine Wheeler, a daughter of David Clark and Margaret (Doherty) Wheeler, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, where the father was well known as secretary and treasurer of the Acme Shear Company. Mr. and Mrs. Clark were the parents of the following children: 1.David Wheeler, born May 8, 1909, a student at Worcester Academy. 2. John Elliott, born December 1, 1913, attending Unquowa School at Fairfield, Connecticut.

Roy Elliott Clark died suddenly November 1, 1925. He had never been ill before, and had been continuously in remarkable physical condition. His passing was a great shock to the community and brought forth many tributes and testimonials from his friends, associates and colleagues, evidencing the respect and admiration in which he was held by his fellows. He was modest and unostentatious and practiced in his daily life the principles of Christian kindliness and character, demonstrating and setting the example that such influences can be carried out in modern times and in every endeavor merely by the sincere application and sympathetic understanding of the reciprocal rights of one's neighbors. His life, his accomplishments, his ideals will always remain warm in the memory of those whose privilege it had been to know him, for to know him was to honor him and love him.

VALVERDE, Walter B.,

Dentist.

That natives of the South American countries are welcome and attain success in the United States is evidenced by the mark set by Dr. Walter B. Valverde, native of Peru and a practitioner of dentistry in New York City.

Dr. Valverde was born at Tacna, Peru, in 1874, the son of Macedonia and Apolonia (Vargas) Valverde. His father, a property owner, was minister from Bolivia to Great Britain, and died in 1900 at the age of sixty-two. For four years, following the custom among the well-to-do of his country, Dr. Valverde pursued his preliminary studies in England, and received his dental degree from the New York Dental College in 1908; he had previously come to New York, at the age of seventeen, and was so attracted to it that he decided to remain. At various times he received degrees in Paris, Bolivia and Peru. For a while he served in the New York Polyclinic Hospital. As a young man he discovered a practical method to avoid killing the nerve in teeth; it is claimed for this discovery that it prevents decay, epical abscesses and other diseases produced or aggravated by destroying the nerve. This treatment of teeth has proved very popular with Dr.

Valverde's patients and has added greatly to his name and fame.

Dr. Valverde is a member of the Nonpareil Yacht, Moron and Ibero-American clubs, and the New York Literary Society; he is a devotee of jiu-jitsu rowing and swimming.

Dr. Valverde was married (first) to Mary McClure who died at New York in 1920, and by her he had Robert Valverde, one of the chief historians in the World War, and author of "Battery C," World War book, electrical engineering graduate of Columbia University, who served eighteen months overseas as telephone detail inspector. He married (second) Marguerite B. Stanson, daughter of William Stanson, merchant, of Toronto, Canada, and by her had Walter Stanson Valverde, born in 1923.

WESSON, Walter Herbert,

Manufacturer.

One of three brothers, sons of Daniel Baird Wesson, the world-renowned inventor and head of the famous revolver manufacturing concern, the Smith & Wesson Company, of Springfield, Massachusetts, Walter Herbert Wesson, the eldest of these sons, as did the other two, stood in close association with their father in the consolidation, enlargement and management of that great organization. The leader of this remarkable family corporation and head of an equally remarkable family was greatly blessed in his triumvirate of male offspring. With the highly endowed father as their model and guide, the three sons were specially trained to the point of finish and polish for the particular department to which they seemed by nature and education to be best fitted in carrying forward the work of the great manufacturing house which absorbed the life and labors and talents of the Wesson family. It was their meed of glory that the Smith & Wesson Company and its products should attain world-wide celebrity for excellence, and that the prestige that thus attached to the family name should endure the ravages of time. They lived for this, and on this they continued to build a great house, four-square, on the strong, outstanding, progressive characters of a quartet of four-square men. They lived to help realize the Wesson ambition of reaching the place of supremacy in their chosen field, glad that they had contributed their part to the industrial activity of the country in general and to that of the city of Springfield in particular.

The place in the firm and later in the company for which Walter H. Wesson was trained, and which he filled with distinguished service for many years, was in the department having to do with the accounting and finances. He was eminently qualified for the office of treasurer of which he was the incumbent for a long period. Following the death of his father he became president of the Smith & Wesson Company, and in this position he administered the executive duties with that rare skill, wisdom and keen business judgment which were characteristics of the whole Wesson family, father and sons. While he shone in the office management in his intimate relations to the company's affairs, his brothers, Frank Luther and Joseph Hawes Wesson, took to the manufacturing department, in which Joseph Hawes Wesson, in particular, made a remarkable career. In the various capacities in which they gave of their best to the advancement of the welfare and prestige of the great concern founded principally by their hon-

ored father, one was as necessary to the promotion of the success of the company as the other; and each one, from the father to the youngest of his three sons, realized that his forte was to bring his department to the highest state of efficiency possible as an indispensable unit of the grand whole. It was through this remarkable teamwork that the Wesson family was enabled to produce a revolver not excelled by any similar small arm in the world, thus bringing to the family name, the style of the firm and to the product itself a fame that has girdled the globe, and which bids fair to endure so long as the descendants of the men who were the genii of the organization shall succeed in maintaining the lofty standard set for the present management composed of men for the most part in whose veins courses the Wesson blood.

Walter H. Wesson was a man of most charming personality. He had the quality of winning to his side a host of friends, whose friendship he enjoyed to the full. By temperament, culture and habits he was eminently qualified to act as head of the Smith & Wesson Company, at the same time, seldom, if ever, forgetting to exercise those gifts of niceties and those rare courtesies that are the outstanding graces of the gentleman-born; he endeared himself to the employees of the Smith & Wesson Company—and they were legion—and he made an admirable host, delighting to gather about him congenial souls, forming a company of which unconsciously the compelling personality of Mr. Wesson made him the dominant spirit. Mr. Wesson had given distinguished and invaluable service to the municipality of Springfield. One office in particular that appealed to his civic pride and artistic temperament was in the commission appointed to supervise the construction of the buildings in the unique Municipal Group of Springfield, and in this work he gave, as was his wont, that ripe and finished artistic sense and his mature and highly prized business judgment, which entered into the finely functioning commission body. Another municipal office was that of park commissioner, which he filled with zeal, fidelity and ability for a number of years; he took special delight in having played his part in the development and beautifying of the greater Forest Park at Springfield, than which there is no larger nor more attractive public domain in all New England. In the development of the plans for the magnificent Springfield City Library Mr. Wesson, as an active and zealous member of the City Library Association, brought to bear his talent for organization, his sense of correct and appropriate design and his wise counsel in making applicable to the public welfare this splendid adjunct of municipal life. Diligence in the business of the Smith & Wesson Company he never allowed to become seriously invaded by demands for his services outside that establishment. To those civic duties in which he took great pleasure, he added those of a director in the old "Kirkham," or First National Bank, and later in the Union Trust Company by which the former was absorbed.

Born January 23, 1850, in Grafton, Massachusetts, died at his home on Maple Street, Springfield, November 29, 1921, at the age of seventy-one years, Walter Herbert Wesson was the eldest of three sons of Daniel Baird and Cynthia M. (Hawes) Wesson, the fourth member and the oldest of the family being a daughter. On the paternal side he was descended from John Wesson, who

was the first known ancestor of the American family of Wesson.

(I) John Wesson emigrated from Buckingham, England, in 1644, and located in Salem, Massachusetts. He became an extensive owner of property in what now is known as Wakefield, and it is said that he took an active part in King Philip's War. He married Sarah Fitch, of Reading, Massachusetts, and to them were born eight children, one of which was Samuel Wesson, of whom further.

(II) Samuel Wesson, born in Reading, in 1665; married Abigail, surname unknown, and had two children.

(III) Samuel (2) Wesson, born in Reading, and removed to Framingham Massachusetts; married Martha Haven, and had one child. His widow married (second) Isaac Cousins of Sherborn, Massachusetts.

(IV) John (2) Wesson, born in Framingham in 1711; removed to Grafton; became a prosperous farmer; fought with the Revolutionary Army; became a captain and helped force the surrender of the British General, Burgoyne, at Saratoga, New York. He married (first) Ruth Death, of Sherborn. He married (second) Rebecca Daniel. Of the first marriage there were six children.

(V) Joel Wesson was born in Framingham, about 1746. He became the owner of considerable real estate in Worcester, Massachusetts, and the largest taxpayer in that town. He was an inventor of the plow and a plowmaker by trade. He married Hannah Bigelow, and had six children.

(VI) Rufus Wesson was born in Worcester in 1786. He became an expert plowmaker, and afterward acquired a large amount of property near Lake Quinsigamond. He held a number of town offices. He married Betsey Baird of a well-known Worcester family. They had ten children, among whom was Daniel Baird Wesson, of whom further.

(VII) David Baird Wesson, the father of Walter Herbert Wesson, of this memorial, became a world figure in the field of mechanical sciences as applied to the manufacture of small arms. Thus Walter H. Wesson is of the eighth generation from the founder of the family name in this country.

Seven years after his birth the Wesson family removed from Grafton to Springfield, and Walter H. attended the public schools of that city, afterward entering Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Massachusetts. He now was prepared to become associated with his father in the revolver manufacturing business. He became master of the office routine, and in turn filled with heightened efficiency the positions of bookkeeper, secretary, vice-president, treasurer, and, from 1902 until five years prior to his death, president of the Smith & Wesson Company. His death in 1921 removed the last of the three sons of Daniel Baird Wesson. Frank, the first to die, met an untimely death in a railroad accident at Hartford, Vermont, February 5, 1887. Joseph Hawes Wesson (q. v.) passed away April 30, 1920. Members of the ninth generation of the Wesson family have succeeded to the control and management of the Smith & Wesson Company.

Walter Herbert Wesson married, September 7, 1881, Madeleine Burt, of Springfield, a daughter of Francis and Johannah Byers (Adams) Burt. Their children: Vera I. Wesson, wife of Charles Rockwell, of Radnor, Pennsylvania, and Madeleine B. Wesson, who married Henry F. Atherton, of Brookville, Long Island.

A Springfield tribute to the memory of Walter Herbert Wesson:

Walter Wesson was genuine and fine. Public honors meant little to him, the associations of his home everything. But opportunities to serve the city of Springfield were pressed upon him, and he accepted them in obedience to his sense of duty. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen. He found congenial work on the Park Commission. He was a member of the Municipal Group Commission. He was interested in the fine development of that very valuable institution (the City Library). He belonged to the social clubs of Springfield, the Nayasset, Colony and Country. To Mr. Wesson and the heirs of D. B. Wesson the Colony Club owes the opportunity which gave it a home of unrivalled beauty. Mr. Wesson was a lover of outdoor life. He keenly enjoyed fishing and made many trips to the Maine wilds. He owned a very fine summer camp at Kineo, Moosehead Lake, where he spent his vacations. Walter Wesson had natural and unfailing courtesy. He was diligent in business so long as his health permitted. His modesty was ingrained, and so was his worth. In nothing was he selfishly forthputting, but in all things respected. He was of even temperament, just in all his ways, kindly in thought and deed—a lovable personality.

SWOBODA, Henry Juliar, PH. D.,

Laboratory Diagnostician.

In the present-day progress of the American public health program, with its emphasis on the prolongation of life and the simultaneous enjoyment of vigorous health for individuals and the preservation of all their faculties, Dr. Henry Juliar Swoboda, of New York City, director of the Health Extension Institute of No. 175 Riverside Drive, plays an important part. Besides a large private practice, Dr. Swoboda does educational work through newspaper articles and his various professional associations. He has observed and studied widely, and his conclusions are based on careful analysis and research.

Dr. Henry Juliar Swoboda was born in Austria, on July 13, 1878, son of Joseph and Marie-Josephine Swoboda. The father, a landowner, died in 1919 at the age of ninety-two. The son was educated in the schools of his native land and received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Vienna in 1898. He came to the United States that same year and in this country pursued studies along special lines, including a training course at the Post-Graduate Hospital in New York and a special course at the College of Pharmacy in the same city.

In 1901, in New York City, Dr. Swoboda began his professional work. He enjoys a large private practice and is occupied with his executive duties as director of the Health Extension Institute, as well as writing. He has achieved especial success in the treatment of neurasthenics and has come to be regarded as an expert on therapeutics. He has observed widely the results obtained by medical treatment administered by various physicians. His own experiments are largely along physiological and chemical lines to establish the compatibility of medicinal agents. He has published several editorials in newspapers on hygiene, pharmacology, and therapeutics. Dr. Swoboda is a member of the American Chemical Association of New York. His able and unwearying support is given to every worthy public health effort on the part of leaders in that sort of work. His favorite forms of recreation are hunting, boating, and tennis.

POTTER, John Howard Nott,

Real Estate Broker.

The name Potter has long been associated with Union College at Schenec-

tady, New York, an institution which was the parent of the college fraternity system of the United States, and noted for the excellence of the work done by its graduates in the field of engineering. John H. N. Potter's paternal and maternal grandfathers graduated there, as well as his father and himself. Eliphalet Nott Potter was its seventh president. As a worthy representative of this name, John Howard Nott Potter, New York City real estate broker, has gathered laurels of his own, and is one of the youngest executives in this line to stand out so prominently as to be chosen head of a large concern.

Mr. Potter was born at New Rochelle, New York, September 20, 1896, the son of Howard Nott and Ethel (Potter) Potter, both of whom are descended from ancestors of personality and achievement in England and the United States. His father, born May 6, 1859, preceded him at Union College, graduating in 1881 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1892 from the Columbia School of Architecture; he is a registered New York State architect and a member of the New York Society of Architects. The earliest paternal American ancestor, Robert Potter, left Coventry, England, to seek his fortune in this country and settled in 1634 at Warwick, Rhode Island, where he became a prominent citizen.

Mr. Potter attended the Heathcote School at Harrison, New York, in preparation for college, made a good record and matriculated at Union in the ensuing fall. Having completed his studies at Union College he entered business in New York City, in February, 1919, following an experience in the World War as a member of the Thirty-second Regiment of Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps, in which command he attained the rank of second lieutenant. After the war, he was in his father's architectural office for a year, and then became associated with the real estate firm of Butler & Baldwin. He was soon advanced to the position of secretary, then vice-president, and finally president. He now serves as president of Potter, Hamilton & Butler, real estate brokers, which he organized in December, 1925. Although Mr. Potter is only thirty-one years of age, he has shown an aptitude for business which would do credit to far older heads, and has practically handled, all alone, a number of the most important real estate transactions in the city transfers, a number of them involving new construction at a considerable outlay of capital. With such a record in his immediate past the future speaks for itself. In large business and civic movements Mr. Potter has taken a philanthropic part, so that he is well established in the esteem of his associates and contemporaries.

Mr. Potter is a member of the Church of Ascension, Fifth Avenue, New York City, and of which he has been vestryman for several years. He joined the Sigma Phi Fraternity at Union College, and is a member of the Sigma Phi Club of New York City, in 1924-25 serving as its secretary and treasurer. He is likewise a factor in the Union College Alumni Association and affiliated organizations of the academic world. He is also a member of the Uptown Club. He played tennis at Union, and tennis is still his main outdoor recreation.

Mr. Potter married, at Washington, District of Columbia, April 5, 1924, Margaretta Wood, daughter of Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, of the United States Navy. Mr. and Mrs. Potter are the parents of a daughter, Elizabeth Nott Potter, and reside at "Stone House

Farm," Mendham, New Jersey, where they dispense a delightful hospitality to their friends.

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de YCAZA, Gustave Ramon,

Consul-General

A native of Ecuador, of an old and honorable family, Gustave Ramon de Ycaza, Consul-General of Ecuador in the city of New York, is a distinguished representative of his country in the international relations of import and export trade. For more than a quarter of a century he has been identified with offices of importance, and has cemented the good will, understanding, and mutual interests of Ecuador and several other countries. His duties and services have taken him to Germany, Switzerland, Belgium and the United States. He is well known for his published articles on the subject matters of his Republic.

Born at Guayaquil, Ecuador, in the year 1869, he is the son of Ramon de Ycaza and Perpetua de Aguirre (Ferruzola) de Ycaza. His father, before his death in the year 1905, at the age of sixty-eight years, was one of the best-known cocoa planters in Ecuador. His mother is still living, and is a resident of Guayaquil. His earliest paternal ancestor to establish the family in South America, was Juan Martin de Ycaza, who emigrated to that country from his home in Espana, in the year of 1786, and established the first cocoa plantations in Ecuador and exported his products to Mexico. Gustave Ramon de Ycaza received his education in the city of his birth, Guayaquil, and is also a graduate of the Ecole Superieure de Commerce de Paris, France. In 1901 he began his official career in the service of his government in different positions. Later he was appointed Mayor of Guayaquil, Ecuador, and later was appointed to the office of Governor of Guayas. He was appointed to the Consulate Service and sent to Hamburg, Germany, where he held the post of Consul, later being transferred to Switzerland. In the year 1917 he was sent to the United States as Consul-General, with headquarters and Consulate in the city of New York, after he had served as Consul-General in Belgium. He holds the rank of captain of the Reserve Corps of the Ecuadorian Army, and is president of the Union Club of Guayaquil, which is the principal club of its kind in that city. He has never lost his interest in agriculture as a personal matter, and is owner of a cocoa plantation in Ecuador which is conducted under his direction. He has written a large number of papers and articles for the New York and the foreign press, especially upon the subjects of importance to Ecuadorian affairs. During the last two conferences held by the Commercial Conference at Washington, District of Columbia, he acted as delegate, representing his Republic. He is a member of the Society of Foreign Consuls, and the Pan-American Society. Fencing is his favorite recreation.

Gustave Ramon de Ycaza married, in Guayaquil, in 1893, Marie Louise Cucalon, daughter of the late Louis Cucalon and Rosa (Pareja) Cucalon. Her father was a prominent planter of cocoa in that city. Six children have been born to them: 1. Leonore, born in 1894, who married Gomez Santiesteban. 2. Gustave, born in 1895. 3. Alfred, born in 1897. 4. Beatrice, born in 1901, who married Timoleon Flores. 5. Juan Martin, born in 1903. 6. Ramon, born in 1910. The Consulate office is located at No. 17 Battery Place, New York.

MEYER, William Joseph, M. D.,
Surgeon and Criminologist.

National recognition has been accorded the highly scientific and humanitarian work of Dr. William Joseph Meyer, of New York City, general surgeon and practical criminologist. Inherited instinct for his profession and preparation for it by association with his father, a distinguished surgeon, prepared the way for Dr. Meyer's achievements. Broad training and experience in hospital, prison, and private practice have enriched his potentialities. He has steadily pursued knowledge which would benefit man in mind and soul and body, and his findings have been given to the thoughtful of the country in the shape of lectures and publications.

Dr. William Joseph Meyer was born in New York City, New York, June 20, 1874, son of Franz Bernard and Margaret (Fitzpatrick) Meyer. The father, born in Germany, in 1835, was educated in his native land, and graduated from the University of Heidelberg with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1857 or 1858. He soon came to the United States, where he practiced surgery in New York until injured in the "Draft Riots" in New York during the Civil War and incapacitated for further professional activity. Dr. Franz B. Meyer then was given a Federal appointment in the Treasury Department, in connection with the Secret Service, and capably filled the position for almost half a century, or until his death, which came in 1910. His wife was born in Ireland.

Dr. William Joseph Meyer completed the public school course in New York at School No. 35, received his degree of Bachelor of Arts from St. Francis Xavier's College in 1891, and studied medicine at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating in 1895 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His practice in New York was limited to two years, because of the ill effect on his health from the rigors of the climate. He then practiced in Covington, Kentucky, from 1897 to 1900. Locating then at White Plains, New York, he enjoyed a large practice there, specializing at first in general surgery and criminology. He was interne at Bellevue and Gouverneur hospitals, assistant surgeon at DeWitt Dispensary, in New York City, and nine years demonstrator and lecturer in surgery at Fordham University School of Medicine. In July, 1911, he instituted Dr. Meyer's Private Hospital in White Plains, and developed it as owner, director, and attending surgeon. The institution was large enough to receive the patients of others, and open day and night to all reputable physicians who had given previous notice of their intentions. Emergency cases were always received. The equipment was modern and complete, and the X-ray apparatus especially fine. Dr. Meyer has at the same time had enough experience in the medical care of criminals to have become a widely known criminologist, whose conclusions are based on some thirty years of practice observation and experience. He was city physician in Covington, and for thirteen years physician and surgeon to the Westchester County Jail.

Dr. Meyer has appeared on the witness stand, or as adviser to the State or the defense, in many famous murder trials. It is his belief that not a murder has occurred which could not have been averted by some simple scientific understanding. He has diagnosed more than 50,000 criminal cases and found that at least 85 per cent of the men, women and children who commit crimes are defective in either

Franklin Gwilliam

mind or body, and that these defects are largely, if not wholly, responsible for their deeds of outlawry. In the accurately classified list of abnormalities, Dr. Meyer found in examining 39,466 subjects over a period of thirteen years, at Westchester County Jail, he found the large majority diseased, and of these the greatest number with mental deficiencies, nervous diseases of the cerebro-spinal centers, and chronic disturbances of the endocrine glands. He believes that society should take preventive measures with such weaklings rather than punitive measures. Dr. Meyer has been a lecturer on criminology for the New York City Board of Education, and is a member of the League for the Abolition of Capitol Punishment. He has published many articles for laymen in widely circulated magazines, such as "Success," and is now writing a book soon to be published under the title of "Modern Medical Criminology." He is also the author of "Syphilis as a Communicable Disease," "Simple Destocia and its Remedies," and many other illuminating articles. At the time of the World War, Dr. Meyer closed his hospital and gave his services for twenty-two months to the United States Army, and upon his return to civilian life located in New York City where he now practices as surgeon and criminologist.

Dr. Meyer has been affiliated with many professional and other associations: the Westchester County Medical; the New York State Medical; the American Medical Association; the Academy of Medicine, of New York City; the Medical Association of the Greater City of New York; the Police Society of the County of Westchester; and the Physicians' Mutual Benefit Association. He is Past Esteemed Leading Knight of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and enrolled in the Catholic Club of New York City. His political views are those of the Democratic Party. He is a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church.

On September 15, 1902, at White Plains, Dr. William Joseph Meyer married Philippina Schappert, born in New York, daughter of a banker, John Schappert and his wife, Theresa (Ludwig) Schappert. Three children were born of the union: 1. Frank John, born October 4, 1904. 2. Theresa Margaret, born May 22, 1908. 3. William Joseph (2), born October 1, 1910. The eldest son is a graduate of Yale University, and a studious and promising young man.

WHITMORE, Franklin Gray,

Leading Citizen.

Nationally known because of his years of service as the private secretary of the famous American, Mark Twain, and for the longer years of his devoted friendship to that humorist, Franklin Gray Whitmore, of West Hartford, Connecticut, was locally noted as secretary for thirty years to the Board of Park Commissioners and as a business man of ability. Gifted in various lines, he was an authority on Hartford and West Hartford real estate, in which he was for many years engaged. He was also a painter of merit and a lover of good literature, whose creations might have become famous had he pursued the artistic life exclusively. His ancestry was among the distinguished American lines. Francis Whitmore, born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1625, was his progenitor, and was himself the son of John Whitmore, who lived in Wethersfield in 1638 and was the founder of Stamford in 1641.

Franklin Gray Whitmore was born in New York City, September 18, 1846, son of Isaiah and Elizabeth Ann (Culver) Whitmore. The father was for many years a prominent shipping merchant of the metropolis. Liberal educational opportunities were afforded the son, who was of studious temperament and seized upon them all, attending the private grammar school of Charles N. Anthon in New York City, the boarding school of Edward L. Hart in Farmington, Connecticut, and entering Columbia College at the age of sixteen. At the age of eighteen, in 1864, he enlisted in the Sixth Company, Seventh Regiment, New York National Guard, which acted as guard for the body of Abraham Lincoln during its conveyance through New York City and during the period it lay in state in the City Hall.

About 1867 Mr. Whitmore went abroad for an extended stay. Returning then to America, he purchased a stock farm in Fairfield County, Connecticut, where he engaged in breeding trotting horses, of which he had some very speedy specimens. That was his summer home, while in winter he resided in Hartford. In 1880 he made West Hartford his home. As the close friend and near neighbor of Mark Twain, and for many years his private secretary, he became very well informed with regard to that genius, perhaps knowing more about him than any other man in America. Mr. Whitmore had a large collection of Mr. Clemens' (Mark Twain's) letters and enough material for an excellent biography. He painted two good pictures of the writer, one as a man in early middle age, and the other with the characteristic shock of white hair which marked his old age, pictures which hang on the walls of Mr. Whitmore's home. He played billiards with the writer and was associated with him in work and pleasure, acquiring a wealth of anecdotes which have always been eagerly heard at public meetings and in private conversation. Mr. Whitmore's real business was with the real estate and fire insurance, offices which he conducted for many years, and in which his son later joined him, known as F. G. Whitmore and Son. It was in 1896 that he became secretary of the Board of Park Commissioners. Continuing that office the rest of his life, through the many changes in the personnel of the Board, he acquired a wealth of knowledge of the details of the Commission's business, its plans and the execution of park developments. He long acted as cemetery agent, having charge of the sale of lots in the public cemeteries. Possessing tact and ability to get on with men, as well as a comprehensive knowledge not only of the park system but of the city itself and its property values, he got on well with the Board and proved very valuable to its counsels.

Mr. Whitmore was a director of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company for forty-eight years and a member of the Connecticut Society of the Colonial Wars. His religious views were those of the Episcopal faith. He gave a memorial window to the church in memory of his deceased children. Death came to him at his home in West Hartford, June 15, 1926, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years.

In 1867, Franklin Gray Whitmore married Harriet Eliza Goulden of Fairfield, Connecticut. Their surviving children are: William F. Whitmore, secretary of the Connecticut Valley Tobacco Association; Harold B. Whitmore, of West Hartford; Mrs. John O. Enders,

of the same city; and Mrs. Charles B. Wheeler, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

A long and honorable career fell to the lot of Mr. Whitmore. Throughout, his dealings with his fellow-men were those of a man of high character and lofty ideals, a man above petty meanness, one who always gave as he expected to receive, a square deal. Of his public service, the Hartford "Courant" wrote editorially:

Franklin G. Whitmore, thirty years secretary of the municipal park commission, who died yesterday, found his work for that city department a labor of love. His interest in the park system of Hartford was not of the manufactured kind, made just to fit his duties in connection with it; he thoroughly enjoyed his association with the fine type of men who were from time to time, chosen to membership on the park board, than whom Hartford had no better citizens. His acquaintance with the department and its needs, combined with his agreeable personality, caused it to be taken as a matter of course that he was to be retained in the secretaryship of the board.

HENDERSON, Walter Byron,

Insurance Executive.

Among the men who have taken a leading part in the development of Massachusetts as an insurance center must be included Walter Byron Henderson, who, during a notable career, brought about reforms which have since served to guide his own concern, the John C. Paige Company, of Boston, and have been written to a considerable extent into the charters and by-laws of other organizations. Mr. Henderson was an understudy of the late John C. Paige in the insurance business; Mr. Paige died in May, 1897, and made Mr. Henderson one of his three beneficiaries. The experience he received through his association with Mr. Paige, taken with his own humane inclinations, caused him to adopt a philanthropic attitude toward his associates, whose material welfare he insisted should be cared for as a prerequisite to success of the business. The result was that his employees were devoted to him, while his concern lived those principles of mutuality which are so necessary to a correct understanding of public and private relationships. His genius as an organizer and executive was marked: through its agency he became the projector of a plan for effecting an agreement among certain of the larger insurance concerns of Boston, and the result of which was a workable understanding to which the parties were John C. Paige Company; Obrion, Russell & Company; and Field & Cowles. But a consideration of the career of Mr. Henderson would be entirely incomplete without mention of his devotion to his family and his home, wherein burned those altar fires of love and respect for the finer things of life that characterize the ideal Christian and true gentleman.

Walter Byron Henderson was born September 20, 1866, at Keeseville, Essex County, New York, within sight of Lake Champlain. His father, John Henderson, born in Quebec, Canada, was killed at Round Hill, Northampton, by lightning, July 4, 1871; his mother, Elizabeth (Gibson) Henderson, was born in Ireland of Scotch and English parentage. His paternal grandfather was likewise a native of Quebec, whose forbears came to Canada from England. His parents removing to Northampton, Massachusetts, when he was five years old, he attended the public schools there, but left at the age of twelve to help with the family finances. He obtained employment with Chauncey H. Pierce in the insurance business at Northampton, and

remained with him six years, until 1884, learning the fundamentals, when he decided to enter a larger field. He accordingly removed to Boston at the age of eighteen and obtained a position with John C. Paige Company, the largest general insurance brokers in New England, and remained with this concern until his death. The next thirteen years constituted a period of great development for the young insurance man and his concern alike, but it was not until Mr. Paige died in 1897 that Mr. Henderson assumed the major responsibility in the conduct of the business. Mr. Paige provided that the business should be turned over to the men who were closest to him in making his administration a success; these three were Mr. Henderson, Gustavus C. Holt, and William R. Gray; both Mr. Holt and Mr. Gray died in 1910. The reorganization of the firm along its present lines of policy was effected in 1912. He was always closely identified with the foremost movements for civic betterment. He was founder and president of John C. Paige Company, Inc., of New York City, which was connected with the parent concern. He was a thirty-second degree member of the Free and Accepted Masons; of the Beacon Society of Boston and other social and fraternal organizations. He was at one time vice-president of the Massachusetts Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and director of the International Trust Company. His clubs included the Algonquin, Exchange, Country, Braeburn, Woods Hole Golf, Wollaston Golf, Weston Golf and Boston Athletic Association. His fine colonial home in Wayland was known as "The Old Place," and he maintained a summer place at Falmouth.

Mr. Henderson married, in 1893, at Arlington, Massachusetts, Jessica L. Cox, daughter of Gershom Leander and Elizabeth (Scott) Cox, both natives of Maine. Mrs. Henderson's father was a sea captain from Hallowell, Maine; and she is engaged in activities that make her an interesting woman. Mrs. Henderson is an advocate of peace, equal rights and medical freedom. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have been six in number: 1. Helma, born in 1893, who married Sanford D. Palmer and resides at Coral Gables, Florida. 2. Gordon Hayden, born in 1895, who died suddenly December 24, 1925. 3. Rene, born in May, 1898. 4. Gerald, born in November, 1899, now connected with John C. Paige Company. 5. Wilma Cox, born in March, 1904. 6. Jessica Dora, born in January, 1906.

Mr. Henderson died November 15, 1926, his death having been hastened by the untimely taking of his son, Gordon Hayden Henderson, a year before. His widow, four daughters and one son survived him. His surviving partners in the insurance firm were: Thomas H. Ratigan, Herbert A. Kneeland, Arthur A. Lawson, Louis A. Wallon, and his son, Gerald Henderson.

PERRAULT, Leo Thomas, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

Leo Thomas Perrault, Medical Doctor, a leading physician and surgeon of New York City, and a specialist prominent in the ear, nose and throat department of many hospitals in and around that metropolis, was born during the year 1888, in Jamestown, New York. Dr. Perrault is a son of Paul and Mary (Kinney) Perrault, both of whom are now deceased. Paul Perrault, the father, was born during the year 1863, in Canada; and he died

during the year 1923, at the age of sixty years. He came to the United States when he was but fifteen years of age, and settled in Jamestown, where he remained to the end of his days, a man beloved and respected by all with whom he came in contact. He had been prominent in the real estate world of that vicinity, achieving a marked success in this line of endeavor, so that during the latter part of his life he had been able to retire from all further commercial enterprise and live at his ease.

Dr. Leo Thomas Perrault received his early education in the township schools of the community in which he was born and reared, later attending and graduating from the Mercersburg Academy. He then pursued a course of higher education at the University of Pennsylvania, and at the end of this academic course he then enrolled for his medical training at the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, graduating from this world-famous institution with the class of 1908, when he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then served a two-year interneship at, first, the Lying-In Hospital and, later, the two hospitals of St. Francis and St. Vincent. Then, in 1912, Dr. Perrault began a general practice in New York City; and such is the success with which this most learned physician has met that, today, he is filling many offices of importance as well as caring for a large and most aristocratic clientele. Among the positions of trust which he holds are: Associate professor in the Broncho-Scopic Department of the Post-Graduate Hospital, in New York City; assistant attending physician in the Ear, Nose and Throat Department of St. Luke's Hospital, New York City; assistant attending physician in the Ear, Nose and Throat Department of the Post-Graduate Hospital, New York City; the same in the St. Francis' Hospital and the Fifth Avenue Hospital; attending physician to the House of the Good Shepherd; and attending physician to the Marynol Seminary, at Ossining, New York. Besides the work involved in the foregoing, Dr. Perrault is now recognized as one of the present-day authorities in the special phase of the medical and surgical science pertaining to treatment of the ear, nose and throat—a most energetic and alert personality, to say the least. And yet, during the emergency created by the entry of the United States into the terrible conflict of the World War, Dr. Perrault still found time in which to serve the land of his birth as a member of one of the United States Army Examining Boards established in New York City.

Dr. Perrault is, of course, a member of the American Medical Association; the New York State Medical Association; and the New York County Medical Association. And he also holds active membership in the New York Athletic Club, for—and it is only natural in a man of his great mental activity—he is a great lover of outdoor exercise, particularly golf and all sports which pertain to the water. He is an excellent swimmer and an able small-boat sailor.

Dr. Leo Thomas Perrault married, during the year 1915, in Plainfield, New Jersey, Anna McCullough, a daughter of Richard McCullough, a prominent lumber dealer of Plainfield. Dr. and Mrs. Perrault are the parents of three children, two of whom are sons and one a daughter: 1. Richard Perrault. 2. Mary Ann Perrault. 3. Leo Thomas Perrault, Jr. Dr. and Mrs. Perrault reside at No. 924 West End Avenue, New York City.

MARVIN, Virginia E. and Alice M. B.,

Dancers.

Not only in their home State of California but thoughout American terpsichorean circles generally, are the names of the Marvin Sisters, Virginia E. and Alice M. B., well and widely known. These young ladies—but recently out of their teens—have taken up dancing careers not as an avocation but as a profession, and the exquisite finish and careful perfection of their technique have won recognition for them from the most exacting and critical of audiences. They have been hailed as among "America's foremost exponents and devotees of Terpsichore," and the phrase is both adequate and justifiable, as the following record of their dancing careers will show. Before reviewing their successful and colorful careers, however, it is well to consider for a moment that old adage to the effect that "blood will tell." In point of genealogy these talented girls have a most excellent background, and in the veins of their pioneering ancestors flowed some of the finest blood in all England. They are lineal descendants of Bishop Marvin of the Church of England, and among their Colonial ancestors (on the maternal side) appear such ancient and honorable patronymics as Lightfoot, Taylor, Field, Fenton, Dicks, Lewis, Eylar and Leggett—all of which American progenitors trace back to armigerous and noble families of England. The mother, Elizabeth Field Taylor (Leggett) Marvin, is a daughter of Francis Taylor Leggett, who was born on July 24, 1824, and married, on October 15, 1861, Virginia Elizabeth Eylar, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Fenton) Eylar. The Marvin Sisters are eligible, by reason of their notable ancestry, to membership in the Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the American Revolution. In their immediate family are the father, Gwynne L. Marvin, a noted horticulturist of Berkeley, California; the mother, Elizabeth F. T. (Leggett) Marvin, prominent in the social and artistic circles of California; and six children, among them an older sister, Florence E. Marvin, a dramatic coach of proved ability and wide experience; three brothers, William Glenn Marvin, a well-known international and corporation lawyer and clubman of New York City, who is listed in the 1925 edition of "Who's Who in Jurisprudence," and Joseph G. and George L. Marvin, both successful business men of Detroit, Michigan. With such an eminently worthy genealogical background, and with the more immediate setting of an unusual and distinctly unique family life, it is not to be wondered at that the Misses Virginia E. and Alice M. B. Marvin have been able to attain the difficult heights of success and achievement in their chosen field or artistic and aesthetic endeavor. Their interesting and inspirational records will herein be reviewed separately, in chronological order:

Virginia Ellen Marvin, the elder of the two sisters, was born at Dayton, Ohio, a daughter of Gwynne L. and Elizabeth Field Taylor (Leggett) Marvin. The Marvin family removed from Ohio to California, settling in Berkeley. Virginia E. Marvin received her scholastic education at Miss Head's School for Girls, in Berkeley, and at Ferrier's French Academy in San Francisco. At the early age of twelve years she embarked upon her career as a dancer, and has subsequently received expert tutelage both in this country and abroad. In America, she has studied expression, plastique and Russian Ballet methods under such

Virginia Marvin

Alice May Marvin.

world-known exponents of the dance as Ruth St. Denis, Mikhail Mordkin, Michel Fokine, Pavley and Oukraninsky, Theodore Kosloff, Ernest Belcher, Veronnine Vestoff, and others. She toured the Continent and studied the dances of the various countries, spending considerable time in Paris, where she was under the direction and instruction of the Premiere Danseuse and Danseurs of the French Ballet: Mlle. Zambelli, M. Avelini, and M. Staats. These famous maestros were enthusiastic in their praise of the little American girl, comparing her type of dancing with that of the famous Adeline Genee.

Since her first semi-professional appearance at the age of twelve years, Miss Marvin has been constantly before the public eye, and a partial list of her engagements and appearances is herewith appended: several appearances in Los Angeles and Oakland; took part of Maid of Chalcis in Margaret Anglin's presentation of "Iphegenia in Aulis" (Euripides), at the Greek Theatre of University of California; star dancer in "A Pageant of Peace," in the Greek Theatre of the University of California, (1916); appeared in special dances in "The Road to Victory," the Baby Hospital Bazaar and Pageant, (1918); the Artists' Mardi Gras Ball in Oakland; the Red Circle Theatre (War Camp Committee Service); also appeared in special dances at the benefit performances at the Majestic Theatre, Jersey City, New Jersey; and was one of the stellar dancers at the famous Arabian Nights Ball in New York City (1919); appeared in the "Maid of Argonne," a pageant; "Spring Follies," at Berkeley; recital at Hotel Claremont; Mi-Careme Ball in Oakland; Arabian Nights Carnival in San Francisco; "The Merry Whirl of 1920," in Oakland, for the Baby Hospital Fund; and appeared in a leading part in Massenet's "Werther," produced by Ferrier at La Gaité Française in San Francisco, 1924, as Sophie; was featured dancer in "Pageant of Nations," produced by Mills College, in Oakland; dance recitals at Hotel Fairmont (San Francisco); 1924, Junior League Fashion Review at Hotel Oakland; special dancer in "The Imaginary Invalid," with Mr. and Mrs. Coburn, at Columbia University, New York City; and "The Merry Whirl of 1922," (the Alameda Baby Hospital Benefit), in Oakland (1922); and appeared as premiere danseuse in "Dons of Peralta," in Oakland. From 1924 to 1926, inclusive, Miss Marvin has appeared in a dance recital at the Ebell Club in Oakland; a recital at the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco; a concert aboard R. M. S. "Franconia"; Philomel's Concert in the Hotel Oakland Auditorium; The Baby Hospital Cabaret, Hotel Oakland; "The Masque of Pandora," in Berkeley; L'Alliance Française, University of California; won distinction in the stellar role of Alesia in "La Poupee," at La Gaité Française; a second recital at the Ebell Club, in Oakland; and became leading lady of the "Kosher Kitty Kelly" Company at the Capitol Theatre, San Francisco.

Miss Marvin has lately (1926) terminated her engagement with the "Kosher Kitty Kelly" Company, and at the present time is acting as Prima Donna Ingenue of "La Gaité Française," in San Francisco. Although she has received many flattering offers to appear in musical comedies in New York City, she has decided on a concert career, and to that end has signed a contract to appear during the coming season with Mikhail Mordkin's "Ballet Russe," in which she will be featured as a special singer and

dancer. Upon the completion of this engagement, Miss Marvin expects to branch out on her own concert tour of the United States. Miss Marvin is a member of the Junior Branch of the Ladies' Relief Society in Oakland, and has staged dance pageants *gratis* for the Baby Hospital of Alameda County, the Ladies' Relief Society, and many other charitable organizations, among them the American Seamen's Institution, the British Seamen's Institution, Mills College, and others. In addition to directing and taking leading roles in such operas as "Werther," "La Poupee" (sung in French), and the musical comedy "Kosher Kitty Kelly," she has assisted in directing and also been singing and dancing soloist in "Monsieur Choufleuri," "Le Malaide Imaginaire," many of the presentations of Ferrier's "La Gaité Française" in San Francisco, and in many of the professional vehicles of the Steindorff Light Opera Company. Miss [illegible] made another good use of her artistic education by teaching her art to little children.

Alice May Bradford Marvin, the younger of the two sisters, was born at Dayton, Ohio, a daughter of Gwynne L. and Elizabeth Field Taylor (Leggett) Marvin, now well-known and highly respected residents of Berkeley, California, whence the family had removed in the year 1911. Alice M. B. Marvin was six years of age when the family settled in Berkeley, and here she attended Miss Head's School for Girls and the Berkeley High School, being graduated from the latter in 1922. She then matriculated at the University of California, which she left during her junior year in order to devote all of her time to her art. Miss Alice M. B. Marvin, like her older sister, began her professional career as a child, when she appeared as a solo dancer in San Francisco. Upon her graduation from the Garfield Intermediate School she went to Los Angeles for a vacation, and while there was noticed by William Taylor, a moving picture director, who immediately placed her in leading parts opposite Jack Pickford in "Tom Sawyer" (as Mary), and "Huck and Tom," during the holidays. At that time—and since—many flattering offers were made her to remain in moving pictures, but Miss Marvin was intent on completing her scholastic and artistic education.

It was during the Panama Pacific Exposition in San Francisco that Miss Marvin started her career as a dancer. She was featured in the many ballets presented by Mlle. Louise Le Gai, the famous ballerina. Alice M. B. Marvin and her sister became the youngest directors of dancing when they gave their first public recital at the California Club during the Exposition. Several hundred children participated under the direction of these child artists, the programme being sponsored by the most prominent Californians, and the beautiful spectacle brought a well-deserved fame to the young directors. During the late World War, Miss Marvin and her equally talented sister always gave generously of their expert services when called upon, and danced frequently for the Red Cross benefits, Stage Women's War Relief, Mobilized Women, and for the soldiers at Fort Scott and at the Presidio in San Francisco.

Upon the completion of her high school course, Miss Marvin went to New York City and placed herself under the expert tutelage of Michel Fokine, one of the most brilliant stars of the Russian Ballet. Having made remarkable progress, she returned to California in the fall of 1922 in order to matriculate at the University

of California. Here she studied cultural courses for two years, majoring in public speaking. While at the University she devoted much time to various college activities, and assisted in the direction of—as well as dancing for—such benefits as the Prytannean Society, Women's Athletic Association, Alliance Française, and the Spanish Club. In conjunction with her sister, Virginia E., she has also given her time and efforts to staging and dancing in benefit performances for the Alameda County Baby Hospital, the Ladies' Relief Society, the American and British Seamen's Institute, Mills College Benefit, and various church societies. In the year 1924 the two sisters, accompanied by their mother, went to Europe for further study of the dances of different nations. While in Paris the sisters were students with members of the famous Paris Opera Ballet, under the direction of M. Staats, Mlle. Zambelli, and M. Aveline. When Alice M. B. Marvin returned to California she presented several dance pageants, such as the "History of Dancing" at the Oakland Auditorium, and for several clubs and societies, among them the Ebell Club of Oakland, and the Town and Gown Club, of Berkeley. In 1925 she was made Director of Dancing for the Oakland Light Opera Company, under the direction of Paul Steindorf, and also gave several concerts and presented recital programmes. In the spring of 1926, Miss Marvin and her sister again went to New York City, where for several months they studied plastique with the inimitable Mikhail Mordkin, former co-star with Mlle. Anna Pavlowa in the Ballet Russe, and the world's most famous teacher now dancing.

Miss Marvin has now returned to her home State of California, where she has several hundred pupils to whom she imparts her art. The children's classes are all organized by patronesses and are comprised of future debutantes of exclusive society. The coming season of 1926-27 she will be seen in recital and concert work, with professional engagements when time permits.

Miss Alice M. B. Marvin is an active member of the Junior Branch of the Ladies' Relief Society in Oakland, California; and, like her sister, is eligible to membership in the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and other historic and patriotic societies, by reason of her notable ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides. The foregoing list of dance achievements credited to Miss Virginia E. Marvin, have also been participated in or duplicated to a large extent by Alice M. B. Marvin, the talented sisters often appearing together. In addition, each sister has given separate recitals, has appeared professionally with or without the other, and has directed and taken leading dancing parts in terpischorean pageants prepared for various moving picture concerns.

The Marvin Sisters are much alike in looks and temperament—young, beautiful, spirited, and with personality plus. Each is an unusually talented danseuse, with a lovely singing voice and dramatic ability thrown in for good measure. Their innate ability has been perfected into a flawless technique by rigorous study under the most famous maestros of the dance, and they represent the very apotheosis of their art by confining their efforts chiefly to concert and recital work. They have already achieved a notable success, but—true artists that they are—they are not satisfied with past achievements. On the other hand, they are ever in search of further fields to conquer,

and well-known ballerinas and danseurs who are in a position to know are predicting a brilliant future for these two youthful and charming California girls. In closing, it is fitting to quote in its entirety a poem written for the Marvin Sisters by an unknown admirer of their art, one who—having seen them dance—was moved to the following appreciation of their great ability and technique:

WHEN THE MARVINS DANCE.

Seductive music softly calls,
The curtains slowly part;
The dim-lit stage is Pharaoh's tomb,
Grotesque its ancient art.

The music swells; a cymbal-crash;
Soft-tinted lights enhance
Two maids who kneel, Egyptian slaves:
And now the Marvins dance!

Two souls attuned most perfectly
Their rhythmic bodies prove;
Exact is every flashing step,
Each oriental move.

Upon a wave of melody
They span two thousand years;
Bubastes shrine they dance before,
Afloat on Aryan tears.

Two dusky temple slaves are they,
Who dance each dew-washed morn
To long forgotten deities—
Unknown, unloved, forlorn.

The music stops; applause rings out;
The maids, reincarnate,
Think they but honored Terpsichore—
But, Ah, I know 'tis Fate!

WHIDDEN, Henry Frothingham,

Hardware Merchant.

To important business interests, to his home and family, to the civic welfare of the community, Henry Frothingham Whidden, of Peabody, Massachusetts, gave the active years of his life, and his work as a merchant and citizen, through which he gained a position of deep respect and esteem among his associates, is preserved in the memories of his fellows by the splendid and valuable accomplishments which marked his life's record. His manner of living, the altruistic avocations that absorbed him, and pleasant geniality known to those whose privilege it was to associate intimately with him and perceive the depth of his nature, his loyalty in friendship and his generosity in thought and deed are inspiring treasures to his memory.

He was the son of Albert Henry and Helen Ellen (Perley) Whidden and was born at Salem, Massachusetts, December 6, 1872. His mother was the daughter of Deacon Perley, a well-known and prominent resident of this section. Mr. Whidden's father, deceased, had been engaged in the mill and hardware supplies, establishing the business, which the son carried on subsequently, over a half a century ago. He was a veteran of the Civil War, in which he served with an honorable record and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Whidden attended the public schools of Peabody, and immediately upon finishing his courses, associated himself with his father in the firm, A. H. Whidden and Son, at Peabody, Massachusetts. Upon the death of the father, Mr. Whidden assumed the sole management of the business, and under his able supervision, success, repute and prosperity resulted. Keenly interested in community affairs, Mr. Whidden's name and energies were always found with those who were instrumental in promoting civic advancement and welfare. He had been a member of the boards of directors of the Naumkeag Trust Company and the Co-operative Bank of Pea-

body, Massachusetts, and is a director of the Warren Five Cent Savings Bank. He was likewise a member of the board of trustees of Peabody Institute, which was a large fund established by George Peabody and left to the town for educational and other purposes of philanthropic endeavor, so styled the "Peabody Institute." Mr. Whidden was a member of the local lodges of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, shaping his every activity to the actual practice of their creeds. He was likewise affiliated with the Hardware Association of America, the Winchester Club, which was connected with the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club, with which organization he made his influence felt in the aiding of civic movements for the progress of the town in which he had spent his entire life. He also belonged to the Peabody Club, dedicated to social pursuits. Mr. Whidden was primarily a home-loving man, and although he gave his full and faithful efforts to his fraternal and other activities, he delighted in spending his time with his family in his home. He enjoyed an occasional water trip in a boat which he owned, and would ofttimes take cruises to relieve the pressure of his daily tasks. He was an adherent of the Congregational Church of Peabody.

Mr. Whidden married, October 16, 1901, in Peabody, Isabel S. Clerk, a daughter of George and Eliza Willoughby (Strother) Clerk. They were the parents of a son, Donald Strother Whidden, born August 26, 1902, and a graduate of the School of Business Administration at Amherst College in 1925.

Mr. Whidden died October 27, 1925, at his home at the age of fifty-three years, after an illness of several months. Final tribute was paid him by the citizens of Peabody, and his bier was completely surrounded by floral wreaths, marking the position which he had held in his community. The services were conducted by the Rev. John Reid in a simple and impressive manner, after which he was laid to rest in the Whidden family plot at the Cedar Grove Cemetery.

TRAVELL, Dr. John Willard,

Physician.

Long established and active in the practice of his profession in the Washington Square section of New York City, Dr. John Willard Travell has won his eminent repute in the general medical world as well as in electro-therapeutics, through his native professional ability and an experience that has a considerable portion of the State for its field. He is a descendant of Circuit Travell, who was born in 1776, at Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, England, came to Albany, New York, in 1799 or 1800, and married Judith Pursell; and a son of Ira R. Travell, a collar and shirt manufacturer, and Elvira Amelia (Pierce) Travell. Ira R. Travell, who died in 1910, was well known for his devotion to religious matters, and as a church organizer at Troy, New York.

Dr. John Willard Travell was born November 5, 1869, in Troy, New York, where he attended the public schools. He took the liberal arts course at Williams College, Williamston, Massachusetts; and preparing for his profession at Albany Medical College, he was graduated there in 1897 with his medical degree. For a number of years, Dr. Travell was associated with the staff of the Post-

Graduate and New York hospitals, and he established his offices in the Washington Square section of where he has developed a large practice in the field of general medicine.

During the World War, Dr. Travell was assistant on the Examining Board in New York City. He is a member of the American Medical Association; American Electro-Therapeutic Association; Academy of Medicine; State and County Medical societies; Medical Union; New York Electro-Therapeutic Society; and he is also a member of the West Side Tennis Club and of the National Town and Country Club.

Dr. John Willard Travell married, June 29, 1899, in Albany, New York, Janet Davidson, daughter of George G. Davidson, an Albany banker. She was graduated at Wellesley College. They have two children: 1. Virginia MacQueen, graduate of Wellesley College, 1921, and of Cornell University Medical School in 1925, with the degree Doctor of Medicine; she married Captain Harold Eastman Weeks. 2. Janet Graeme, graduate of Wellesley College, 1922, and of Cornell University Medical School in 1926, with the degree Doctor of Medicine, and now interne in the New York Hospital.

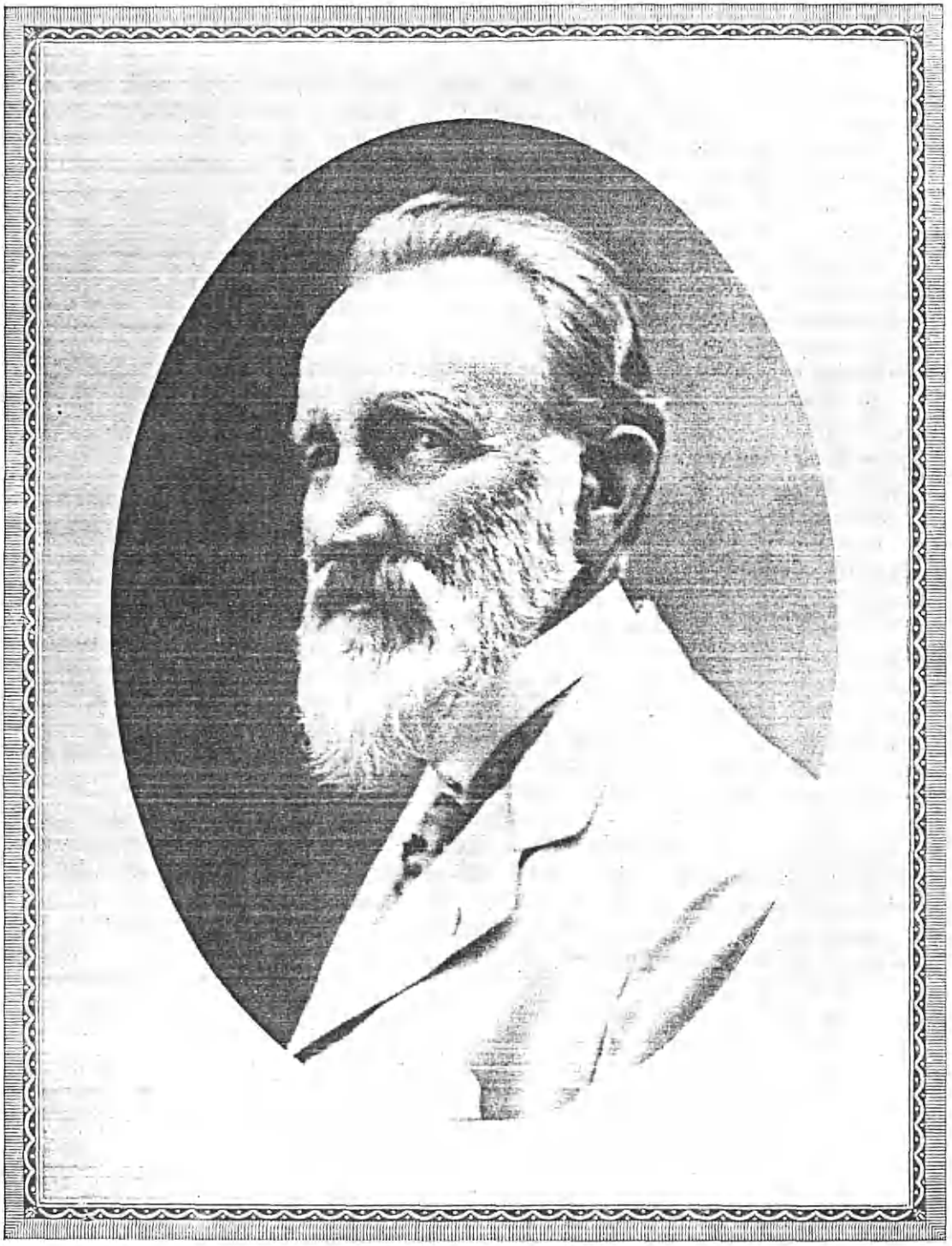
RAMSAY, William Wilson,

Civic Leader.

National prominence is the due of a man so significant in the progress of his community as to be popularly called the "father" of the borough, a title given to William Wilson Ramsay, who filled various important municipal offices in Keansburg, New Jersey. His broad-gauged point of view, his keen mentality, his excellent educational foundation, all were put at the service of the town.

William Wilson Ramsay was born March 4, 1856, at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, son of John and Arabella (Lessnutt) Ramsay. The father was a merchant tailor and a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The son was offered liberal educational opportunities at the Hackettstown Centenary Collegiate Institute after he completed the course in the public schools of Jersey City. He then took a special course in theology under Bishop John F. Hirsch in order that he might follow the profession which was the avocation of his father, that of preacher. Entering the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he served first in Wisconsin, then for two years in Jersey City, New Jersey, and later in Brooklyn, as supply minister. In 1877, Mr. Ramsay became a member of the New Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His first assignment was to Keansburg. After two years of able incumbency of the pastorate there, he retired from the ministry.

For many years business life offered to Mr. Ramsay the larger opportunities for self-expression his energetic nature demanded. For a time he was employed by various fashion manufacturers, traveling in the Eastern States and establishing agencies for paper patterns, then a novelty in the needle arts. In 1884 he opened a general store at Keansburg, where he had leisure simultaneously to act as railroad agent, express and freight. By 1913 his business had grown along with the community, and he was able to retire. Meantime, he had shared in the public activities which had produced that steady expansion and development of Keansburg. In 1885 he was elected freeholder of Raritan Township, the first of



William Ramsay

Eliza S. Ramsay.

four annual terms. He was probation officer of Monmouth County under the Hon. John E. Foster, committeeman for the township of Raritan for three years, and first president of the Board of Education. Mr. Ramsay was thrice chosen grand juryman. For twenty-nine years he was assistant postmaster at Keansburg and for five years justice of the peace. The town chose him mayor for two terms, his reëlection meeting with no opposition. The crowning evidence of the public confidence in his ability came when he was urged to serve as Republican candidate for Surrogate of Monmouth County in 1922. A pleasing extemporaneous public speaker, Mr. Ramsay was often called on by the Republican party to speak in local campaigns. He was employed by the National Republican Committee for that purpose in 1876. He thus devoted a long period of years and his rich endowments of personality and special abilities to promoting the welfare and progress of Keansburg along every avenue of advancement.

On December 5, 1878, William Wilson Ramsay married, in Keansburg, Eliza S. Wood, daughter of William Wood. She was born in San Francisco, California, December 30, 1856, the daughter of William and Josephine (Ozuna) Wood. Mrs. Ramsay graduated in 1877 from the Pennington Seminary, Pennington, New Jersey, and later from the Collegiate Institute, with the title and grade of Mistress of English Literature. She has always taken a great interest in music and art. For twenty-nine years Mrs. Ramsay was postmaster at Keansburg. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Ramsay was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died March 6, 1925.

BARRANCO, Augustine Peter,

International Lawyer.

In the broad field of international law with its application to and contribution to the comity of the nations of the world, Mr. Barranco, during the years in which he has been engaged in the practice, has attained foremost rank among his associates as a specialist in this branch. A native of New York City and a descendant of illustrious Spanish stock, he is aptly suited to serve in the various capacities to which he has been called, and he has at various times been counsel to several Latin-American countries. At the time of this writing he is the legal adviser to the Consulate-General of Cuba in New York City. Recognized as an authority in Latin-American law and affairs, Mr. Barranco has contributed numerous articles on different phases of the subject to a number of international publications, and his opinion, advice and assistance is valued and ofttimes sought by the leading financial institutions and industrial concerns engaged in international banking and commerce and by the bar at large in Latin-American cases.

Augustine Peter Barranco was born in New York City, December 27, 1883, a son of Manuel F. and Mercedes (Fernandez) Barranco. His father, born in 1843 in Cuba, and whose father had come from Spain to Cuba in 1809, was an eminent patriot and educator and a leader during Cuba's War for Independence in 1868. Thereafter Manuel F. Barranco came to New York City where he became a professor and later engaged in business. He died in 1894. Mrs. Barranco was a noted poetess, at whose home the leading Spanish writers of the day were entertained. The son, Augustine P., combining the heritages of his paternal and maternal descent has displayed through-

out his career a deep loyalty to his country and an intense sense of beauty in nature and the arts and practical idealism, each of which characteristics can be traced to their sources and which when possessed by one individual makes for a well-rounded and well-balanced personality and life. Mr. Barranco attended the New York Military Academy at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson in his early youth, and then went to the De Witt Clinton High School from which he was duly graduated. Having a keen interest in the law, he matriculated at the Brooklyn Law School and prepared for his career. He completed his training at St. Lawrence University and received his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1904, and his Master's degree in the following year. In 1906, he qualified for admission to the New York State bar, and began the practice of his profession in this city, continuing since with increasing popularity and reputation. From the very beginning his ability and comprehensive knowledge of international law and of Latin-American conditions were brought to the attention of the leading business men and lawyers engaged in work of that scope. He was a special counsel for Cuba in establishing its title to the Isle of Pines, and was secretary to the Cuban Minister at Washington during the conference at which the treaty for the Isle of Pines was formulated and signed. Continuing his work for Cuba, he acted as special counsel for the United States in the civil suits arising out of the postal frauds in Cuba, in all of which he recovered the full amounts claimed, and was also counsel for the Cuban Government in notable extradition cases a few years ago. In 1906, he assisted in drafting the program of the Pan-American Conference which was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, during that year. Mr. Barranco was also Associate Counsel for the Republic of Honduras in the Honduras-Guatemala Boundary Mediator held before Honorable Robert Lansing, then Secretary of State of the United States, as the representative of President Wilson to whom the matter had been submitted. Mr. Barranco is now Counsel for the Honduras Financial Mission in New York City. Because of his legal training and a keen business sense, he has been for a number of years special counsel on Latin-American law for several large financial and industrial companies in New York City whose business extends to South and Central America. During all this time, Mr. Barranco has conducted a successful and widespread general practice and enjoys the high regard and admiration of his associates at the bar and of all his clients for the conscientious and diligent manner in which he performs his professional work.

During the World War, Mr. Barranco was active in the Liberty Loan and relief work, especially among the Spanish-speaking elements of our population of which he is a recognized leader. He is deeply interested in the welfare of his community and the maintenance of the integrity and high standard of his time-honored profession. He has been a delegate to various conventions of the Republican Party in the ranks of which he is prominently active; and he is a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, The American Bar Association, the International Law Society, and other legal societies. He is likewise a member of the Lawyers' Club and the National Republican Club. In fraternal circles he is affiliated with Kane Lodge, No. 454, Free and Accepted Masons, New York City, and

the New Jersey Consistory. Mr. Barranco is a devotee of literature and his extensive reading of the world's classics, "every man's classics" as laid down by Sainte-Beuve, is a source of much pleasure to him. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He finds great enjoyment in golf and boating.

Mr. Barranco resides in New York City and has a summer home at Huntington, Long Island.

BARBER, William Howard, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

In the forefront of the American medical profession today appears William Howard Barber, M. D., of New York City, who has attained eminence in practice, in educational work, and in contributions to medical literature. Possessed of stability of character, vigor of intellect, and broad cultural background, inherited from a long line of notable American forbears, he has thrown every ounce of his ability into his profession. His ideals, painting the doctor's position as the most humanitarian opportunity given to a man to help his fellows, have shaped his career along a noble course. He is clinical professor of Surgery at New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and attending surgeon at the Jamaica Hospital.

The Barber family came to New England in 1637, from England or Scotland, and one of the early Colonials of the family married the granddaughter of Robert Taft, who was also an Englishman, settling in Mendon, Massachusetts, in 1630. The line descended direct to William E. Barber, father of the subject of this record, who was born November 26, 1858. He was president of the Red Star Towing and Transportation Company and of the College Point Company, offices which gave him the opportunity to improve towage and water-transportation facilities in New York Harbor and Long Island Sound. He also developed farm lands on Long Island, thus playing a significant part in enhancing the value of that strategically placed island, and he organized the College Point shipbuilding yard. He married Ida J. Smith.

Dr. William Howard Barber, son of William E. and Ida J. (Smith) Barber, was born in Brooklyn, New York, September 22, 1886. He attended the Boys' High School in that city and Columbia University, which bestowed on him the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1909. Two years later he obtained from the same institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine, 1911. In 1918 he was made a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and he has from New York University the equivalent of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

With this wealth of preparation for any professional career, Dr. Barber began on a general practice in New York City. His first institutional connection was with the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn, which he joined on May 1, 1911. He was an instructor in surgery at the Polyclinic, New York City, and at New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, finally being advanced to his present status as clinical professor of surgery. He was adjunct, then assistant attending surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, and he is attending surgeon at Jamaica Hospital in New York. Along with his practice, Dr. Barber has published many articles on the finer points of surgery in medical magazines and surgical text-books. He is a member of the New York County, State, and American Medical Associa-

tions, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, the Harvey Society, the Queens Surgical Society, and Alumni and Clinical societies. He was for two terms president of the College Medical Society.

Dr. Barber's social organizations are the New York Athletic and the Columbia University clubs. He belongs to the Sigma Phi Upsilon, the Phi Delta Theta, and, as an honorary member, to the Phi Alpha Sigma fraternities. Golf and squash are his favorite diversions, and he enjoys fishing and boating.

In Brooklyn, New York, June 6, 1914, Dr. William Howard Barber married Helen Chamberlain Schenck, daughter of Condit C. Schenck, a stationer of Brooklyn and Flemington, New York. Children: William Howard, Jr.; Helen Jane; Hugh; Stewart Child; and Theodore.

LANZ, Charles,

Manufacturer, Banker.

In the industrial development of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the focal point of the steel industry which is so large a part of the National wealth, Charles Lanz, president of the M. Lanz Bolt Company and the M. Lanz Brick and Tile Company, played a constructive part. His ability, energy, and foresight brought success to ventures which benefited not only his own fortunes, but the welfare of the community.

Charles Lanz was born in Dravosburg, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1856, son of Matthew and Anna (Menge) Lanz. The father, Matthew Lanz, came from Germany in early manhood, lived for a time in Dravosburg, where he owned and operated a blacksmith shop, and finally settled in Pittsburgh because of the larger opportunities that city offered. He established a wagon factory and horseshoeing establishment at Twenty-ninth and Carson streets on the South Side. On the same site later developed the M. Lanz Bolt Company, in whose organization and expansion his son shared. Matthew Lanz died June 21, 1898, in his seventy-second year. His wife, also born in Germany, April 1, 1831, died in 1881. Children: Charles Lanz, of further mention; John Lanz; Frank Lanz; Andrew Lanz; William Lanz; and Anna Lanz, who became the wife of Milton Zortman. Matthew Lanz was a man of uncommon ambition and intelligence, quick to see the need for a manufactured product not hitherto called for by a young city, ready to assume the responsibility for producing it, and persevering in the face of all difficulties until success came to him.

Charles Lanz moved with the family to Pittsburgh in his boyhood and was educated in the public schools and at Western University of Pennsylvania, now known as the University of Pittsburgh. He was associated with his father in the establishment of both the companies he headed at the time of his death: the M. Lanz Bolt Company, of which Charles Lanz became the chief executive in 1898; and the M. Lanz Brick and Tile Company. Like his father, he was a sagacious business man, unwearying in his devotion to his enterprises. Both grew rapidly, and the former, a pioneer in its line, is considered one of the important concerns of Pittsburgh, with customers all over the United States. After living for a time at Twenty-ninth and Carsons streets, South Side, and later at No. 3446 Carson Street, Mr. Lanz moved to Knoxville, Pennsylvania, where he was a founder of the St. Clair Savings and Trust Company. For twenty-two

Charles Lanz

years he continued to take a keen interest in that institution, serving as its director, and at the time of his death he was its vice-president. In 1908 Mr. Lanz built a handsome home in Carrick, and there he continued until his death, which occurred at his home, No. 100 Boulevard, Carrick, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1924.

The breadth and vigor of Mr. Lanz's business interests were reflected in his civic activities. In politics a Republican, he served Carrick as president of its Borough Council for four years, and he was an active member of the Volunteer Fire Department there. He was also one of the Carrick Park Commissioners. During the World War he was president of the War Service Union of Carrick and member of the United States Public Service Reserve. His religious affiliation was with St. Basil's Catholic Church of Carrick. He was a member of Knoxville Lodge, No. 1146, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, where he was popular and highly respected both for his integrity, sincerity and charm.

In St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in Pittsburgh, June 27, 1880, Charles Lanz married Kathryn Baldauf, who was born in Pittsburgh, February 4, 1859, daughter of George and Kathryn (Hartz) Baldauf, both natives of Germany. Her father died in Pittsburgh in June, 1905, in his seventy-second year, and his wife died in Pittsburgh in 1870, in her thirty-fifth year. To Charles and Kathryn (Baldauf) Lanz were born the following children: 1. Lillian, who married Laurence Draucker, by whom she has a daughter, Lillian Kathryn, also married, and she and her husband, Arthur Miller, have a child, La Verne. 2. Charles W., unmarried. 3. Oliver A., who married Josephine Bauer, by whom he has five children: Kathryn, Josephine, Edna May, Charlotte, and Olive. 4. Martin F., unmarried. 5. Raphael, unmarried. 6. Aloysius, who married Mathilda Schmidt, by whom he has three children: Kathryn May, Charles (3), and Beatrice. 7. Edna J., residing at home with her mother. 8-9. Henrietta and Milton John, twins.

As one of the prominent business men and citizens of Pittsburgh and Carrick, Mr. Lanz was widely known and highly esteemed. Full recognition was accorded him for all his public-spirited contributions to general welfare. His sympathetic and kindly nature brought happiness to his friends and family, and his generosity helped many a needy person. His fellow-directors of the St. Clair Savings and Trust Company, who knew him well, spoke of him thus eloquently in a memorial:

> During the twenty-two years he served on the Board of Directors, he always manifested a keen interest in the growth and success of the Institution. His matured judgment, fine executive ability, faithful attendance and constant devotion to the interests of the St. Clair Savings and Trust Company, made his services the most valuable to us. We always shall remember Charles Lanz with genuine appreciation. He was a man of exceptional virtues. Always he labored for the common good. He was of quiet disposition and possessed a rare and commendable honesty. He was consistent and firm in his friendships and always on the side of right and justice. He was kindly and considerate to those less fortunate than himself. His purse always was open generously and unostentatiously. He did good wherever he found opportunity. He characterized his private life by his love of home, his devotion to his family, and the exercise of those elements which make for the higher and finer side of life and its elevating influence. In his untimely demise we lose a co-worker who was a leader among us. We miss a friendship of rare quality of heart and mind. With the community-at-large, we share a great and irreparable loss.

DESMOND, Thomas Charles,

Engineer and Contractor.

Typical of the well-rounded American engineer of the present generation who has helped shape the progress of the country is Thomas Charles Desmond, engineer and contractor of New York City. He has had wide experience in his profession, both in the constructive phases in the Far West, where he has helped open up the resources of a quarter of the country, and in the financial and reconstructive fields of New York and the East. Success has come to him, along with a substantial fortune. Meantime, his broad and altruistic interests have had their influence on public affairs in general, for he has lent his enthusiastic and efficient support to every worthy forward-looking movement. He is president of T. C. Desmond and Company, Inc., and other enterprises.

Thomas Charles Desmond was born in Middletown, New York, September 15, 1887, son of Thomas Henry and Katherine (Safried) Desmond. The father, born December 6, 1856, is a chemical manufacturer well known in his field of endeavor. A liberal education was offered the son, who took every advantage of it, graduating from Harvard College as a Bachelor of Arts with a *magna cum laude* distinction, and from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering, in 1909.

The first seven years of his professional life were spent by the young engineer for the most part in the Far West, when he gained a broad experience by employment in various capacities with some fourteen different construction companies in thirty-six states. This period, as rich in contacts as in variety of opportunity, laid the foundation for the success Mr. Desmond has enjoyed in building up a business of his own. The business established in 1916 as the T. C. Desmond and Company, Inc., has in the decade of its existence completed nearly forty-five million dollars' worth of construction projects, including such diversified properties as office buildings, apartment houses, steel cargo ships, factories, model housing developments, etc. Since 1915, also, Mr. Desmond has maintained an engineering office in New York. He organized and was president of the Newburgh Shipyards, Incorporated, at Newburgh, which prospered from 1917 to 1920 and built twelve 9,000-ton steel cargo ships for the United States Government as a war measure. This alert and many-sided executive is president of the Colonial Terraces Corporation, a director of the Murray Hill Trust Company, the City Housing Corporation, the Curtis and Curtis Company, the Newburgh Housing Corporation, etc. He has written various technical articles which have had a wide reading when they appeared in the "Engineering News-Record" and other magazines. His ability supplied the architecture, and his character and industry built the substance of this useful and successful career.

The demands of so active a career have not precluded Mr. Desmond's active participation in public affairs along both political and social service lines, although he has never sought office. In 1916, at the request of ex-President Roosevelt, he organized a regiment of 3,000 engineers and construction men for the proposed Roosevelt Volunteer Division for service in Mexico and France, a fine and generous contribution to his country's needs which did not enjoy fruition because of the veto of President Wilson's adminis-

tration. Then Mr. Desmond built ships, which were eagerly accepted. He has been a member of the New York Republican County Committee since 1915 and president, 1926-27, of the New York Young Republican Club. He was national treasurer of the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League in 1916, national treasurer of "The Vigilantes," 1916 to 1919; and since 1923 has been a director of the National Security League. He is a director during the current year of the United Neighborhood Houses, Inc., a central clearing house for various philanthropic and social agencies of New York City, and a member of the City Committee of the Citizens' Union, as he has been for the past ten years. Other organizations profit by his active membership: the Technology Club of New York, of which he has been president since 1925; the National Association of Technology Clubs, of which also he is president; the Harvard Engineering Society, of which he, formerly treasurer, is now on the Board of Governors. His professional affiliations are with the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Metropolitan Museum, the American Museum of Natural History, and the American Society of Civil Engineers. Clubs: University, Union League, Players, Engineers', National Republican, Harvard, Technology, and Brooklawn Country. His church is the Unitarian. Mr. Desmond's desire for an ever broader point of view has led to his habit of traveling widely and observing with an open mind and genuine humanitarianism the various countries thus visited, including Europe, Northern Africa, West Indies, and Central America, and, in 1925, a tour of the more remote countries of India, China, Java, and Japan. Golf, tennis, and horseback-riding provide him with his chief recreational outlets.

On August 16, 1923, in Bridgeport, Connecticut, Thomas Charles Desmond married Alice Beardsley Curtis, daughter of Lewis B. Curtis, president of the Curtis and Curtis Company, pipe threading and cutting machinery manufacturers, and of the People's Savings Bank, of Bridgeport. Mr. and Mrs. Desmond reside at No. 610 Park Avenue, New York City.

QUINN, John Randolph, M. D.,

Physician.

An authority on internal medicine, a student of tubercular diseases, John Randolph Quinn, M. D., is considered an expert on internal diseases with a reputation of high standing in his profession. His studies and experiences have been broad and productive. Practicing in his birth town he has all the advantages of private patients, and as an attending physician in the large city of New York, he has the opportunity of clinical experiences which are probably the most valuable contributions in any physician's or surgeon's career.

Born in Brooklyn, New York, in the year 1887, he is the son of Dr. John Randolph and Ella (Smith) Quinn. His father became a physician of prominence, identified with the practice of general medicine. He was a graduate of the Long Island College Hospital and the University of Vermont. The earliest paternal ancestor of Dr. Quinn was his grandfather who came to the United States from Ireland and settled at Brushton, New York. He received his education in the schools of Brooklyn and entered Princeton University, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from

Cornell University. In 1913 he became interne at the St. Luke's Hospital in the city of New York and remained there for two years, 1913-1915. He is attending physician at several of the most active clinics, including the New York Dispensary, in the Medical Clinic and in the Tuberculosis Clinic, and also the well-known Cornell Clinic, which has established itself as one of the most unique and intelligent clinics for educated people, of moderate means. Dr. Quinn saw considerable oversea service during the last year of the war, remaining in Europe and in active service from 1917 to 1919. He was first attached to the British Army as first lieutenant, and later with the United States Army as first lieutenant and as captain. He holds membership in several fraternal and learned societies, among them being the Kings County Medical Society, the Medical Society of the State of New York, Alumni of St. Luke's Hospital, and the Alumni Society of the Cornell Medical School. Baseball is his favorite recreation.

BAYARD, Samuel Augustine,

Public Official and Business Man.

A native and a lifelong resident of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, that community never had a better citizen than Samuel A. Bayard. To the city, to Middlesex County and to the State of New Jersey, Mr. Bayard gave able service in many ways, while at the time of his death he also held a position in the service of the State of New Jersey. In a business way he was a factor in popularizing the North Jersey shore as a summer playground. But, in addition, he had the keen concern for the promotion of the general welfare which marks the man of genuine public spirit, and his helpfulness in many civic fields was understood and appreciated. He had a virile idea of the duties of citizenship and he lived up to it. He accepted the responsibilities; he performed the tasks which fell to him, and his passing, untimely enough, was regretted by an entire city. The Bayards were among the founders of the New Jersey Colony. Samuel A. Bayard never devoted much time or attention to family history or genealogy, but he seemed to have in him much of the spirit of these pioneers who were perhaps his direct ancestors. His resolute spirit in all that he did was wonderful. Again and again in the affairs that engaged his life, he encountered difficulties and obstacles that would appall and defeat an ordinary man, but he was not discouraged, perhaps because Samuel A. Bayard was not an ordinary man. The difficulty only aroused him to greater effort. In the darkest moments of his career his courage and conviction blazed up like an oriflamme, and sometimes at the risk of a danger which seemed to threaten ruin, he moved forward to triumph and success.

Samuel Augustine Bayard, son of Anthony and Augusta Bayard, was born at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, January 2, 1868. He received his education in the public schools and at Professor Warner's private school, all at Perth Amboy. Upon leaving his studies he engaged in business with his father, subsequently entering the field which proved the most important in his business career, the establishment at Perth Amboy of Bayard's Bathing Beach. Under his personal direction as manager this beach came to enjoy a widespread popularity in this region. He was instrumental in organizing boat clubs and the various amusements and attractions that go to make up

Samuel Bayard

a successful beach. Bayard's Beach became the mecca for thousands, and was noted for its excellent bathing and bathhouse facilities. He could be found there at all hours of the day and night looking after the comfort and safety of his patrons, especially those who ventured too far out in the water. He was an excellent swimmer, a member of the National Life Saving Corps, and perfectly at home in the water, yet fate decreed that he himself should lose his life in the water. When a boy he was always to be found along the waterfront and as he grew older his love for water sports and activities on the water never waned.

At the time of his death Mr. Bayard was a deputy State quarantine officer, and it was while performing his duties as such an officer that he met his death. One of his duties was to meet and board incoming ships when they arrived at Perth Amboy or at the plants along the Raritan River. He was a volunteer fireman, a life-member of Protection Hook and Ladder Company. He joined the Perth Amboy Fire Department in 1892, and was given his exemption papers in 1899, but he preferred to continue as an active member of his company. He was made second lieutenant in the truck company in 1911; first lieutenant in 1912; captain in 1913, and a life-member in 1917, when he had completed twenty-five years of service with the company, and at that time he was presented with the twenty-five year service badge.

Samuel Augustine Bayard married, at Perth Amboy, February 28, 1892, Eleanor Shields of Brooklyn, New York, daughter of James and Agnes (Daly) Shields.

Mr. Bayard's death occurred July 14, 1924. How he developed opportunity, how he made success for himself and others, how well he utilized his remarkable business gifts—these would be called the true story of Samuel A. Bayard. But there are many in Perth Amboy today who will not call these things the finest story his life offers. There are very many who today are thinking of the human, friendly manifestations of his life as its outstanding features.

WILLIS, Frank Wesley,

Electrician.

Thirty-eight years, compared with eternity, is but a brief span, yet when considered in connection with the life of a man, it is a long time, and especially when he puts it in at one position. For such a period Frank Wesley Willis served the Edison Electric Illuminating Company at Boston, Massachusetts, as superintendent of meter readers, and when he died his companions remembered his faithfulness with a suitable company memorial. His work was done so conscientiously that for six years he served as a director of the Reading Electric Light Company. When Mr. Willis entered the employ of the Edison Company, he had seven meters to read in one month. At his death, he was in charge of sixty-five men, and 250,000 meters were taken care of each month.

Frank Wesley Willis was born December 3, 1865, at Gorham, New Hampshire, the son of Nicholas Octavus (electrical engineer of Dover, New Hampshire) and Martha B. (Smith) Willis, who was of the Du Besse family of France, members of which came to the United States with Lafayette and one of whom was in the firing squad that shot Major André; Freeborn Smith, her brother, was killed in the Civil War.

Mr. Willis was educated in the public schools of Gorham and Reading, and

took an electrical course at Franklin Union in Boston. He was a charter member of the Russell Lodge of Masons, the Edison Gold Button Club, and the Edison Legion of Honor; in his honor a welfare organization in the Edison concern was named after him, the Frank W. Willis Memorial Association. He also held membership in the Edison Club known as the Euclid Associates, made up of Masons; the Good Samaritan Lodge of Masons at Reading, whence he transferred to Russell Lodge, at Arlington. He was attached to the Christian Science Church, Boston.

Frank Wesley Willis was married January 25, 1893, at Reading, to Maude Martha Boatts, daughter of William Henry Boatts, of England, and Sarah (Beaton) Boatts. A daughter, Gladys Esther, was born to them May 28, 1894, who married Chester L. Nichols, and (a) Winston LeRoy, (b) Barbara Gile, (c) Jewel Gladys Nichols, were born of this union.

Mr. Willis died September 16, 1926, and left behind a sorrowing family and many friends who appreciated his sterling worth to his community.

SCHROEDER, Louis Clausen, M. D.,

Pediatrician.

A recognized authority in pediatrics, Louis Clausen Schroeder, M. D., is nationally known for his ability and researches into the subject upon which he has devoted the greater part of his professional life. He is (1927) chairman of the Pediatric Section of the Academy of Medicine, and has been influential in promoting the study and the clinical opportunities for further progress and development in this branch of the work of medical science. He is a popular and successful lecturer and a writer of importance, many of his monographs having been published in the leading medical journals.

Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1881, he is the son of Peter and Caroline Charlotte (Radwig) Schroeder. His father was born in 1863 and died in 1913; he was a caterer. His home, before coming to the United States was in Cassel, Germany, from which place he emigrated to America when he was about twenty years of age. Dr. Schroeder received his education in the College of the City of New York. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University, graduating in 1911 with his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began his professional career as interne at Bellevue Hospital in New York and remained at that post for a period of four years, the latter two years of which period he was resident on children's service. His major achievements have been in the line of his teaching in the subject of Pediatrics, and in appreciation of his knowledge and value, he has been elected to membership in the American Pediatric Society. He has held many positions of importance and has been a constructive factor on many boards of directors. He is at present on the Advisory Board of the Judson Health Center; on the Children's Committee of the New York Health and Tuberculosis Association; and attending physician to the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital and chief of clinic of the out-patient department. As a teacher and lecturer, he is assistant professor of Pediatrics at Cornell University Medical College.

During the years of the World War, he was on the Examining Board in the city of New York. He started the

Diagnostic Clinic for the New York Association for Improving the Conditions of the Poor, and has been actively identified with the Society for the past six years. He was appointed chairman of the Pediatric Section of the Academy of Medicine and is affiliated with other learned societies, including the American Medical Association, State and County Medical associations; and the Harvey Society. Among his clubs, he is a member of the "Fraternities," the Bellevue Alumni Association, and the Old Country Club of Flushing. His favorite recreation is in the game of golf. Among the published works of Dr. Schroeder, some of the best known are "The Chylomicron Content of the Blood of Infants," "Tarsal Scaphoiditis," "Observations in Etiology and Pathology of Chorea Minor." In collaboration with Dr. E. George Payne, he wrote an important work entitled "Health and Safety in the New Curriculum," which was published in 1925 by the American Viewpoint Society. The second volume of the ten volumes of the Child Health Library is the work of Dr. Schroeder, entitled "Babies, Their Feeding and Care."

Dr. Louis Clausen Schroeder married in New York City, in 1916, Elsie Duval, daughter of George Duval, who taught school for many years near Annapolis, Maryland. He was a well-known and highly respected citizen.

The Duval name is an old and honorable one of early American ancestry, and the Duval line has been continuous in the United States since the middle of the seventeenth century, when the first ancestor, of Huguenot stock, arrived on these shores. Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Schroeder: 1. Edward Charles, born in 1917. 2. George Duval, born in 1919.

PELLETIER, Rev. Alphonsus,

Superior of the Fathers of Blessed Sacrament.

One of the active priests of the Roman Catholic Church in America is Father Alphonsus Pelletier, Superior of the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament, in New York City. Through his vision and perseverance schools and churches have sprung into being. His order has grown in importance and in opportunity for good works under his leadership and inspiration.

Rev. Alphonsus Pelletier was born at St. Jean Port Joli, Province of Quebec, Canada, March 8, 1877, son of Joseph and Agatha (Morin) Pelletier. The father, who died in April, 1925, at the age of eighty-eight, was a merchant, scion of the notable family which originated in Normandy and came to Canada in 1680. The son was liberally educated, dedicated from childhood to the priesthood. He attended St. Ann de la Pocatiere College, in the Province of Quebec, and took his theological training in Montreal, with the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament, being ordained on July 27, 1902. In 1905 he was appointed Superior of the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament of Montreal.

In 1911 Father Pelletier came to the United States to reside, and save for two intervals of two years each, has since made his home and the center of his religious activities here. In 1914 he was treasurer of the New York house of the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament, remaining in that office until 1918, when he returned to Montreal for two years. He then performed a similar function for the order in Chicago until 1921, when he came to New York City to take the responsible post of Superior of the house of the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament. He built the Montreal House of his order,

the chapel of the Juniorate at Terrebonne, Canada, and, recently the parochial school of St. Jean Baptiste at No. 167 East Seventy-fifth Street, New York City, which accommodates some eleven hundred students.

A man of his scope and large views as a matter of course keeps in close touch with the international interests of the Catholic Church. Father Pelletier has attended many of the Eucharistic Congresses. He was in London in 1908 and general secretary to the Montreal International Eucharistic Congress in 1910. That at Madrid in 1911 found him in attendance, as did that at Lourdes in 1914, and at Rome, in 1922. So keen has been his interest and so great his organizing ability that Father Pelletier's services have been dedicated to the work and he is a member of the Permanent Committee on Eucharistic Congresses.

CALDWELL, George Brinton,

Financier and Economist.

Upon the promotion of general business affairs through the activities of the banking profession, George Brinton Caldwell has based the successful progress of his career, his association with financial enterprises for more than forty years, being characterized with a wholehearted devotion to the expanding interests and the increasing part of those matters in the history of the development of the economic structure of the United States. From the first-comer that bore his name, the family has been represented in the succeeding phases of the progress of the community in which they resided and contributed substantially to the upbuilding and advancement of the country. Of Scotch-Irish descent, the first known progenitor was James Caldwell, who came from Londonderry, Ireland, and settled in New England in the early Colonial period.

George Brinton Caldwell was born at Dunkirk, New York, August 24, 1863, a son of Charles Melville and Mary Ann (Kelner) Caldwell. The father, born in 1842, and died in 1904, had been a sturdy, substantial and successful farmer in that section and enjoyed the esteem and high regard of his fellows. Mr. Caldwell attended the local public and high schools of his native town, and was graduated from the latter institution in 1881. During the next year he entered business college and completed his course in 1882. Shortly thereafter he removed to Greenville, Michigan, where he began his banking career as a bookkeeper in the Greenville City National Bank. The story of business activities tells of advancements with rapid gradation from that time until the present, through all the various branches of the business, intermingled with numerous appointments to offices of civic significance. In 1886, Mr. Caldwell was made city clerk of Greenville, and in 1890 was appointed State accountant of Michigan, and secretary of the State Board of Equalization. From 1893 until 1899, he served as national bank examiner for the States of Michigan and Indiana. Entering again into private affairs, Mr. Caldwell became the assistant cashier of the Merchant's National Bank of Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1899, and continued in that capacity until 1902. At that time he became identified with the American Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago in the investment bond department. In 1910, Mr. Caldwell was elected vice-president of the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, being continually associated with that institution until 1915. During

Geo. B. Caldwell

that time Mr. Caldwell was keenly interested in the affairs of investment bankers and in 1911 organized and founded the Investment Bankers' Association of America, serving as its first president for the following two years.

Coming to New York City in 1915, Mr. Caldwell was elected president of the Sperry-Hutchinson Company of this city, in which office he remained until 1923, directing the policies and business methods of the concern with marked efficiency and diligence. Thereafter he became the president of Caldwell,, Mosser and Willamen, Incorporated, investment bankers, until 1925, when he was made president of the Aetna Bond and Mortgage Corporation of Chicago. He resigned from this connection to accept the vice-presidency of the United States Bond and Mortgage Corporation of New York, which he continues to serve, exercising with prudence and skill the management of the affairs of the business. Among the numerous positions he holds in various enterprises in the financial and industrial worlds are vice-president of the United States Bond and Mortgage Company of New York; director of the New Jersey United States Bond and Mortgage Company; C. W. McNear & Company, bonds, of Chicago, and the Irvington National Bank, Irvington, New York. Mr. Caldwell, as an authority upon financial and economic questions, is a fluent writer and speaker on these topics. During the World War he was active in Liberty Loans drives and served on several committees.

Prominent in fraternal and social, as well as financial and civic circles, he enjoys membership in the Masonic Order, being a member of Lansing Lodge, of Michigan, and the Knights of Pythias. His clubs number the Union League of New York, the Bankers' of Chicago, the New York Athletic Club, and the Sleepy Hollow Country Club. His favorite sports for recreative pleasure are golf, motoring and fishing. With his family he attends the Congregational Church of his community in Irvington, New York, where he makes his home.

George Brinton Caldwell married (first), at Ionia, Michigan, October 15, 1886, Lucy Smith Patrick, who died May 22, 1922. He married (second), July 14, 1923, Marion Halley Andrews, of Westbrook, Maine, where her father was a well-known merchant. Mr. Caldwell has a daughter by his first marriage, Helen Marie, wife of A. R. Gibbons, of Bronxville, New York.

MONTEALEGRE, Edgar, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

Edgar Montealegre, Medical Doctor, a prominent physician and surgeon of New York City, and a man who has achieved a goodly measure of fame as a specialist in diseases of the lungs and in medicines of the tropics, was born during the year 1883, in San Francisco, California. Dr. Montealegre is a son of José Montealegre, now deceased, and Ramoncita Yglesias, sister of ex-President of Costa Rica, Rafael Yglesias. The mother is still living. José Montealegre, the father, was born during the year 1847, in Costa Rica; and he died, an American citizen, during the year 1887, at the age of forty years, in Costa Rica. He was a prominent coffee planter of Costa Rica up until the date of his coming to the States, when he settled in San Francisco during the year 1870. He was a man beloved and respected by all with whom he came in contact.

His son, Edgar Montealegre, received his early education in the public and high

schools of the community in which he was reared, and he later took his medical training at the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated with the class of 1906, when he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He later obtained a post-graduate course of study at the equally famous Jefferson Medical College, also in Philadelphia, completing this course during the year 1908. He then served for four years as interne in different hospitals in New York and Philadelphia, in 1912 going to Costa Rica as chief of the Medical Department, of the Abangarez Gold Fields, where he did some work for Rockefeller Foundation in fighting ankylostomiasis. He later entered the employ of the United Fruit Company in the city of Limon, Costa Rica, in the capacity of chief physician, a position which he retained for a period of time somewhat in excess of three years; and during this time he served in the capacity of president for the Limon Board of Charity of Costa Rica. He later returned to New York where he is now carrying on a most successful general practice. He is also an assistant physician at the Polyclinic Hospital, in New York City; and the Metropolitan Hospital, also in New York. He has done some original research work on tropical medicine, and contributed to medical literature. Thus it will be seen that Dr. Montealegre is a most active, as well as a most learned man.

Dr. Montealegre is, of course, a member of the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Association; and the New York County Medical Society; he also holds membership in the Pan-American Society; and the Hispanic-American Medical Association of New York. And he has contributed much to the general knowledge of medicine, particularly that part which appertains to the lungs and the use of medicine in the tropics.

Dr. Edgar Montealegre married, during the year 1917, in Costa Rica, Isabel Jimenez, a daughter of Alexander Jimenez, now deceased, who was a prominent coffee planter in Costa Rica. Mrs. Montealegre is a granddaughter of ex-President Tomas Guardia, of Costa Rica. Dr. and Mrs. Montealegre are the parents of two children, both of whom are daughters: 1. Isabel Montealegre, who was born during the year 1920. 2. Olga Montealegre, who was born during the early part of 1926. Dr. and Mrs. Montealegre and their children reside at No. 25 Claremont Avenue, New York City; while Dr. Montealegre's offices are located at No. 485 Park Avenue, in that same city.

THOMSON, Douglas Hotchkiss,

Manufacturer, Financier.

From the day of his entrance into the employment of the Terry Steam Turbine Company, through the various stages of progress, and during his presidency, Douglas Hotchkiss Thomson widely extended a business of great benefit to Connecticut and to the country-at-large. He was also head of the brokerage firm of Thomson, Fenn and Company, of Hartford, Connecticut. His business success is significant in that it proves the high quality of the man, his vision, his ability to work toward a worthy end, and his capacity for securing the coöperation of subordinate and fellow-workers in its realization. These same qualities entered into all his relations of life, family, social, and civic, enabling him to play a shaping part in many avenues of prog-

ress. His home was in Farmington, Connecticut.

Douglas Hotchkiss Thomson was born in West Hartford, Connecticut, September 24, 1885, son of James McArthur and Cornelia (Hotchkiss) Thomson. The father was born in Scotland and at an early age came to the United States. The son received his preliminary education in the public and high schools of Hartford, and his college training at Yale University, in the Sheffield School of Engineering, from which he graduated in 1908. His first position was with the Terry Steam Turbine Company, and from a very good beginning he advanced to the position of vice-president and, later, president of the company. He achieved remarkable success as a manufacturer, displaying sound judgment, excellent discernment, and a high order of ability. His vigorous and stimulating point of view, a compound of youth and balanced maturity, were sought by many corporations desiring his presence on boards of directors. He was a member of the firm of Thomson, Fenn and Company, trustee of the Society for Savings, the Bankers Trust Company, director of the Farmington Water Company, the Sesamee Company, the Miller Company, of Meriden, Westwood, Incorporated, and the Terry Steam Turbine Company.

Similarly he served many organizations in executive capacity. He was vice-president of the Farmington Country Club, a member of the University Club of Hartford, the Hartford Golf Club, and the Yale Club of New York. Fond of outdoor sports, he particularly enjoyed tennis and yachting and owned a pleasure craft on which he spent a good deal of his leisure time. Thus, the New York Yacht Club was one of his favorites. In politics he was a Republican, and in religion a member of the Farmington Congregational Church.

In 1910, at Springfield, Massachusetts, Douglas Hotchkiss Thomson married Medora Wallace, daughter of the late Andrew B. Wallace, founder of Forbes and Wallace, of that city. Children: James McArthur Thomson; Madora Thomson; and Douglas H. Thomson, Jr.

A career already highly successful and of great public usefulness and promising even further development, was cut short when Mr. Thomson was killed in an automobile accident, November 21, 1926, at the age of forty-one. He was a man of cheerful, lovable nature, which had won for him a host of friends, whom his strength of character and depth of affections retained. His keen intellect and talent for seeing the humorous side of things, his dry Scotch wit, his whole engaging personality made him a delightful companion. His business ability was unquestionable, and in spite of his comparative youth, he had come to occupy a position of prominence in business circles. He performed well a needed service for humanity.

NOVAK, Jaroslav, Ph. D.,

Diplomat.

The school of diplomacy has the reputation of attracting to it many of the finest minds, who have graduated as representatives of their respective countries to the various capitals or trading centers of the world. More and more is the desirability of naming men for diplomatic missions for their ability and experience rather than as a payment of a political debt, or catering to the wealthy and aristocratic class, becoming impressed upon the authorities in whom is vested the appointing power. From time

to time the councils of ambassadors, ministers and consuls have contained men who have stood out as "born diplomats," so capably have they represented their countries in the safeguarding of the commercial and political interests of their governments and of their nationals. Many powerful figures have come on the stage of world affairs, having been developed in the school of diplomacy and proved in the diplomatic service.

Among representatives of comparatively young governments that have been given their place on the map of the world by the readjustment program incidental to and following the Great War is Dr. Jaroslav Novak, Consul-General at New York for Czecho-Slovakia, that remarkable unification of several nations, and of major influence in Europe as the chief power of the "Little Entente." Some idea of the importance of Dr. Novak's post may be gathered from the fact that the territory of his jurisdiction embraces the American East from Maine to Florida, in which are some ninety thousand nationals for whose interests he cares. His mission also is of importance in another department, relating to the promotion and fostering of the trade relations between this country and his own.

Dr. Jaroslav Novak was born in Kozusany, Moravia, March 23, 1884, son of Jacob and Josephine (Kourilova) Novak, his father, born February 26, 1850, died February 12, 1922, a good garden-architect. Under parental encouragement and self-determination, the youthful Novak set about obtaining the very best education to be acquired in the intellectual capitals of the Continent. After having passed through grammar school in Olomouc, he entered the Gymnasia (or High School) of Olomouc, where he completed his college preparatory course. He matriculated at the University of Prague, where his splendid student record only whetted his appetite for pursuit of his studies in a more important educational center. Accordingly, he suited action to the wish and took an advanced course at the world-renowned University of Berlin, where he concentrated on national economy and philosophy. Here again he found that there were departments in which he saw the need of becoming more thoroughly furnished, if he would occupy the place in the political life of his country that he already visualized. From Berlin he went to Paris, where he continued his studies on the Sorbonne, later returning to Prague where he finished his studies and passed his examinations as high-school teacher of English, French and German languages and literatures. He was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the University of Prague, July 6, 1907. From September, 1906, to October, 1918, Dr. Novak was teacher and professor in several high schools of high standing and took an active part in the political and economical life of Bohemia, then still a part of Austria-Hungary. His voyages brought him to nearly all European countries.

Dr. Novak came into politically official prominence in his homeland with his appointment, on October 28, 1918, as second secretary of the Czecho-Slovakian provisory government, the Revolutionary National Council. In this office he played an important part in the work which brought together the countries making up the present Czecho-Slovak Republic. On November 3, 1918, he was appointed a member of the secretariat in the office of the Prime Minister, where he displayed those qualities and capacity that brought him to the attention of the government leaders. When the represen-

tatives of the nations of the world gathered round the peace table at Versailles, St. Germain and Trianon, following the World War, Dr. Novak was there, first as a secretary, and then as secretary-general of the Czecho-Slovakia delegation. In this laborious and exacting position he acquitted himself with great credit that also was reflected upon his country, which came so rapidly and forcefully to the front in the world-wide reconstruction era.

His mission at the Peace Conference concluded, Dr. Novak was invited to enter the ranks of the Czecho-Slovak diplomacy, and, dating from August, 1920, he has ever since been concerned with executing diplomatic missions for his government. In 1920 he became counsellor of the Czech-Slovak Legation at Paris, from 1920 to 1921, he was Charge d'Affaires at Warsaw, from 1921 to 1922 counsellor of the Czecho-Slovak Legation at Budapest, and from 1923 to 1925 assistant director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Prague. He was appointed Czecho-Slovak Consul-General at New York October 4, 1925, this post being the most important to which he has been appointed thus far in his notably brilliant career. In 1926, he acted as president of the Czecho-Slovak Exhibition Committee at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, where his country had a special position and a considerable display of Czecho-Slovak goods.

Dr. Novak already has fitted in nicely with a fine coöperative spirit in his newly-made associations in New York and elsewhere that his official duties and social amenities take him. He is a member of the City Club of New York City. In the season he may be found on occasion in pursuit of his favorite game of tennis, in which he is an able contestant.

Dr. Novak married, October 1, 1910, Bozena, daughter of Anthony and Mary Hladik.

SCHUENGEL, Heinz,

Transatlantic Steamship Manager.

The rolling main and transoceanic traffic in passengers and merchandise early commanded the urge that would not be denied in Heinz Schuengel, of New York City, known in many quarters of the world, general manager of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company for the United States and Canada. It might be stated that Mr. Schuengel was born to be one of those who go down to the sea in ships; it is in his blood, since his father was a master mariner, whose tales of daring exploits and harrowing scenes afloat and in far-flung ports of the globe only whetted the appetite of the youth to fit into some channel of service that smacked of the briny deep. Up through various occupations, and recurring connections with the steamship business, he achieved victory over initial difficulties, always gaining the ascendancy which has been characteristic of his picturesque career. His business associations saw him settled, first and for a brief period, in his native country as a landsman apprentice in the rice trade; then, in the Far East as a steamship line representative; during which service he suffered from the exigencies of the World War and was forcibly detained and than deported as an alien of an enemy country; then back to the Fatherland—still in the steamship "game"—and finally advanced to resident general manager in the United States for the great North German Lloyd, with Canada also in his jurisdiction, and twelve general offices and three thou-

sand agencies under his supervision in the two countries.

Born in Bremen, Germany, June 8, 1884, Heinz Schuengel is the son of Phillip and Margareta (Pfeifer) Schuengel, his father for many years captain of a seagoing vessel, died in 1890, but not before the son, then six years of age, had heard from his parent the sea stories, whose enduring content has remained with the steamship manager to this day, and all subconsciously, perhaps, fed the ambition to engage in some department of the trade that is carried thousands of leagues across the seas. The boy Heinz attended the high schools (or gymnasia) of his native city, and at the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to the rice business in Bremen. His next stated position was in the steamship business, with which he has been, in one connection or other, ever since identified. In 1902 he became a member of the staff of the North German Lloyd Seamship Lines with which he remained until 1903. He then joined the forces of Behn-Meyer & Company, and was stationed at Singapore, Straits Settlements, until 1910. In 1911 he again became associated with the North German Lloyd, and was sent to execute a commission as the company's representative in the Far East, with residence in Bangkok, the capital of Siam. Here he was doing famously in bringing new and holding old business for his connection, until the World War lowered its black clouds of prejudice and suspicion on everything that was Teutonic wherever the Allies could extend their zone of influence as well as in the crown colonies. Mr. Schuengel was taken into custody in July, 1917, and interned at Bangkok. Subsequently, he was deported to Ahmadnagar, British India. With the declaration of peace he was released from durance, and in 1920 returned to his native Bremen, where he entered the service of the Mercater Company, internationally known importers and exporters, remaining, however, with them but one year, and in 1921 he again is found sailing under the North German Lloyd colors, in charge of its agency at Bremerhaven, Germany.

Mr. Schuengel's career with the North German Lloyd Steamship Lines had its most important assignment to service when in March, 1922, he was appointed the company's general manager of all its business in the United States and Canada, with his head offices and residence in New York City. He has proved his worth in his responsible position, and the results achieved by him in bringing trade to his company from Canada and America have demonstrated the wisdom of his superiors in making him their resident representative here. In his New York offices alone there is a staff of seventy-five attaches, while in the dozen general offices owned by the company in the United States and Canada are stationed other forces which are coördinated with the New York headquarters. Mr. Schuengel has entered with a coöperative spirit into the manners and customs of the American people, adding to his already ample list of firm friends made in all parts of the world where he has been stationed, and cementing by those relations here made the bond of revived and intensified good feeling subsisting between the American and German republics.

The people of New York that have business and social contact with Mr. Schuengel have made him warmly welcome in their midst. He has been honored with election to membership in many Chambers of Commerce throughout the

country, and he belongs to the Whitehall Club and the German Verein, of New York City. He has his religious fellowship with the Lutheran Church. His chief recreational diversion is taken on the tennis court.

Heinz Schuengel married, in 1922, in New York City, Freda Oberheidtmann, daughter of Herman Oberheidtmann, now deceased, formerly a well-known manufacturer of furniture. They have a son, Heinz, Jr., who was born in New York City.

CORNWALL, Leon Hastings, M. D.,

Neurologist.

Eminence in his profession has come early in life to Dr. Leon Hastings Cornwall, neurologist and pathologist, who has served as pathologist, as private practitioner, as instructor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University and as attending and consulting physician at various institutions, as writer, and as military physician. Dr. Cornwall is established in New York City.

Dr. Leon Hastings Cornwall was born at Alexandria Bay, New York, June 27, 1887, son of Harvey Ansel and Georgiana (Davenport) Cornwall. The father is now living in retirement from the mercantile and real estate business, in New York State, at the age of seventy-one. The family is descended from William Cornwall, who came to this country from England in the seventeenth century. Dr. Cornwall was educated at Syracuse University, from which institution he graduated in 1907 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy and in 1910 with that of Doctor of Medicine. He was interne at New York City Hospital from 1910 to 1912, and in the latter year began his eleven years of service as assistant pathologist there, which ended, in 1923, in his advancement to the post of pathologist. In 1914 he was made clinical assistant in the Neurological Department, at Vanderbilt Clinic, became attending physician in 1918, and attending neurologist in 1923. He is in chage of the department of neuro-serology and special therapy. His success as instructor in Neurology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University from 1919 to 1924 was so marked that he was made associate, a position he still holds. He is assistant attending physician at the Fifth Avenue Hospital and visiting physician to the Kings Park State Hospital, Kings Park, Long Island. Since 1920 Dr. Cornwall has been consulting neurologist to the Huntington Hospital, Huntington, Long Island.

In addition to these manifold and important connections, Dr. Cornwall has ably served his country in connection with army needs. He was in service from 1917 to 1919. As a member of the New York National Guard from 1915 to 1917, he saw service from July to December, 1916, on the Mexican border, serving as a member of Squadron A, Cavalry. He later became a captain in the Medical Corps, United States Army, participating in the war in France and Germany, over a period of two years. Dr. Cornwall has contributed over forty articles to medical textbooks and magazines since 1914 on Neurology, Pathology and related subjects. These include the reports of some pathological conditions, contributions concerning the Wassermann reaction, serology and chemistry of the spinal fluid in epilepsy, encephalitis, and syphilis; a series of six articles concerning the arsenic content of the spinal fluid, and research into the origin of myelin in the nervous system. His profes-

sional affiliations are with the American Medical Association, the American Neurological Association, the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases, the American Immunological Society, the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, the New York Society for Clinical Psychiatry, the New York Pathological Society, the Academy of Medicine, the Harvey Society of New York, the New York Neurological Society and the Society of the Alumni of City Hospital. His clubs are the Army and Navy, and the Psi Upsilon of New York; and his fraternities, the Psi Upsilon, the Nu Sigma Nu, and the Alpha Omega Alpha. Riding and golf provide him with his chief recreational outlets.

On June 22, 1918, in Syracuse, New York, Dr. Leon Hastings Cornwall married Elizabeth Albro Bowe, daughter of the late John C. Bowe, a manufacturer of bicycles in that city. Children: Elizabeth Albro, born in 1919; Anne Kathryn, born in 1920; and Barbara Hastings, born in 1924.

MEYER, Jacob Louis,

Retired Manufacturer.

To develop in America an industry which maintains the high standard set by long-established European organizations is an achievement of as much interest and benefit to the nation as to the manufacturer who affected the development. That is why Jacob Louis Meyer, now retired, in his active business years one of the leading manufacturers of cotton goods and laces in Boston, Massachusetts, is so widely known and so popular throughout the United States. Possessed of careful training and long experience, he brought to a high degree of perfection the manufacture of his commodities and gave satisfaction to a large market. All his success was the product of his own ability and his own effort, for he carved his way from the rank of day laborer to the owner of a large plant, and he maintained throughout the same lofty principles.

Jacob Louis Meyer was born in Vienna, Austria, in 1860, son of Jacob M. and Thelma (Gorschen) Meyer. The father, a prosperous lace manufacturer of Vienna, where he founded Meyer & Company, was born in 1831, and died in 1902.

Jacob Louis Meyer was self-educated, and after he made his way to the United States in 1882, at the age of twenty-two, he learned English in a night school, while making his living by day. His first home in the New World was in Springfield, Massachusetts. In Wilmington, Delaware, he entered on his industrial career as an employee in the factory to which he four years later was appointed superintendent. Loyalty, a sense of responsibility, willingness to work endlessly hard, and the maintenance of high ideals as to quality and workmanship, characterized him. These same qualities persisted after he set up a manufacturing establishment of his own in Boston, producing cotton products and laces. Universal approbation and confidence were accorded him as a result of his years of untarnished reputation, and a large fortune accrued to him, on which he recently retired. Mr. Meyer is a man of great natural intelligence and good taste, quick to appreciate the genuine and good in men or business principles or cultural opportunities. He is quite lacking in false pride, but thinks soberly and constructively, lending his aid in a practical and helpful fashion to those who need it. He finds his chief pleasure today in

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Charles Steinhauser, M.D.

foreign travel, in the opera, and in the theatre.

Jacob L. Meyer married, in Syracuse, in 1894, Louise Schwartz, daughter of August Schwartz, a retired merchant. Children: 1. Jacob Louis, Jr., now a salesman acting on his father's advice that he may thus best prepare himself for the struggle of mature life. 2. Rose. Mr. Meyer now resides in New York City, where he has free access to the intellectual pleasures which most appeal to him.

STEINHAUSER, Charles, M. D.,

Specialist in Industrial Surgery.

A broadly trained and highly educated general physician, Dr. Charles Steinhauser, of New York City, has attained special renown as an expert on industrial surgery. He enjoys an extensive private practice, is associated with industrial surgical clinics, and is co-owner of the Wolff Industrial Medical Service, Lexington Avenue office.

Dr. Steinhauser was born in Czernowitz, Austria, May 11, 1894, son of Marcus and Gussie Steinhauser. The father is a tailor, and is now living in his sixty-first year (1926). Dr. Steinhauser came to New York City from Austria in 1907, and was educated in the high school and Long Island College Hospital, which in 1915 gave him the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His profession began with the responsible position of house surgeon and physician to Mount Moriah Hospital, lasting from 1915 to 1917, when he established himself independently in general practice. He has adopted the special branch of the profession, known as industrial surgery, in part as a result of his four and a half years' service as Medical Adviser of the State Industrial Commission of New York. While serving as Medical Adviser to this Commission, Dr. Steinhauser acted as first associate to the Chief Medical Adviser, Dr. Raphael Lewy. He has had the opportunity to study and observe the interesting conditions not encountered in medical practice, and has made an extensive study on the relationship of Trauma to internal diseases. For instance, he has observed a great many cases when blows to the chest would subsequently lead to pulmonary tuberculosis, with no apparent previous history of any chest condition or any previous history of hereditary influence He has also made study of the relationship of Trauma to the head to certain brain complications which have developed from several months to years after such accidents. He made a study of the so-called delayed Apoplexies (Spât-Apoplexies), and has also studied various diseases which have pre-existed in the system in a dormant state and which were activated by injuries. He has also made an interesting observation of the relationship between Trauma and the development of cancer. In fact, his observations during his service with the Industrial Commission have been of great value to him in the diagnosis and treatment of various ailments which one meets in an extended and general practice of medicine. It was such observations which also aided him in obtaining knowledge such as is required of a medico-legal expert. During that period of his service, at the State Department of Labor, Dr. Steinhauser passed expert medical opinion on over 50,000 patients. He is now busily engaged as a general practitioner, as a medical legal expert, and as associate to the industrial clinics.

During the World War, Dr. Steinhauser served in the United States Navy;

holding the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, on the Naval Reserve Force. He was for a time connected with the U. S. Naval Hospital in Brooklyn, and saw overseas service on the U. S. S. "Henderson." He is a member of the Bronx County Medical Society; the American Medical Association; the Eastern Medical Society, which meets at the Academy of Medicine; and the Knights of Pythias.

In July, 1921, in New York, Dr. Charles Steinhauser married Helen Rosenstein, daughter of Isaac Rosenstein, deceased, who was engaged in the real estate business. Their children are: Rosalind and Iris.

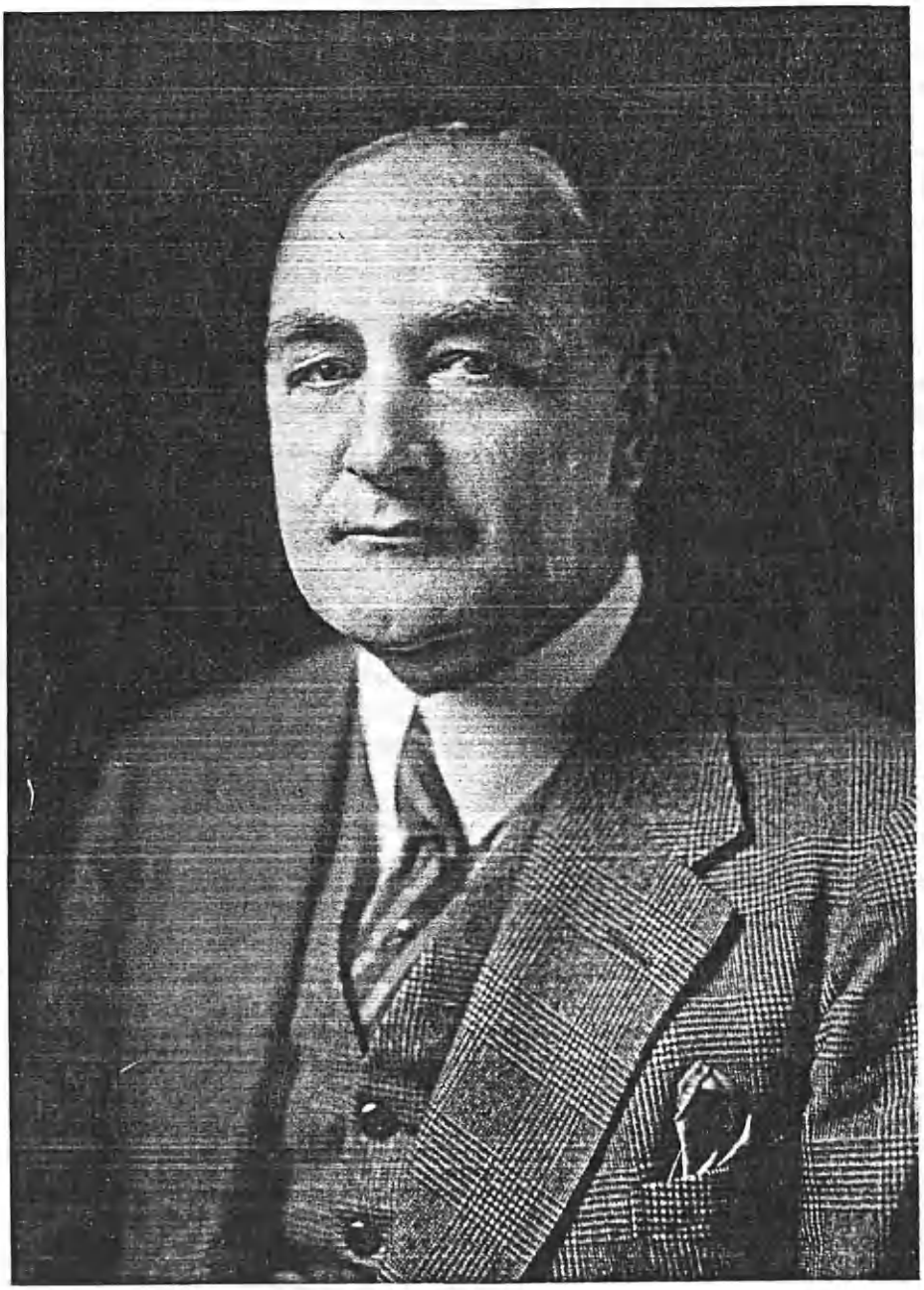
Dr. Steinhauser is contemplating an extended tour throughout Central Europe, visiting the various clinics in Vienna, Berlin and London for the purpose of making a more general and specific study of general surgery as well as of general medicine.

ANTIN, Benjamin,

State Senator.

To those men who, starting life under a handicap, have carved for themselves a career of brilliance and progressive achievement, this country accords its deepest respect. The life of State Senator Benjamin Antin is distinguished by his energetic, unselfish service to all those who, like himself, must make their way in the world without the early advantages with which others are blessed. To properly appreciate this ardent spirit of Senator Antin, one must understand something of the heritage that lies behind him. He was born a Ukrainian, the son of a proud race with a history as troubled and colorful as any in the world. That section of Russia from the days of the Crusades and before, saw battle after battle sweep across its fertile fields; it has been coveted by the great nations surrounding it; yet through all the intrigue, politics and warfare Jewish people have held to their ideals and fought valiantly for their freedom, refusing at any time to be truly beaten.

This, then, is the heritage of Senator Benjamin Antin, for he was born on a farm in the Province of Kamenetz-Podolsk, in the Ukraine. It was not until he was sixteen years of age that he came to this country. To the young foreigner this land was the embodiment of the ideals of his race, and he lost no time in setting himself to the task of becoming a citizen of whom his adopted land should be proud. Attending the evening schools of our public school system here in New York City, he was soon eligible to enter the DeWitt Clinton High School, which he did in the year 1903. From there he went to the College of the City of New York, graduating with the class of 1910 and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. But that was not sufficient for the great ambition he had in mind. He entered the New York Law School; and with his study of law, began his upward climb in his service to the State. In 1911 he was Index Clerk in the New York County Clerk's office. The next year, 1912, he was examiner in English in the State Department of Education at Albany. Then, in 1913, his law course finished, he graduated from the New York Law School with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and in October of that same year he was admitted to the New York bar. His formal education finished, there was still much to be done to fit himself for the position that would permit him to carry out those plans which lay nearest to his heart. From 1913 to 1918 he was civil service examiner for the New York



W. Schüssel

City Civil Service Commission. Then, in 1920, he was elected Assemblyman in the State Legislature, and reëlected again in 1921. In 1922 he was elected State Senator from the 22nd District, which position he now holds. As a member of the State governing body, Senator Benjamin Antin has been able to bring positive aid to those in whose service he has devoted himself, as is evidenced in his office as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Education which he held from 1922 to 1924, and as Chairman of the New York State Child Welfare Commission on which he is now serving. He is the author of much important legislation for the education, care, protection and welfare of children. He has also written many articles on legislation dealing with child welfare.

All through his career, Benjamin Antin has used every available moment of spare time in work for the education and general aid of foreigners and their children. For many years he was active in the Americanization movement, planning and organizing systematic courses of instruction for adult foreigners, even going so far as to teach some classes himself. He is a man who has given much of his time, thought and energy to many civic, philanthropic and charitable organizations. He is well known and loved for his work as leader of numerous boys' clubs on New York's lower East Side. He was also one of the active workers in the Big Brothers' Association, and the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association. Further evidence of Senator Antin's indefatigable spirit in his chosen work is his directorship in the Child Welfare Committee of America, Incorporated, the Bronx Dental Clinic, and the Young Men's Hebrew Association of The Bronx.

As though his life were not already sufficiently full for one average human being, Senator Antin is a member of a wide range of social, fraternal and civic organizations. Aside from those associations pertaining to his profession, such as the American Bar Association, the New York County Lawyers' Association, and the Bronx County Lawyers' Association, he is fraternally affiliated with the Joseph Warren Lodge, No. 933, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Plymouth Lodge, No. 314, Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the City Club of New York; the City College Club; the Federation of Jewish Charities; the Bronx Hospital; the Bronx Real Estate Board; Building Industries League, Incorporated; and the Academy of Political Science.

Senator Antin is about to publish his autobiography. He is practicing attorney with offices at No. 50 East Forty-second Street, New York City, specializing in real estate law.

Senator Benjamin Antin married Dora Polsky, August 18, 1918, and they have two children: Robert H. Antin, born November 15, 1921, and Charles M. Antin, born February 19, 1925.

ZELAYA, Laureano, B. S., D. D. S.,

Consul-General of Nicaragua.

Of a well known and highly respected family, and himself distinguished in his studies and profession, Laureano Zelaya, B. S., D. D. S., Consul-General of Nicaragua in the city of New York, is also a noted composer of great ability and success. Coming to the United States in his youth, and graduating from one of the universities of this country with high honor, Dr. Zelaya is widely known in many fields of endeavor. He is a practicing dentist, and has made his mark in that profession; he is a composer of

several musical pieces published in Spain, and in the United States; and is a representative of his government in the city of New York, where he enjoys many friendships in the social, commercial, and musical circles of the city's life and activities.

Born at Managua, Nicaragua, in the year 1882, he is the son of the late José Leon and Ramona (Picado) Zelaya. His father was a farmer and coffee planter of influence, who died in 1891 at the age of sixty-nine years. Dr. Zelaya was the first member of his family to become a resident of the United States, and came to the city of New York in the year 1904 on his initial trip. He received his elementary education in Managua, and graduated from the Central University of Managua with the degree of Bachelor of Science. In the United States he continued his studies at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, from which he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, in the year 1909. Returning to his home in Managua, Dr. Zelaya established his office and practiced in his profession of dentistry, from the year of his graduation until his recent appointment to the Consul Generalship of Nicaragua in the city of New York. Music is his favorite diversion and recreation, and in musical composition he has a record of splendid achievement. Carl Fischer Company in the city of New York has published one of his popular waltzes under the title of "Florencita"; and in Barcelona, Spain, have been published several of his compositions, varying in type of work, including the marches entitled, "Revolution" and "Liberty," of patriotic fervor. His Schottische which is known as "Leonor," and his college hymn, "My Country." Dr. Zelaya has in his possession several new compositions which have not as yet been published. Since he has represented his country in the office of Consul-General in the city of New York, he has become a member of the Philomexico Society of New York City, and is an active member of the Society of Foreign Consuls in that city.

Dr. Laureano Zelaya married in Nicaragua, in the year 1912, Elida Rosales, daughter of the late Claude Rosales, who was a well-known farmer of Nicaragua. Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Zelaya: 1. William, born in 1913. 2. Arnold, born in 1914. Both are now students at St. Joseph's Academy. The Consulate office is located at No. 50 Broad Street, New York.

AVITABILE, Maestro Salvatore,

Voice Specialist, Grand Opera Conductor.

Forty-five years ago there was born in sunny Italy a man who was destined to become a great maestro and to produce one of the most exquisite coloratura soprano voices that this old world has ever known. That man was Salvatore Avitabile, and the lucky possessor of that glorious voice was Marion Nevada Talley, whose recent debut as Gilda in "Rigoletto" astonished the entire musical world. In the first flush of her amazing triumph, and dazzled and perhaps a trifle bewildered by the tumultuous and wide-spread acclaim which followed her debut, Miss Talley neglected to give due credit to the tireless and constructive efforts of her teacher. But when the newspapers, acting as the mouthpiece of an enquiring public, began clamoring for the name of the maestro who had so painstakingly trained this lovely voice, she was quick to remedy her defection by announcing that the teacher to whom she owed so much was none other than the well-

Salvatore Aritabile

known voice specialist and Grand Opera conductor—Maestro Salvatore Avitabile.

The question may well be asked: Why did not Maestro Avitabile himself step forward and acknowledge himself as Miss Talley's teacher? The answer is obvious: For Maestro Avitabile is a modest and unassuming man—as are all truly great teachers. Furthermore, a fine point of professional ethics was involved, for it was clearly Miss Talley's prerogative and place to give credit where credit was due. Therefore, the maestro calmly waited until his star pupil realized her tardiness and quickly settled the question to the satisfaction of all concerned. Furthermore, Maestro Avitabile was a widely-known, recognized and established teacher with a large class of devoted and brilliant pupils. He did not need and did not want the publicity which would inevitably attend the announcement that he, and he alone had trained one of the greatest artists of all time. However, since Miss Talley made public her somewhat belated appreciation, the maestro has been besieged by literally hundreds of prospective pupils, to whom he shows the same splendid type of Old World courtesy and charm of manner for which he is famous, and to whom he gives as unsparingly of his time and energy as he has always done to his pupils.

Salvatore Avitabile was born in Naples, Italy, on July 1, 1881, a son of Vincente and Maria (D'Avaerzo) Avitabile, the father, who died in 1914, having been a prominent financier and capitalist of that city. Since the father was a man of means, the son was given a liberal and comprehensive education, completing his studies at the Royal Conservatory of Naples, where he specialized and perfected himself in vocal and dramatic art, and studied composition under the noted Paola Serrao, contemporaneously with Umberto Giordani, composer of "Andrea Chenier," and Francesco Cilea, present director of the Conservatory and composer of "Adriana Lecouvreur," which has been sung at the Metropolitan Opera House by the divine Enrico Caruso, of ever blessed memory.

In the year 1895, Salvatore Avitabile bade farewell to his native land and came to America to accept the position of assistant director of the Mapleson Opera Company. While acting in this capacity, he saw the great possibilities of success in a wisely conducted vocal studio in New York City, and so intrigued was he by these possibilities that he resigned from his position of conductor and entrepreneur with Colonel Mapleson, came to the great metropolis, and established himself as a teacher of voice culture and opera coach. He was successful from the very start, and has produced pupils who have in the past appeared and are at present appearing in the foremost theatres and opera houses of the world. He alone was responsible for the training of John Lindy, tenor of the Chicago Opera Company, who has recently made an overwhelming success in England. He also was the maestro of Miss Wakefield and Miss Robinson, stars of the New Orleans Opera Company, and today (1926) among his sixty star pupils are many whose names will soon glitter in the operatic firmament and in the concert heavens. For the past fifteen years Signor Avitabile has maintained his studios in the Metropolitan Opera House, No. 1425 Broadway, New York City, and it was in these studios that Miss Marion Talley had her voice trained by this peer of maestros, who utilizes only the Italian method. Two years before her now famous Metropolitan debut, and while she

was still studying under Maestro Avitabile, Miss Talley gave a series of concerts in her home town of Kansas City, Missouri, and neighboring cities, and the astounding progress she had made was here clearly evident, and for the first time she became a candidate for stellar honors. An article in the "Musical Courier," under date of November 8, 1924, spoke of her and Signor Avitabile as follows:

The splendid audience which rendered tribute to Marion Talley in Kansas City, whence she hails, was likewise a tribute to Salvatore Avitabile, her teacher in New York. This experienced voice specialist and Grand Opera conductor of distinction prepared Miss Talley for her success.

Maestro Avitabile's procedure in molding and cultivating a voice is based on the Italian method, with certain fundamental rules which apply to all voices. In this connection, he once said: "To sing artistically and produce a perfect tone it is necessary to have: 1. A clear understanding of correct breathing, in and out. 2. A clear understanding of the correct position of the nose, tongue and soft palate. 3. A clear understanding of the function of the diaphragm, abdomen, chest and ribs. 4. A clear understanding of how to develop the head, palatal and nasal resonances. 5. A correct pronunciation, expression and interpretation, particular attention being given to seeing that everything connected with production of tone moves homogeneously and without contraction."

The following extract from a review in the "New York American" is of special interest and significance:

One of Maestro Avitabile's most recent successes was when he presented sixteen-year-old Marion Talley, protegé of Kansas City, at the Metropolitan Opera House of New York, the 18th of March, 1924. Mr. Gatti-Casazza, General Manager of the Metropolitan Opera House, known as a connoisseur of voices and equally well known to give praise only where praise is due, being present at the time, congratulated Miss Talley and warmly praised Maestro Avitabile for the perfect placement and diction developed in the young lady as shown in her interpretation and rendition of the difficult aria from "Traviata."

Another interesting and enlightening article appeared in "Musical Advance" a short time ago. The article in question speaks of the achievements of Miss Talley, her debut and its climactic success, and goes on to say:

Who is Marion Talley's teacher?—that is the question, and an important one, it seems to us. Its deletion bespeaks either of ingratitude or a well-worked plan to put Marion Talley in the class of European products. . . . . The astounding fact about this matter is that it is no secret to every one concerned as to who the teacher of Marion Talley is. The fact is not denied—it simply is ignored. Maestro Salvatore Avitabile, teacher of singing, and well-known orchestra conductor, is the teacher of Marion Talley. This incident has left him not indignant but mortified. His friends who know the facts are bewildered. And the numerous letters and other mementoes from Miss Talley to him acknowledging the facts in a profusion of laudatory phrases, stare at him as in a nightmare.

Miss Talley received only some elementary training in Kansas City. On her arrival here the Metropolitan Commission heard her and advised her to study at least five years. She was sent to a prominent teacher who found a number of basic faults in her voice. Somewhat taken aback and discouraged, Miss Talley took no lessons from this teacher. Later she began studying with another, however, who taught her song after song, to the detriment of her young voice. When about to give up in despair, she met the mother of a former pupil of Maestro Avitabile, who took her to him. Maestro Avitabile found in her voice the same defects the teacher Miss Talley had first visited found. From that day he worked with her painstakingly and regardless of time in

the lessons he gave her, up to the day when Comm. Gatti-Casazza heard Miss Talley and said that she possessed one of the best voices he had ever heard.

Practically, then, Miss Talley has had no other teacher, for taking this young lady at her word—in an interview to "The World"—in Europe, whence she had gone for further study, she was not very well impressed with the teachers she visited with a view to further training. It must, moreover, be stated that Marion Talley's stay in Europe was short. In April, 1924, she was still in Kansas City, where she gave a number of concerts. It was in the previous month that Maestro Avitabile introduced her to Comm. Gatti-Casazza, who heard her again, praised Maestro Avitabile for his results, and then made the arrangements that have brought her to the Meropolitan this season. All of this, may be seen, was brought about through the untiring efforts of her teacher, Maestro Avitabile. We feel that justice should be done where it is due. A master is entitled to share in the laurels that are won by his pupil, for a teacher's handiwork should be his passport in the world of art—and that is denied him, when, in a like case, his status is ignored, if not denied.

Since his arrival in this country, Maestro Avitabile has become a fine example of American citizen. During the late World War he contributed generously of his time and money in helping to bring to a successful completion the many and various drives for funds. Politically, he is a staunch Republican; and fraternally he holds active membership in Italia Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a foremost member of the New York Singing Teachers' Society, and his favorite-out-of-door sport is hunting.

Maestro Salvatore Avitabile was married in New York City, on August 19, 1901, to Frances Mauro, daughter of John Mauro, a retired merchant of that city. Salvatore and Frances (Mauro) Avitabile are the parents of four children, as follows: 1. Altana, born in 1902. 2. Alberta, born in 1904. 3. Adrian, born in 1906. 4. Arnold, born in 1918. The family residence is maintained at No. 546 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, New York.

This, then, is the colorful and romantic story of the life and labors of Maestro Salvatore Avitabile, who came to these United States of America when a young man, established himself as one of the foremost vocal instructors of the age, and produced—among a score of exquisite voices—a coloratura soprano which will go down in history as one of the loveliest singing voices of all time. That Marion Talley fully appreciates the indefatigable efforts of her maestro (although forgetful of them temporarily), is fully proved by the following letter, which constitutes an eminently fitting close to this biographical review:

Maestro Avitabile,
1425 Broadway, New York.
Dear Maestro:

I was surprised that the newspapers did not state with whom I was studying. Maestro, you do not know how much I am obliged to you, and how much I owe you. The people could not believe that I could make such great improvement. I am sending you clippings from the papers.

Hoping to hear from you, and with greetings,

Your affectionate pupil,
Marion Talley.

SCHWARTZ, Dr. Hans Jörgen,

Physician.

Canada has sent some noted doctors across the border to reside in the United States, and among these may be mentioned Dr. Hans Jörgen Schwartz of New York City, authority on syphilis and dermatology.

Dr. Hans Jörgen Schwartz was born May 28, 1876, in the city of Quebec, Canada, the son of Wilhelm Anton Schwartz (Swedish-Norwegian consul,

died 1902) and Alette Ludovica (Nörregaard) Schwartz. His father came to Canada from Norway about 1870. He was educated in the high schools of Quebec, and graduated in 1898 from McGill University. He was an interne in the Montreal General Hospital, 1898-99, and was licensed to practise in New York in 1901, engaging in general practice for six years at which time he began to specialize in dermatology. He was instructor in clinical pathology and dermatology in the Cornell Medical College, New York City; chief of clinic, department of dermatology, same institution. He is at present professor of dermatology and syphilology at Cornell University Medical College New York City; consulting dermatologist at New York Hospital, New York Lying-In Hospital; Memorial, Columbus Volunteer, Reconstruction hospitals; the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and the Englewood Hospital, Englewood, New Jersey. He has developed for gonorrhea a test similar to the Wassermann test for syphilis, and it is in general use; other parts of his laboratory research work have been accepted for use in textbooks. His lectures are usually delivered at the Cornell University Medical College.

Dr. Schwartz is a member of the American Medical Association, the New York State and New York County Medical societies, the Academy of Medicine, the Harvey Society, the American Dermatological Association, the New York Dermatological Society, the Society of American Bacteriologists, and the American Association of Immunologists. He is also a member of Alpha Mu Pi Omega, Zeta Psi and other secret organizations. He is a Republican and an Episcopalian. His clubs include Zeta Psi, Salmagundi, New York Athletic, and Canadian. His favorite outdoor sport is hunting.

Dr. Hans Jörgen Schwartz was married, at New York, in 1910, to Margaret Kilgour, and they have three daughters: 1. and 2. Margaret and Alette. 3. Jean

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NOURSE, Silas Walter,

Scientific Photographer.

Having become deeply interested in photography in his youth, Mr. Nourse for some time during that period of his life was actively engaged in acquiring a thorough knowledge of and training in the science of photography. However, the necessity of earning a larger salary than this type of work yielded, eventually forced upon him a change in his occupation. This change still kept him in touch with photography, because his new connection, which endured for almost two decades, was with a large New York house which specialized in the importation of chemicals used in photography. The sincerity and depth of his interest in photography, as well as the steadfastness of his purpose, are well illustrated by the fact, that finally, in 1910, Mr. Nourse returned to active work in the field of photography. Since that time he has been established as a scientific photographer at Palisade, New Jersey, where he has built up one of the most widely known and most modernly equipped scientific photographic laboratories. His work has become especially well-known amongst the members of the medical profession, whom he has supplied for many years with photographic prints from X-ray films, with lantern slides and with other similar products. The imprint of his name on these is considered a stamp of quality, and his reputation in this respect is equalled only by the efficiency

Silas W Nourse

of his organization and the promptness and reliability of his service.

Silas Walter Nourse was born in New York City, son of Frederick and Adelle (Von Sternberg) Nourse. On his father's side he is a member of an old and prominent New England family, his earliest paternal American ancestor having landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the days when that part of America was still known as Plymouth Colony. One of his early ancestors suffered death during the period of witchcraft prosecutions, while members of more recent generations of the family were prominently identified in many directions with the development of various parts of New England. His father was associated with his grandfather in the steel wire business of the firm of Carey & Moen, of New York City, Mr. Moen belonging to the same family which was also interested in the nationally known wire works of Washburn & Moen, of Worcester, Massachusetts. This was the period of extensive combinations of small factories into large units, and as a result of this development in the industrial history of this country the firm of Carey & Moen was dissolved. Mr. Carey entered the business of manufacturing springs, while Mr. Nourse's father and grandfather took over the steel wire end of the business. Unfortunately their capital proved insufficient to carry on with success the new enterprise. Mr. Nourse at that time was a student at the College of the City of New York, which institution he had entered after having graduated from the public schools of his native city. The College was then located at Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, and there he was pursuing a mechanical course. At the same time at which his father met with business reverses, the home of the family was moved to Mount Vernon, Westchester County, New York, and this combination of circumstances seemed to make it impossible for the eager young student to continue his college course. Some years before he had received a small 4x5 camera, with which he had extensively experimented, having been spellbound especially by the chemical mystery of photography. Now, when the need arose to earn a livelihood, he decided to fill it by working in a field in which he was greatly interested and for which he evidently possessed unusual capacities. He apprenticed himself to a photographer, from whom he received the most thorough training in old time wet plate photography and in silvering and printing on albumen paper. However, the hours were long and the pay very small. Another position was offered to him with the firm of Schering & Glatz, American representatives of the Chemical Works E. Schering, of Berlin and Charlottenburg, Germany. Though his initial salary there was only six dollars per week, this represented an advance over his previous earnings, and as this firm was one of the largest dealers in photographic chemicals, the change appeared desirable in many ways. Mr. Nourse continued with this firm for eighteen years and gradually rose to positions of ever-increasing importance and responsibility. He became thoroughly acquainted with every branch of the business and eventually was entrusted with all the custom house work. This was a very responsible assignment, involving as it did extensive purchases of foreign exchange and the figuring out of future sales so carefully that sufficiently large orders could be placed far enough in advance to allow importation without either over or under stocking. Finally the patents on certain photographic

chemicals expired and the firm's German factories found it necessary to greatly extend their American market. Mr. Nourse was selected to carry out this work and he was sent to all parts of the United States, in order to demonstrate to prospective users of his firm's products, that carefully manufactured chemicals did not depend for their usefulnes and their availability on trade-marks. Though he handled this work with his customary ability and efficiency, he finally decided to sever his connection with Schering & Glatz and to establish himself actively in the field of scientific photography. In 1910 he founded the scientific photographic laboratory at Palisade, New Jersey, of which he has been the head ever since. There, on the banks of the Hudson, this nationally known institution has grown and prospered as the result of its founder's thorough knowledge of photography, his untiring energy, his progressiveness and his deep scientific interest. Mr. Nourse specializes in scientific photography for the medical profession. His photographic prints from X-ray films show details which prints, made with less care and in laboratories not so well equipped, show only faintly or not at all. His work in this direction is of tremendous importance not only to the physician in his active practice, but also to the medical teacher and student, for whom accurate and clear illustrations in textbooks may mean the difference between success and failure. Lantern slides prepared by the Nourse Laboratory are known not only for their clearness, but also for the remarkable ingenuity used in relettering and rearranging them previous to their production. The high quality of workmanship, maintained at all times, has become possible only, because Mr. Nourse has lavished large sums of money upon his equipment, uses nothing but the most modern equipment and the most reliable materials and employs only the best help procurable. Typical of his progressiveness is the fact, that, as soon as improvements in transportation methods become available, they are immediately employed by the service department of the Nourse Laboratory. Motorcars, the speediest methods of mail service, and prompt connection with the United States air mail service make the "Nourse" service available to physicians in all parts of the country. The laboratory has also developed auxiliary equipment for handling lantern slides, such as filing cases and carrying cases. Some of its work has been shown in connection with several recent expositions, where it has attracted much favorable attention. The photographic part of the exhibit of Flower Hospital, New York City, at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1926, as well as the photographic exhibit at the Roosevelt Exposition in Washington, District of Columbia, were the work of Mr. Nourse and his organization. During the World War he trained men for photographic work and prepared others for X-ray units, giving also freely of his time and means to the various patriotic movements of this period. Under the auspices of the United States Surgeon General he has brought out a complete set of lantern slides and an atlas for teaching X-ray diagnosis. Earlier in his career he served for five years, 1900-1905, with the 71st Regiment, New York National Guard, having a one hundred per cent perfect duty record for the entire period of his service. He is a charter member of the Westchester County Wheelmen, of Mount Vernon, New York. So deeply interested is Mr. Nourse in his work,

t he gives practically no time to recre-
n, though some of his leisure hours
devoted to the study of medicine.
wever, he takes great pride and pleas-
in his beautiful home and garden
Palisade, New Jersey, both of which
ive as much attention as his continu-
ly increasing business responsibilities
nit.

Ir. Nourse married, May 8, 1908,
ily Ackerman, a daughter of William
erman, a resident of Palisade, New
ey, retired from business and devo-
his time to the care of his large
erty interests in New York City. Mr.
Mrs. Nourse have no children.

TH, James F.,

Manufacturer.

nith is the most common of all sur-
es as it was applied to artificiers in
l as well as metal, in fact to all
anical workers, hence its great fre-
cy. Among the Highlands of Scot-
the smith ranked third in dignity to
chief from his skill in fabricating
ary weapons and his dexterity in
ing the use of them. In Wales
: were three sciences which a tenant
l not teach his son without the con-
of his lord: scholarship, bardism
smithcraft. The latter was one of
liberal sciences and the term was
comprehensive; different branches
nowledge were united in the pro-
n which are now practiced separ-
, such as raising the ore, converting
o metal, etc.

nes Smith, the immigrant ancestor,
doubtless born in Ireland. He was
of the Scotch Presbyterians whose
ies had settled in the North of Ire-
and to whom the name of Scotch-
was given, partly because they remained distinct from the Celtic Irish and very antagonistic to them, and partly because they came largely from Scotland during the seventeenth century. In fact many Scotch came to America hardly stopping in Ireland at all. Some of the Scotch were there just about a hundred years. The emigration to America began in earnest early in the eighteenth century, and continued large for fifty years.

James F. Smith, the subject of this review, was born in Somerset, Massachusetts, the son of Patrick and Anna Smith. He was one of five children. His father and mother had been residents of this town for some time, and the older Mr. Smith was employed in one of the large iron mills located there. Patrick Smith had formerly been employed in the old Griswold rolling mill, and in various towns that he and his wife had made their home—Dighton, in West Wareham, etc. When but a boy James F. Smith moved with his parents to New Bedford, Massachusetts, and he made that city his home nearly all of his life. It was there he received his education in the public schools, and it was there that he was first employed in a mill shortly after leaving school. He left the mill, however, to enter a shoe factory. Later, he engaged in the grocery business for about two years, and finally entered into the wholesale liquor business, in company with his brothers, and with which business he was connected for many years—it being conducted under the firm name of "Smith Brothers."

"Smith Brothers" erected a large brewery, but since the passing of the Volstead Act, effective July 1, 1918, the plant has been used in the manufacture of ice. Mr. Smith's business associations brought him into prominence in political spheres in New Bedford, and while he never was

a candidate for office, the contentions in which the liquor dealers were involved made Mr. Smith a prominent figure in many campaigns in his adopted city. Though he often bore the brunt of many a political conflict, James F. Smith made not an enemy. He maintained a friendly interest in a widely varying class of people, and there were many who enjoyed his friendship and unlimited generosity.

At one time James F. Smith was very much interested in professional baseball in New Bedford. Joseph Burke and Michael Shay had an interest in the New Bedford franchise (New England League). Mr. Smith bought a part ownership in the club, and was elected president. He was with the club in its victories, and in its defeats, and shortly after he resigned his presidency in 1913, the New Bedford franchise was sold to another New England city.

James F. Smith enjoyed a rare accomplishment—that of being an expert checker player. He was greatly interested in the game, and developed a great skill in it, often taking part in checker contests. At one time Mr. Smith, with James Shanks and Arthur Howland, represented New Bedford in a match with a skilled Boston team, defeating them. He was always keen for matches and played with the best visiting contestants of New England, one of them being S. T. Barber, who later matched with Richard Jackson of Scotland, the world champion. Perhaps James F. Smith's greatest sporting interest, however, was directed toward his handling of speedy horses. He owned several of them and one of the finest stables in Southeastern Massachusetts. His horses raced on all New England tracks, and many times in the largest meets of the country. Mr. Smith took great pride in his horses, and every spring one would find him driving, behind a favorite. It was through his long continued interest that there was, for many years, a series of races at the Evergreen track at New Bedford. Even after the automobile craze attacked the country, Mr. Smith maintained his stables and would not part with one of his pets. Out of James F. Smith's great love for, and great interest in horses, grew the New Bedford Driving Club, composed of lovers of steeds, and of which Mr. Smith served as president for several years.

James F. Smith married, June 7, 1909, Della Poirier, daughter of Maxime and Fefini Poirier, of Canada. The ceremony took place at the rectory of the Holy Cross Cathedral in Boston. To this union were born two children: Florence and Bernice. James F. Smith is survived by his widow, two children, two brothers, Bernard P. Smith, and Joseph T. Smith, and one sister, Mrs. Thomas F. O'Neill. James F. Smith made his home with his immediate family at No. 196 Hawthorne Street, New Bedford, Massachusetts, their estate being one of the finest residential places in New Bedford.

Mr. Smith's business interests during the later years of his life included the development of a number of large tracts of land. He acquired Pope Beach in Fairhaven, and developed that property until it became a well settled summer colony. Outside of his business interests and sporting connections Mr. Smith was not associated with many organizations. He was for many years a member of the Plymouth Club, though he seldom was a visitor there. His instincts led more to sports of the open, and he was an ideal home man.

Edward L. Steele

STEELE, Edward L.,

Prominent Attorney and Ex-Judge.

Conspicuous for the part he played in Hartford, Connecticut, first as attorney and later as police court judge, the late Edward L. Steele will long be remembered for the splendid work he accomplished and the many kindly deeds credited to him, the result of which will probably never be fully estimated. He was a man who had a mentality of unusual degree, and nobility of character which well-fitted him for the large and important tasks that became his. His untimely death coming while in the prime of life and when the future seemed to hold so much of promise, was most regrettable and caused real and sincere grief to be felt in the hearts of all those who had the honor of knowing him.

A representative of the ninth generation of the Steele family in America, Edward L. Steele's ancestry traces back in direct line to George Steele, the American ancestor who emigrated to this country from England in the early years of the seventeenth century. George Steele was settled in Hartford, Connecticut, as early as 1635, and was evidently a man of importance there, being a proprietor in 1639, and a juryman in 1643. From his will it is learned that he had four children, among them a son, James, and it is from this James and his first wife, Anna Bishop, that the line of descent to Edward L. Steele is traced; the line continues through James' son, also named James, who married Sarah, probably the daughter of Bartholomew Barnard, through their son, Stephen, and his wife Ruth Porter; their son Eleazor, and his second wife, Ruth Chapman; their son Eleazor, Jr., and his wife Rebecca Lathrope; their son, Sanford Steele, was the grandfather of Edward L. Steele.

Sanford Steele was born in Tolland, Connecticut, February, 27, 1799, and died in Bolton, Connecticut, about 1880. He was Judge of Probate in Bolton. He lived for a few years at Hebron, Connecticut, but settled in Bolton, about 1830, where besides his law work he conducted agricultural pursuits most successfully. He married, March 24, 1825, Caroline E. Sumner, daughter of Rev. Henry P. Sumner, of Hebron. She died in Springfield, Massachusetts. A large family of children came to bless this union as follows: 1. Caroline Melissa, born July 5, 1826. 2. Mary Matilda, born November 24, 1827. 3. Henry Sanford, born January 21, 1830. 4. Charles Sumner, born 1832, died same year. 5. Charles Sumner, born August 14, 1833. 6. John Fletcher, born Spetember 3, 1835. 7. Timothy Eleazer, of whom further. 8. James Hervey, born April 12, 1840. 9. Benjamin Franklin, born June 9, 1843. 10. Josephine Elizabeth, born February 12, 1846.

Timothy Eleazer Steele, seventh child of Sanford and Caroline E. (Sumner) Steele, and father of Edward L. Steele, whose name entitles this review, was born in Bolton, Connecticut, September 1, 1837. He received his primary education in the public schools of his native town, after which he studied at the Wilbraham Academy, in Massachusetts, and the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, graduating from the latter-named institution of learning in 1863. He then studied law under the late Thomas C. Perkins and ex-Governor Richard Hubbard, and was admitted to the bar in 1865. He began the practice of his profession in Hartford, Connecticut, and remained in this locality to the

time of his death, June 30, 1899, during which time he had risen from a place of obscurity to one of prominence in his field of endeavor. In 1866 he was the representative of Bolton in the General Assembly, and after settling in Hartford he was president of the Council from 1873 to 1875. He served as city attorney from 1891 to 1894, and as street commissioner from 1894 to 1897. He was affiliated with the Congregational Church, and took an active interest in its affairs.

He married, October 24, 1866, Clara J. Eaton, daughter of Levi and Clarissa (Cooley) Eaton, of Longmeadow, Massachusetts. She was educated in Wilbraham Academy and taught school up to the time of her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Steele were born five children: 1. James E., engaged in business with his uncle, Benjamin Franklin, in Springfield, Massachusetts. 2. Edward L., of whom further. 3. Elizabeth S. 4. William R. 5. T. Raymond.

Edward L. Steele, second son of Timothy Eleazer and Clara J. (Eaton) Steele, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, January 29, 1873, and died there November 25, 1926, his death ending a career that had already reached distinction and honor. He received a thorough education which began in the public and high schools of Hartford, his graduation from the latter-named school taking place in the year 1890. He then became a student of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, graduating therefrom in 1894, after which he entered Yale Law School. He completed his studies in the last-named institution of learning in the year 1896, and immediately began the practice of law in Hartford, under the special guidance of his father. During his college days he was a great favorite, always seeming to have an unlimited amount of zest and taking active part in many of the athletic sports, including the football, baseball, track, and tennis teams. He was a member of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity of Wesleyan University, and after his graduation he took active part in the alumni affairs of the fraternity. In October of 1923 he was elected to the board of trustees of the college as a representative of the alumni, for a term of five years. He served as chairman of the alumni council and was one of its most active workers when the endowment campaign was launched by the late president, William A. Shanklin, of the University, giving unstintingly of his time and energy in its behalf.

Under the able instruction and experience of his father, Edward L. Steele rose rapidly to a place of prominence in the law field. For thirteen years he was connected with the Hartford Police Court, first as clerk of the court and later as prosecuting attorney. In 1907, eleven years after he began the practice of his profession, he was appointed associate judge of the court, and in 1915, 1916, and 1917 he served as judge. Judge Steele was actively interested in public affairs, and served as councilman from the Third Ward during the years 1897 and 1898, and from the Fourth Ward from 1899 to 1902, inclusive. He also served Hartford as assistant corporation council, and later as corporation council, having been appointed to this office by Mayor Louis R. Cheney. At the time of his demise he was conducting his law practice in association with his son, Richard T. Steele, George A. Kellogg, Francis H. Parker, William H. Leete, and John L. Collins. He held membership in the Robert O. Tyler Post, Citizens Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a member of the City Guard. In

politics he was an ardent Republican. His religious affiliation was with the Asylum Hill Congregational Church, from which church his funeral services were conducted, the Rev. Willis H. Butler, its pastor, officiating. His interment was in Spring Grove Cemetery.

Edward L. Steele was married, July 12, 1898, to Julia Simonds, daughter of Stillman A. Simonds, of Hartford, and to this union were born two children, both of whom, with their mother survive. The children are: Richard T., who was associated in business with his father, and Margery S.

Many worthy tributes were paid to the honor of the late Edward L. Steele at the time of his death, among them one by Miss Constance Leigh, superintendent of the Newlington Home for Crippled Children, which serves to give some idea of the esteem in which he was held, and which will be a fitting close to this brief review:

Whether it were taking youngsters to a ball game; visiting sick and suffering boys in the hospital, or addressing the alumni association at its annual dinner, Judge Steele could always be depended upon for sympathetic interest and loyal consideration and to all those of us at Newington who are so saddened by his death there comes as something in the way of comfort the very distinct realization of the enriching experience knowing him has meant in the lives of all with whom he came in contact.

The following are extracts from the resolutions passed by the Hartford County Bar on the death of Mr. Steele.

On November 25th, 1926, after a brief illness, Edward Lee Steele, for thirty years a member of the Bar, fell peacefully into that sleep which in our finite ken knows no waking.

His professional career was an active, busy and useful one, serving zealously, ably, and conscientiously a constantly increasing clientele. Emphatically the lawyer of a multitude of men engaged in business, his services as corporation counsel for the City of Hartford and as counsel for school districts demonstrated his competency to wisely advise public corporations and to safeguard their interests.

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Called to the unseen world at a time when his career of usefulness was seemingly hardly more than begun he leaves behind him the record of a useful and honorable life, the memory of which the Bar may well cherish with pride and satisfaction.

The Lions Club, of Hartford, also passed fitting resolutions upon the death of Mr. Steele:

A Charter Member of the Club, President from June, 1922, to June, 1924, a Director since retiring from the Presidency, he always gave freely of his time and thought to further the work and interests of the Club. He believed in the principles of Lionism and was active in the work of the organization outside of his own Club. He was a delegate to and personally attended all of the district and national conventions, acting for the past three years as Chairman of the important committee on Resolutions at the national convention. Greater honors would have been his both in the district and nationally if his acceptance of these honors could have been secured. In all affairs of the Club either in the regular meetings or in the meetings of the Directors he was the guiding spirit, and the members and officers of the Club placed complete reliance on his judgment.

Beyond the official record members of the Lions Club mourn a dear and well loved friend. A rare spirit has left us. Simple, plain, kindly, unassuming, his sterling qualities of heart and mind shone in his face and were reflected in his speech for all men to see and hear. He was filled with the spirit of the joy of living. Continued association with him only further revealed his keen sense of humor, his consideration for the feelings of others, his enthusiasm and love for the great outdoors and all that it meant in field and stream as well as on the athletic field, his unfailing sympathy for those who came to him for help, his sanity and justice in his dealings with his fellow-men and his high standards of right living from which he never deviated. A wholesome four-

square man whom we all loved and respected has left us. The example of his life will be an unfailing source of inspiration to us.

. . . . . .

Thus ended the career of a noble character, whose usefulness to the community in which he resided, and to the individuals whose lives were touched by his generosity and kindly sympathy, will not be readily forgotten. His name will ever be held in sacred memory.

HANOKA, Nissin Samuel, D. D. S., S. C. T.,

Dentist and Scientist.

A native of Macedonia, formerly of Turkey and now Grecian territory, a student of Turkey and Egypt, and with a wide and large practice in dentistry in the United States, Nissin Samuel Hanoka, D. D. S., S. C. T., of the city of New York, has won an international reputation of achievement and success. Of an influential and progressive family, interested in the subjects of dental surgery and natural sciences, he is making important contributions to the general health of his fellow-men. As an author of experience and authority, his articles and treatises on the dental profession and on the subject of naturopathy are considered of constructive service and value.

Born at Cavalla, Macedonia, January 17, 1886, he is the son of the late Samuel and Joya (Angel) Hanoka. His father, still well preserved at the age of eighty-six years, was a well-known and prominent merchant in the city of Cavalla for many years. He resides in Alexandria, Egypt, with one of his sons, and was the first citizen to introduce the vogue of European wearing apparel in Turkey, more than sixty years ago. He was connected with the Bank of Salonika, before he retired, during the period of more than twenty years. Dr. Hanoka received a splendid education, obtaining his primary education at the Greek High School at Cavalla, and at the Ecole des Fréres, in that city. He attended the commercial courses at the Commercial School, located in the city of Cairo, Egypt. He is master of a number of languages, writing all and speaking the living tongues: Greek, ancient and modern, French, Turkish, English, Italian, Spanish and Arabic. He made his first trip to the United States in the year 1905, and continued his studies later at the Washington University, Washington, District of Columbia, receiving the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1915. During that year he began his practice in St. Louis, Missouri, and after a fruitful year he moved to Chicago, Illinois. He remained in active practice in the city of Chicago from the year 1916 to 1924, when he decided to take up his residence in the city of New York, and to establish himself in his profession. Dr. Hanoka has always been a strong advocate of the natural sciences, and is a graduate of the American School of Naturopathy, from which he received his degree of S. C. T., in the year 1924. As a writer of many articles of worth on the subjects in which he has devoted time and study, he is known to a large circle of readers among the various magazine publications. His treatises on natural sciences has been published under the titles of "Naturopath," "Health for All," "Lucero Sepharadico." He is also the author of the treatise entitled, "Solar Energy as a Curative Element in All Diseases," printed in Spanish. Dr. Hanoka is affiliated with several clubs and learned societies, including membership in the Centro de Amigos, and the Sep-

haradic Fraternity. He is a member of the Illinois Dental Society, International Dental Society, Harlem Society, and the Allied Dental Council. His favorite recreation is in the development of physical culture.

Dr. Nissin Samuel Hanoka married in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1915, Rebecca Siegel, daughter of Max Siegel, a prominent merchant of St. Louis. Two children have been born to them: 1. Rose, born in the year 1916. 2. Samuel, born in 1918.

JANVRIN, Edmund Randolph Peaslee, A. B., M. D.,

Physician.

Arms—Azure, a chevron argent between two bezants, or, in chief and a fleur-de-lis of the second in base, surmounted by an escutcheon quarterly; first, the arms as above, the chevron charged with a crescent gules; second, argent, three escallops gules; third, gules a mullet argent, on a chief of the second, an arm erect couped at elbow, vested azure, cuffed argent, hand gules; fourth, argent, on a chief sable three griffins' heads erased argent.

Crest—A griffin's head couped between the wings, or.

Motto—*Labor ipse voluptas.*

This is the era of specialization. In all the learned professions the scope of knowledge has become so wide, so deep and so complex, that it is no longer possible for any individual to master more than one branch of his profession. The results he has achieved show that in choosing internal medicine and tuberculosis as his specialties, Dr. Edmund R. P. Janvrin made no mistake. By his personal work with patients he has contributed all that could be expected of one man to the relief of individual sufferers, and by the results of his careful, original researches he has increased the knowledge and efficiency of his profession.

Dr. Janvrin was born in the city of New York, January 25, 1884, son of Dr. Joseph E. and Laura (La Wall) Janvrin. His earliest paternal ancestor was Jean Janvrin, who came to America from the Isle of Jersey, and settled at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 6, 1696. He is a descendant in different lines from Governors Thomas Dudley and Simon Bradstreet of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The genealogy of the family was published many years ago in the principal genealogical works of New York. Dr. Edmund R. P. Janvrin's mother's name was originally De La Val. Her ancestors came from the Rhine district in Germany and settled in Easton, Pennsylvania, in the seventeenth century. She was a Daughter of the American Revolution, and her mother was a "true daughter," her father having fought in the Revolution. The elder Dr. Janvrin died in 1911 at the age of seventy-one, having practiced his profession with enviable success for thirty-five years in New York City. He served through the greater part of the Civil War as surgeon in New Hampshire regiments. At the time of his death he was president of the Gynecological Society of New York. As one of the prominent surgeons of his day he was identified with the principal hospitals and medical societies of New York City and State.

Dr. Edmund R. P. Janvrin received his education in private schools of the city of New York, and in 1905 received his degree of Bachelor of Arts at Princeton University; in 1909, his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. In 1911, he took post-graduate work in the clinic of Professor Friedrich Müller in the General Hospital of Munich, Germany, where he remained for one year.

While there he did extensive research work in diseases of the heart in collaboration with the late Dr. Arthur Swann. They published their findings on the Pre-Sphygmic Period of the Heart in an article that appeared in "Archives of Internal Medicine" about the year 1912. Upon his return to New York, Dr. Janvrin became an interne at St. Luke's Hospital in his home city, and held that post for a year and a half. He later became Assistant Visiting Physician on the First Medical Division of Bellevue Hospital, and since 1914 has done clinical teaching at that hospital. Perhaps his outstanding achievement is his work and research in tuberculosis. He has charge of the tuberculosis department at the Cornell Clinic, which latter was started several years ago by an intelligent group who had reached the realization that the modestly incomed person, of refined and sensitive nature, was in great need of a clinic where their feelings would not be outraged by being considered one of a herd of sick immigrants. The Cornell Clinic, begun as an experiment, has developed into one of the finest and most valuable clinics in the city. His principal work is that of examiner for the Trudeau Sanitarium at Saranac, New York, where Dr. Trudeau left a memorial which will endure in the records of the fight against the dread disease, tuberculosis. Dr. Janvrin is now also Associate in Medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. He is affiliated with many clubs and societies, including the Princeton Club of New York; the New York Entomological Society; the Entomological Society of America; the Linnaean Society of New York, and affiliated with the New York Academy of Sciences. He has been president of the Linnaean Society for two years, and previously held the offices of secretary and vice-president. He holds membership in the County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association; the Quiz Medical Society, and St. Luke's Alumni Association. His avocation is ornithology and entomology, and his favorite sport activity is golf.

Dr. Edmund R. P. Janvrin married, in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1920, Elizabeth Train, daughter of Franklin M. Train, who, before his death, was a silk manufacturer. Dr. and Mrs. Janvrin have two children: 1. Natalie, born in 1922. 2. Mary, born in 1925.

WILSON, Nelson Campbell,

Consulting Engineer.

Widely known throughout the country as a consulting mechanical engineer of exceptional ability and wide experience, Nelson Campbell Wilson was constructively identified also with the civic and social life of his native city, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The beautiful outdoors which he loved he made a habit of reproducing for others in the shape of lovely tinted camera pictures. For these he became noted.

Nelson Campbell Wilson was born on East Diamond Street, old Allegheny City, now the North Side of Pittsburgh, March 12, 1866, son of the late William and Emily Campbell (Pearson) Wilson, who resided in the old family homestead. The father, a pioneer settler in the Perrysville section of Allegheny County, in Kilbuck Township, was for many years one of the most prominent citizens of Allegheny City, active in civic affairs and proprietor of a large livery establishment. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, having migrated to America from the

Nelson C. Wilson

North of Ireland, and he developed in this country into a shrewd and successful business man as well as a landowner, possessing a fine farm in Kilbuck Township. There, in summers, the family resided in the luxurious log-cabin built for a summer camp, and there Mr. Wilson cared for and raised his livery horses. A beautiful home now replaces the old cabin. William Wilson married Emily Campbell Pearson, of an old and prominent Allegheny family of pioneers, who owned a good deal of valuable property in the now thickly-settled part of North Side, Pittsburgh. This family, of English extraction, migrated to America before the Revolutionary War.

The son, Nelson C. Wilson, was educated in the public and high schools of Allegheny City and at the Western University, now known as the University of Pittsburgh, from which he graduated in 1888 with the degrees of Bachelor of Philosophy and Mechanical Engineering; he later took the Master's degree of Philosophy. Almost immediately he entered the engineering department of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, where he remained for several years. Determining then upon an independent professional career, he opened offices of his own in the Dollar Savings and Trust Company Building on Federal Street, North Side, Pittsburgh, where he speedily gained a reputation as one of the best consulting engineers in Pittsburgh, whose advice was sought by construction and industrial companies of the East and of the West. A serious accident, suffered in 1911 by a fall when engaged on an engineering job, lamed him for life. This so interfered with his professional usefulness, in his opinion, that he retired and spent the rest of his life on his farm after 1915. He was a director of the Dollar Savings and Trust Bank, which he also for a time served as secretary, and he was officially connected with the Benjamin Franklin Insurance Company, of which his father was for many years vice-president.

Mr. Wilson particularly loved the out of doors, sporting equipment, such as pistols and guns, of which he had a fine collection, and reading, a taste which was amply satisfied by his own well-stocked library. In youth athletic, he was in school head of the athletic society. After his retirement to his handsome home on the farm in Ben Avon, he spent fine days afield, catching with his camera Nature in her most beautiful moods, developing these snapshots on color-plates, taking pride in as exact a reproduction as could be made. These were a source of great interest to all his friends and acquaintances, real works of art. His clubs were: the University, the Union, the Duquesne, and the Shannopin Country. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Allegheny City. Death came to Mr. Wilson in his fifty-eighth year, December 12, 1924, at his home on Perrysville Avenue, Ben Avon.

Nelson Campbell Wilson married, in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, October 14, 1905, Martha Charlotte McClean, who was born in Chicago, Illinois, and educated in Hamilton and at the Toronto University. She is the daughter of Robert Craik and Martha Elvira (Mathews) McClean. Her father, son of John Redpath and Ann (Britton) McClean, who came to this country from Edinburgh, Scotland, where the father died at twenty-two years of age in New York City, was a newspaper man and editor of the "Western Architect," of Chicago. Mrs. R. C. McClean's mother married, as her sec-

ond husband, Augustus Toplady Freed, of Kentshire, England, for many years prominent in Canadian Masonic circles, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and at the time of his death, at the age of ninety-one, Grand Secretary to the Grand Lodge. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were born four children: 1. Elinore Elizabeth. 2. Martha McClean. 3. Alice Pearson. 4. Nelson Campbell Wilson, Jr. These reside with their mother at the Ben Avon home.

In spite of the comparative brevity of his professional career, Mr. Wilson met with great success as an engineer. His exceptional abilities, his wide practical experience and profound knowledge of his subject, his integrity and loyalty to the best principles of engineering and business in general, brought him widespread renown. But for his accident he would probably have ranked as one of the great engineers of the country. As a friend he was a delightful companion, genial in good fortune, helpful, sympathetic, and loyal. He loved horses, was a keen sportsman and an expert shot. The family he so greatly loved enjoyed with him the beautiful country home and wholesome country life he was able to provide, and his children grew up happy in his comradeship and blessed with his love of Nature.

SARMIENTO, Dr. Raphael Ysaiah E.,

Physician, Bacteriologist and Scientist.

In preserving the public health, the medical profession is brought into intimate and direct relation with the State through the attendance upon the ills of the citizens, and one who has attained high rank and prominence in this work is Dr. Sarmiento, who after long years of service in his career has retired from the active practice and devotes his time to the continuation of his experiments and laboratory enterprises in the furthering of scientific research for the interest of medicine and chemical industries of this country. He has gained international recognition for his contributions to the professional and commercial worlds, having been awarded the Legion of Honor and several other decorations from France and the Button of the American Defense League of the United States.

Dr. Sarmiento was born in Trujillo, Venezuela, in 1875, a son of John Facuna and Trinidad (de Miranda) Sarmiento. The father, born in 1813 and died at the venerable age of seventy-six in 1889, had been an influential and distinguished citizen of Venezuela, and had held various positions of political importance. He served for a number of years as mayor of the city of Trujillo, and was later appointed to the office of the Governor of the State of Los Andes. He was likewise commander-in-chief of the army of the country, and was a member of the legislative body in which he filled the capacity of Senator General.

Dr. Sarmiento, inspired by the career of his father, and possessing the heritages of that illustrious and prominent patriot, has carried his family name and tradition to further noteworthy fame by his activities in his chosen profession in the interests of public welfare. He attended the local public schools of his native district, and thereafter matriculated at the University of Venezuela from which he was graduated with the class of 1896, with his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He continued his studies by taking a post-graduate course in the University of Paris. Upon the completion of this work he felt well qualified to enter the

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practice of medicine, and came to New York City at that time, 1898, and established his office and clientele in this city. Since then he maintained his private practice with substantial success with few interruptions, until just recently when he gave up the active conduct of his practice. During all this time he has been engaged in making extensive researches in the field of chemistry and has made numerous significant discoveries in his work. With the breaking off of relations with Germany during the World War, the American coloring industries were greatly handicapped by the lack of adequate dyestuffs to substitute for the German product. Dr. Sarmiento, as a result of the thorough analysis and tests of the various constituents, discovered another means of securing the materials and produced microscopical dyes with the same percentage of pigments as the German product. He has devoted much of his time in finding uses for heretofore useless germs and waste matter, and his is the distinction of discovering a chemical process by which the bacteria in fibre plants can be degenerated and converted into imitation silk wool and cotton. This was a valuable contribution and a great boon to these industries. He has also discovered the presence of carbona in the diseases of cattle and has found methods for the utilization of this product. In the course of his experiments, Dr. Sarmiento has produced a process of securing bleaching materials from all vegetable fibres, and has also discovered a process for the extermination of subcutaneous microbes. His greatest delight is in carrying on these chemical experiments in their relation to science and industry. He is a member of the New York County and the New York State Medical associations. During the World War, he was a loyal and generous supporter of the various patriotic campaigns which were carried on by his adopted country of which he has become a naturalized citizen and has engaged in the best interests of this republic. He was a member of the American Defense League and has been decorated for his valiant services by this country and France. Dr. Sarmiento is prominently affiliated with the Masonic Fraternity, and also holds membership in the National Democratic Club.

He married, in New York City, in 1916, Edith Moodin, a daughter of John Moodin, a distinguished lawyer in the State of Iowa. They are the parents of a daughter, Trinidad, born in 1919.

BONILLA, Manuel Antonio,

Consul-General of Costa Rica.

A native of Costa Rica and with broad experience in business affairs in the United States, Manuel Antonio Bonilla, Consul-General of Costa Rica in the city of New York, is well known and respected in both republics. He has held positions of service to his State in various capacities, in the fields of diplomacy, commerce and trade, and in the army. Of a family of distinction and influence and an executive of high ability, Mr. Bonilla has a wide circle of personal and business friends, and is held in esteem by all with whom he comes in contact. For almost a quarter of a century he has been appointed to offices of responsibility and importance, in which he represents the finest type of Costa Rican business men.

The Bonilla family is one of the oldest and most distinguished in Costa Rica. Mr. Bonilla's grandfather, Manuel Antonio Bonilla, was very prominent in poli-

tics during the administration of President Braulio Carrillo, and was his first minister during his administration. His son, Felix H. Bonilla, was the father of Manuel Antonio Bonilla.

Born at San Jose, Costa Rica, in the year 1875, he is the son of the late Felix H. and Esther (Mora) Bonilla.

Don Jose Joaquin Mora, brother of Juan Rafael Mora, President of Costa Rica, was General-in-Chief of the Central American Army during the years 1856-57. Manuel A. Bonilla's father was an important official of the Costa Rican Government and received the honors of his people through a long and useful life of service and devotion. He died in 1904, at the age of seventy years.

The first member of the Bonilla family to come to the United States was Manuel A. Bonilla, who came in the year 1902 to the city of New Orleans. He received his education in the public schools of San Jose and Cartago, Costa Rica, and is a graduate of the high school there. He began his business career in the United States in 1902, as an executive employee with the firm of J. Levy & Brothers, at New Orleans. He changed from this company to the United Fruit Company, and later became associated with A. Adler & Company in that city. At the same time that he was engaged with this company, he also held the office of purchasing agent in New Orleans for the Costa Rica Flour Mills. In 1907, he became an official of the Costa Rica Customs House, and he remained almost continuously in the service of the Costa Rica Government since that date. In 1910, Mr. Bonilla was appointed to the position of secretary to the Costa Rican Government Boundary Arbitration Committee in Washington, District of Columbia, which post he held for a period of four years. His able performance of the duties of this office called for high order of intelligence and diplomacy, which is a native part of Mr. Bonilla's equipment, and which enables him to be of value and service to his government. His next appointment was a return to the position of a high official of the Costa Rican Customs House, as Collector of Customs in Sixaola, Costa Rica, which appointment he received in the year 1914, upon the close of his work in Washington, District of Columbia, and he retained the same until 1917. In 1917 he decided to become associated again with the United Fruit Company, and in the year following, 1918, returned to the United States, locating in the city of New York. His government called upon him to assume the position of Secretary to the Consul-General of Costa Rica in the city of New York in 1920, and at the close of two years in this capacity, he was made Consul of Costa Rica in New York. The following year, in 1923, Mr. Bonilla received the appointment of Consul General of Costa Rica in New York, which position he now holds. He has served in the Costa Rican Army as a soldier, and later received the rank of lieutenant. Among the societies in the United States of which he is a member are the Society of Foreign Consuls, and the National Geographical Society. He is devoted to his home and family.

Manuel Antonio Bonilla married, in Costa Rica, in 1911, Clemencia Serrano, a daughter of Benito Serrano, formerly Chief Justice of Costa Rica, and now retired; he is considered one of the most able jurists that Costa Rica has had. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bonilla. 1. Harold, born in 1913. 2. Manuel Antonio, Jr., born in 1926. The Consulate is located at No. 17 Battery Place, New York.

GOULD, Elgin Ralston Lovell, Ph. D., LL. D.,

Civic Leader.

Dr. Elgin Ralston Lovell Gould was born in Oshawa, Ontario County, Province of Quebec, Canada, August 15, 1860, the eldest son of John Thomas and Emily Adelaide (Cronk) Gould, the former born in 1835, died in 1921. His grandfather, Joseph Gould, who was born in 1798 and died in 1874, came from Western Super-Mare, Somersetshire, England, where he was a member of a well-known family, to Delaware, about 1821. Later he settled, about 1830, at East Whitby, Ontario, Canada, where he had purchased large tracts of virgin forest land. He married, in England, Harriet Lovell. On the maternal side, Dr. Gould traces his line to early Dutch settlers along the Hudson, some of whom emigrated to Canada as United Empire Loyalists after the Revolution.

Dr. Elgin R. L. Gould's education was carefully supervised by his mother in the family home until he was thirteen years of age. Under her brilliant mentality and devotional spirit, her son responded readily to her teaching and influence. In January, 1874, he was sent to Rev. Mr. Moxon's private school in Toronto, Ontario, and in September, 1875, he entered a larger boarding-school at Dundas, Ontario. At this school he won a number of first prizes in literature, history and composition. He played baseball, cricket and lacrosse with enthusiasm and success. In September, 1877, he entered Victoria College (now affiliated with Toronto University), and was graduated in 1881 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In his senior year he was elected president of the two principal college societies and was made editor-in-chief of the college paper besides participating in athletics.

In the fall of 1881, Dr. Elgin R. L. Gould came to Baltimore to pursue post-graduate studies at Johns Hopkins University, when that institution was only five years old. He joined a group of young, serious-minded and enthusiastic men bent on working in the related subjects of history, politics and economics, among whom was former President Woodrow Wilson. He sat at the feet of such leaders in their respective fields of study as Dr. Herbert B. Adams, of Amherst and Heidelberg, head of the department of history, and Dr. Richard T. Ely, head of the department of political economy. After his first year, Dr. Gould was awarded the one fellowship allotted to the department of history, and held it for two years. Afterwards, when teaching in Washington he retained a connection with Johns Hopkins and held a fellowship by courtesy, as an unusual honor, for a further year. In 1886 he passed his final examinations, presented a thesis, and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Throughout his student course and lectureship, Dr. Gould exhibited the qualities of enthusiasm, patient research, responsible quality of mind and leadership. One of the many fine things he did in his work at Johns Hopkins was his monograph on "Local Self-Government in Pennsylvania," which he read before the Historical and Political Science Association of the university in the spring of 1882. The society published the paper, as did the Pennsylvania Historical Society, before which body he also gave it a reading.

Dr. Gould spent some time in Washington as an expert assistant of the late Hon. Carroll D. Wright in the United States Bureau of Labor. He was sent

to Europe by Colonel Wright to conduct extensive researches on behalf of the government. He became active in the then new American Economic Association and a number of foreign statistical and economic societies. He rose to the status of an authority upon social conditions, and among other important works wrote "The Housing of Working People," "The Control of the Liquor Traffic," and "The Social Conditions of Labor." Outstanding honors and terms of service, other than those already mentioned, which featured Dr. Gould's diversified career were: Degree of Doctor of Laws, received from the University of Toronto, 1911; lecturer on political economy, Columbia University, 1901-02; City Chamberlain of New York, 1902-04; vice-chairman of New York City Charter Revision Commission, 1907-08; given a complimentary dinner, January 7, 1902, by the citizens of New York in recognition of his distinguished municipal service.

As one of the founders and the president of the City and Suburban Homes Company, Dr. Gould took a very deep and practical interest in the work of alleviating the condition of tenement houses. The enterprise attained substantial proportions under conditions of sanitary excellence and greatly heightened moral tone with the encouragement of thrift and the establishment of cordial relations between the proprietor and the tenant. In many other ways Dr. Gould rendered a fine service that was not only of local significance, but that was emulated throughout the country.

In the revived League for Political Education, of whose board of trustees Dr. Gould became chairman, its deliberations over a period of eleven years, until his death, found in his sound judgment a leading factor.

In his fellowship with St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, of New York City, which he served as vestryman, treasurer, and chairman of the building committee for the new church, Dr. Gould was an example of conscientious devotion to duty, an efficient and energetic co-worker, and was inspired by a very profound and majestic faith; he lived in the presence of great spiritual ideals.

Dr. Gould continued active in financial, philanthropic and charitable affairs and reform movements in New York until his death. He was a former vice-president of the American Economic Association, a Fellow of the Academy of Political Science, a member of the International Statistical Institute and the British Economic Association; a corresponding member of Société d'Economic Politique and Société de Statistique, of Paris; president of the New York Alumni Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. His clubs were: Authors, Century, of which he was treasurer; Church, which he had served as president; City, Barnard, National Arts, Baltimore Country and St. Andrew's Golf.

Dr. Elgin Ralston Lovell Gould married, September 27, 1887, Mary Hurst Purnell, born July 28, 1868, in Baltimore, Maryland. Children, all born in Baltimore: 1. Mary Adelaide, born July 28, 1888; married (first), January 7, 1908, Charles Ingram; married (second), September 27, 1920, M. M. Whittlesey. 2. Lyttleton Bowen Purnell, born January 4, 1894; graduated from Yale University, Bachelor of Arts, 1917; served as Lieutenant (J. G.) in the United States Naval Reserve; with Dillon, Read & Company, bankers; director, United States Life Insurance Company, Woodlawn Cemetery Company; president,

The Ashland Manufacturing Company; on Board of Managers West Side Young Men's Christian Association; member, University, Church, and Yale clubs, and Chamber of Commerce, Sons of Revolution. He married, November 30, 1918, Isabel Fry Howell, daughter of the late Warner Roberts Howell, of Philadelphia. 3. Erl Clinton Barker, born October 3, 1895; graduated from Yale College, Bachelor of Arts, 1918; served as lieutenant-commander in the United States Naval Reserve Flying Corps during the World War; married, June 1, 1918, Katherine Speer, daughter of George M. Laughlin, Jr. 4. John Hurst Purnell, born May 25, 1903; graduated from Yale University, class of 1925; now attending Yale Law School (1927).

Dr. Gould died August 18, 1915, three days following his fifty-fifth birthday. Tributes to his character and work are contained in a volume, entitled "Elgin R. L. Gould—A Memorial," in which the contributors are Joseph H. Choate, Clarendon Gould, Albert Shaw, John Bates Clark, George McAneny, R. Fulton Cutting, Joseph S. Auerbach, Robert Erskine Ely, Right Rev. David H. Greer, Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, the rector, wardens and vestrymen of St. Bartholomew's Church, Dr. John H. Finley, President Frank J. Goodnow of Johns Hopkins, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, Seth Low, former mayor of New York; Oswald Garrison Villard, Henry Bruere, Andrew Carnegie, Sir Robert A. Falconer, president of the University of Toronto; Dr. John P. Munn, Dr. Gould's personal friend and his family physician; and Charles Evans Hughes, former Secretary of State, and a former justice of the United States Supreme Court.

*** Rarely has the death of a citizen been the occasion for more generous recognition by journals of this (New York) and other cities, by associations and individual co-laborers in the many directions in which he (Dr. Gould) was enabled to work with success for the social betterment of the condition of the wage-earner and for the general good of the community in which he lived.

The flame of his Spirit has lit many another lamp which will lighten the pathway of the City.

Seth Low.

BAILEY, Herbert Smith, D.D.S.,

Dentist.

Dr. Herbert Smith Bailey, who has for nearly a decade been successfully engaged in the general practice of dentistry in New York City, is especially widely known throughout the United States for his educational work in the University of Michigan and the Post-Graduate School of Columbia University in the field of his profession. Unusually well-trained and broad-gauged, he has played an important part in an educational program which would supply all parts of this country with expert and modern dental service. Hundreds of young men, well-grounded in the technique of their adopted profession and inspired to give their best service to their fellows, have gone out from his classrooms.

Dr. Herbert Smith Bailey was born in Lowell, Michigan, November 4, 1885, son of Martin L. and Mary Jane (Walker) Bailey. The father, a farmer, died in 1923 at the age of sixty-four, and the mother passed away in 1892. The family is one of the oldest in America, its progenitor having come from England to New England in the seventeenth century. Dr. Bailey's great-grandfather was a soldier of the American Revolution.

Dr. Bailey was well educated in Ferris Institute, Big Rapids, Michigan, and at the University of Michigan, in Ann Arbor, where he took a dental course and received the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1912. For five years he was an instructor in his *alma mater*. The year 1917 found him beginning on the practice to which he has since devoted himself, with such gratifying results to himself and to the clientele so fortunate as to profit by his expert service. Dr. Bailey specializes in the treatment of pyorrhea, most menacing of mouth diseases. His natural delicacy and precision of touch render him particularly effective in work requiring those qualities and patience. For three years he was an instructor in the Post-Graduate School of Columbia University. Dr. Bailey's professional affiliations are with the First District Dental Society, the Academy of Dentistry, and the State and National organizations. His office is at No. 58 West 47th Street, New York City.

In New York, on January 1, 1919, Dr. Herbert Smith Bailey married Viola Howe, daughter of George Howe, of Howell, Michigan, connected with the mail service of the United States Government. Two children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Bailey: 1. Herbert S. Bailey, Jr. 2. George Howell Bailey.

SNEED, Dr. William L.,

Surgeon.

A Tennesseean who has made substantial contributions to medical and surgical science is Dr. William L. Sneed, who in 1911 cast his lot with the members of his profession in New York City.

Dr. Sneed is a worthy scion of an old American family, pioneers of the South. They fought to maintain the supremacy of the Whites and the Anglo-Saxons in the Colonies, and in time of peace, by precept and example, contributed to those American ideals and institutions whose peculiar color and quality have brought this country to the forefront among the nations of the world. Three brothers Sneed came over from England in General Braddock's army to fight with the Colonists against the French and Indians. Constantine Sneed, grandfather of Dr. Sneed, fought with Andrew Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans.

Dr. William L. Sneed was born March 21, 1881, at Nashville, Tennessee, the son of William L. Sneed (farmer, who died in 1918) and Mollie Lucy (Waller) Sneed.

He attended the Nashville Bible College three years. Then he entered the Medical Department of Vanderbilt University, from which he graduated in 1910 and wherein he taught for a year before coming to New York. He was with the New York Hospital three and one-half years in the out-patient department; and in the out-patient department of the Post-Graduate Hospital two and one-half years; also in the same department of the Hudson Street Hospital one year; for the past fourteen years he has been attached to the Cornell Medical College in New York City, and in 1919 became instructor in applied anatomy. For a year, 1911, he served as an interne in the New York Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, and now (1927) is attending surgeon of the Fifth Avenue Hospital and associate surgeon and chief of clinic, Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled; and consulting surgeon of the French and Nassau County hospitals. During the World War he served as a lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the United States Army at home. He has written several articles

L. E. Ortiz

in regard to bone and joint surgery for medical journals. Dr. Sneed is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a member of the American Medical Association, the Academy of Medicine, a member of the County and State Medical societies. He is also a member of the New York Athletic Club, and Cornell Club. His favorite outdoor recreation is golf.

Dr. William L. Sneed was married, in New York, June 19, 1920, to Marion Stokes, daughter of Robert Stokes, deceased. She was born in Springfield, Massachusetts; her father was a native of England. Her mother's maiden name was Margaret Blake, a native of the North of Ireland. Their children are three: 1. William L., Jr., born in 1921. 2. Constantine Blake, born in 1923. 3. Pamela Ann, born in 1925.

ORTIZ, Carlos E.,

Exporter and Writer.

Of a distinguished family, highly cultured, and a playwright of note, Carlos E. Ortiz, exporter and writer, has an unusually splendid record of achievement and success in South America and in the United States. Mr. Ortiz has the combined gifts of a practical business ability, and the imaginative and creative mind of the writer; each gift being of the quality to bring to him popularity, esteem, and the respect of his fellow-men.

Born at Bogota, Colombia, in the year 1893, Carlos E. Ortiz is the son of the late J. M. and Belen (Rodriguez) Ortiz. His father was one of the best-known politicians of his day, and was at one time the Secretary of War in Colombia. Mr. Ortiz's family and ancestors were of great importance and of influence from the early beginnings of his country, his paternal American ancestor being Colonel Anselmo Pineda, who emigrated from his ancestral estate in Spain and entered into the fibre of the life and development of Colombia. He was a strong and intellectual fighter, serving under General Bolivar for the Independence of Colombia. He was the wealthy citizen of that State who donated the National Library of Bogota, Colombia, one of the most valuable libraries in the country.

Mr. Ortiz received a broad education, both cultural and commercial, and at an early age entered the Jesuit College at Bogota, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the year 1911. After his graduation he entered the School of Commerce for a commercial course and graduated with honors. He began his business career in his youth, at the age of nineteen years as a merchant in Colombia, and after several years of experience and training diverted his attention into the field of coffee cultivation, and became a coffee planter and a cattle farmer in Colombia. His father had died in 1902, at the age of forty-three, and Mr. Ortiz developed his own career as he grew, proving himself to be alert, keenly intelligent, and energetic. He later became assistant manager of the Northern Railway of Colombia, and was appointed to the office of auditor of the Mercantile Bank of America. His government called upon him to act as Acting Introducer of Ambassadors and Master of Ceremony to the President of Colombia. In 1922, Mr. Ortiz came to the United States and entered into active partnership in the well-known and long-established importing firm of Manuel J. Velasquez & Company, with offices and New York headquarters at No. 32 Broadway. In spite of his multifarious duties in his business associations, Mr. Ortiz

has found time and ability in the creative activities of writing and playwrighting. He is a writer of prominence, and his festive poems, which have been extensively published, have met enthusiastic reception. Among the plays from his pen, which have been successfully presented in many of the theatres of the country, the best known is probably that of "A Night in Paris," which was produced in the city of New York and caused the author a most thrilling "first night," when, at the close of the evening's performance, he was carried through the lobby of the theatre in the arms of appreciative and exultant friends and admirers. The play entitled "Ah-Oh!" is also of his writing. Mr. Ortiz is also a medium of better understanding and goodwill between the two countries in which he is especially interested; and through his office as honorary correspondent for the principal dailies of Colombia he is the gracious interpreter of the two Americas, one to the other. His diplomatic service and his intercourse in matters of exporting and importing has made him exceedingly valuable in this post.

Carlos E. Ortiz is an able sportsman, and is affiliated with several sport clubs, among them being the Gun Club and Jockey Club of Bogota. He is also a member of the Society of Authors and Playwrights, and enjoys a wide circle of personal and professional friends.

MacISAAC, John Alexander, M. D.,

Otologist, Rhinologist.

In the fullest exercise of all his powers, maintaining the old-time prestige of his profession in the American metropolis, Dr. John Alexander MacIsaac, of New York City, a physician and surgeon of international reputation, has a brilliant record of success as a specialist in otology, rhinology and laryngology, having won his laurels both in private practice and institutional work and in exceptionally skilful work in plastic surgery during the World War, both in the United States and overseas, having served with marked distinction as lieutenant-commander.

Allen MacIsaac, great-grandfather of Dr. MacIsaac, the first of this family to come to America, left his home in Argyllshire, Scotland, in 1772, and settled on Prince Edward Island. His grandson and namesake, Allen MacIsaac, was a surveyor and educator, filling the chair of professor in a select institution. He married Margaret MacEchen, and died in 1911, aged eighty-five years. Their son, Dr. John Alexander MacIsaac, born in Inverness, Nova Scotia, Canada, September 22, 1874, in childhood evinced a studious bent, inherited without doubt from his scholarly father. He attended Inverness Academy, whence he entered St. Francis Xavier University, of Nova Scotia, where he completed his academic training with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Having made the medical profession his objective, he came to Boston, Massachusetts, and took his medical course at Harvard University Medical School, from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in the class of 1896. He then did the very best thing possible at the inception of his medical career—he came to New York City and entered practice, in 1897.

Dr. MacIsaac has a technical skill that is admirable. His conservative, yet progressive, attitude towards surgery gave him assurance long since of the success he has achieved, and which he has borne so modestly that only those who have seen him at work and those whom he

has carried through sickness to health can adequately appreciate the remarkable skill and the equally unusual qualities of mind and heart which are preëminent elements of his life. Earlier in his career he served as assistant surgeon at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. Having made a special study of diseases of the ear, throat and nose, he received appointment as Otologist and Laryngologist to the Central and Neurological hospitals, and also to the hospital at Randall's Island, New York City. He is attending otologist at the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and consultant to the Northern Dispensary, and has been attached to the staffs of a number of other hospitals. During his practice he developed expert skill in sinus work, for the performance of which his services have been in great demand.

As a lecturer, Dr. MacIsaac exhibits the true scientific spirit which has characterized all his professional work. He is not content with the impartation of facts merely, but makes it a point to instill a spirit of inquiry as to the basis of facts and theories, and the correlation of cause and effect, so essential to success in medical and surgical work. Thus he fills with fine result the Lectureship of Otology at Bellevue.

He has made numerous contributions to surgical literature, those of particular worth being his papers on Otology and Rhinology, appearing in the leading medical journals. He has also executed a device known as the MacIsaac Tongue Depressor—of invaluable service to surgeons in the performance of operations.

With the nation's entrance into the World War, and its need of highly-skilled men of his profession, Dr. MacIsaac was one of that group of physicians and surgeons of New York City who responded, ready for any service that might present itself in the path of duty. Commissioned lieutenant, junior grade, in the United States Navy, he entered active service April 5, 1917. In March, 1918, he was promoted to lieutenant, senior grade, and in April, 1921, to surgeon (lieutenant-commander). His skill and technique attracted the favorable attention of his superior officers in the Navy Department, and in March, 1919, he was ordered overseas, sailing on the steamship "Troy" as surgeon (lieutenant, senior grade). He was stationed at the great port of disembarkation, Brest, France, where he accomplished a heroically patriotic work in behalf of the officers and men of the navy. Returning to the United States in June, 1919, he was assigned to the United States Naval Hospital, New York City, to which he was attached until June, 1924, in the meantime having been advanced to lieutenant-commander with the full grade of surgeon. In his special work of otology and rhinology, he displayed rare skill in many forms of head and plastic surgery, attaining national prominence for his remarkable restoration work.

Various medical and surgical bodies of the United States are proud of Dr. MacIsaac's membership in their ranks. Among these are: The American Medical Association, New York County Medical Society, New York State Medical Society, the Harvard Medical Society, the West Side (New York City) Clinical Society, and the Military Order of Surgeons of the United States.

As busy a man as it must readily be perceived that Dr. MacIsaac is, he makes such great economy of his valuable time in his professional application as to give some attention to his social contacts.

Among these are the Harvard Club, the Canadian Society, the Kishawana Golf Club, the St. Andrew's Society, the Maple Leaf Society, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, and the American Legion. His athletic inclinations take him now and again to the field for enjoyment of his favorite sport, football.

Dr. MacIsaac married, in 1921, in New York City, Lillian Green, a native of England, daughter of Valentine Green, formerly a well-known architect, and now deceased. Children: 1. Jean Lillian. 2. Margaret Isabel. 3. Ann. Dr. MacIsaac has his professional address at No. 60 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York City, and his country residence is "Twin Dams," Towners, Putnam County, New York.

Beloved by colleagues and students alike, the force of Dr. MacIsaac's personality has made itself widely felt, not so much by theatrical display as by that deep affection manifested through respect and admiration which only the chosen few can command.

DIECKMAN, Christian H.,

Dairy Executive.

Because of his ambition to manage milk distribution on a large scale, Christian H. Dieckman, of Rahway, New Jersey, devoted a keen mind and strong character to the dairy business. He was president of the Mays Dairy Incorporated, of New York, and the Bellwood Dairy, of Jersey City. He was also associated with other outstanding business enterprises and with many non-commercial organizations.

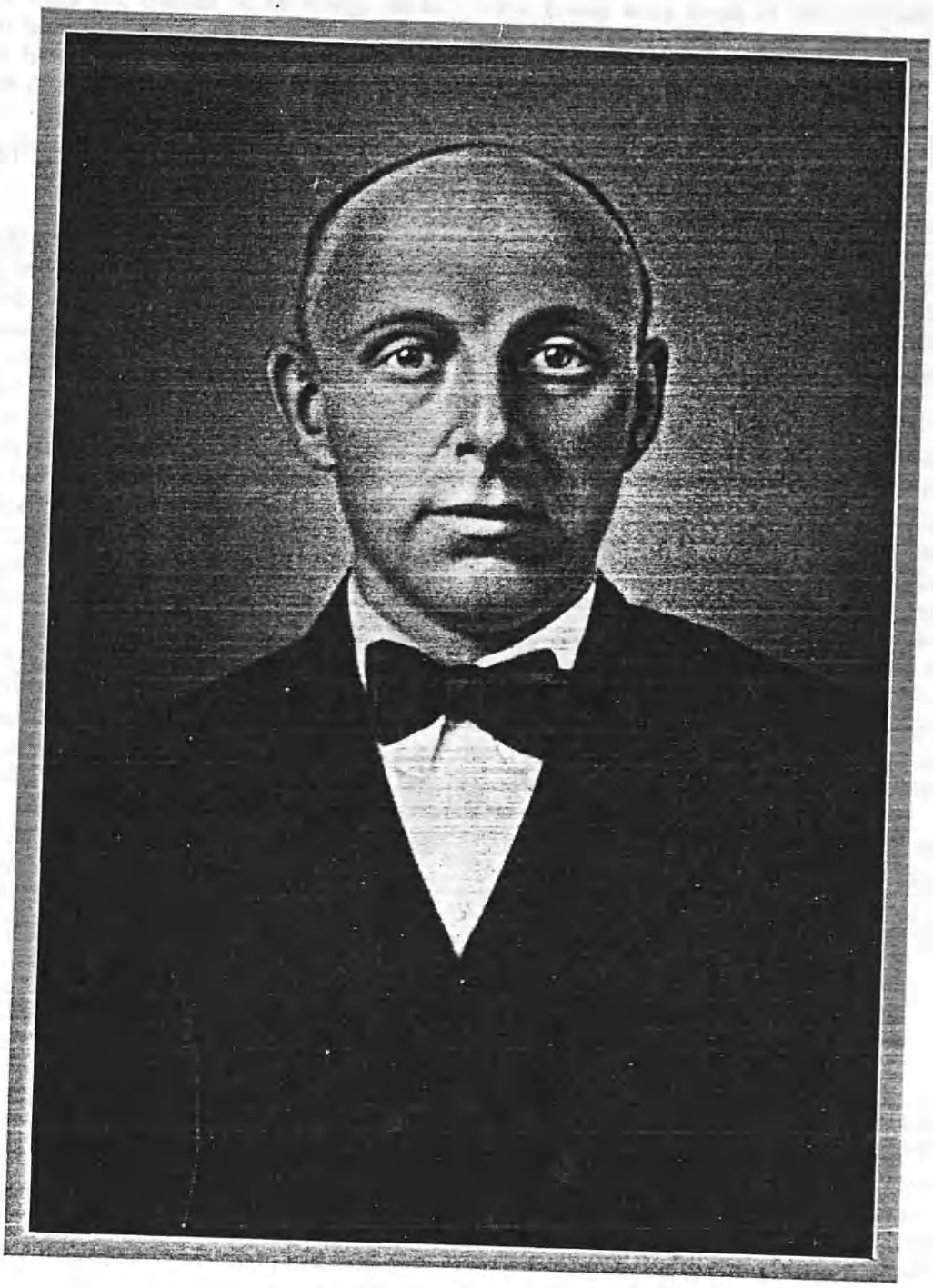
Christian H. Dieckman was born in Germany, January 29, 1882, and came to this country with other members of his family in early youth. For ten years he had been a resident of Rahway, when on December 27, 1925, death ended his progressive and successful career at the age of forty-four. All his business life was passed in association with the milk distributing industry. He rose to ever-advancing positions of responsibility with the Mays Dairy Incorporated, and the Bellwood Dairy, and was made president, an office he held in both corporations at the time of his death. These concerns cover large territories, not only in the cities mentioned, but, through subsidiaries, in Stillwater, New Jersey, and Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. Dieckman was a member of many milk dealers' organizations and dairy associations.

When the new Citizens' National Bank of Rahway was organized, he was elected a director and had an important share in shaping the policies of the new bank, particularly during its first few weeks.

Mr. Dieckman enjoyed many interests and contacts outside of business. He was a member of the Rahway Lodge, No. 1075, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Lodge of Antiquity, New York, Order of Free and Accepted Masons. He also served as trustee of the Second Presbyterian Church.

Christian H. Dieckman married Susan Mabel Mays, who survives him, as do two daughters: Catherine D. and Christine M.

The whole city mourned the early passing of so constructive and useful a citizen. Mr. Dieckman was inspired by a dominant ambition: the will to achieve that he might live a life of greater usefulness to his fellow-men. The general esteem in which he was held and the spontaneous grief felt at his untimely end testify to his great success in attaining his objective. Able, forceful, and magnetic in personality, he won all hearts



O. H. Dieckman

and kept the friends he so easily made. His home life was happy and harmonious, his family the center of his warm love and pride.

FAULKNER, Dr. Ebenezer Ross,

Physician.

Dr. Faulkner, specialist in diseases of the ear, nose, and throat, has made New York the scene of his practice and professional activity for two decades. He is a native of Nova Scotia, born at Glenholm in 1876, son of Thomas and Arabella (Morrison) Faulkner, and is of the sixth generation of his family in America, the founder having come from the North of Ireland to New Hampshire, and thence to Canada. Thomas Faulkner was a shipbuilder and ship owner, and died in 1891.

Dr. Faulkner, after suitable preparatory education, entered Dalhousie University, at Halifax, and from this institution received both his classical degree, Bachelor of Arts, and his professional degree, Doctor of Medicine. Advanced study at University College, London, England, followed, including work at St. Thomas Hospital, London, and his professional attainments have been recognized by the Royal College of Surgeons with a Fellowship. From 1901 to 1904 he practiced in Nova Scotia, and since 1907 has been engaged in his specialty in New York City. To educational work in his calling he has given a large part of his time and has been instructor in surgical pathology in Cornell Medical College, professor of diseases of the nose and throat at the New York Polyclinic, and he is now surgeon director of the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital. Dr. Faulkner is the inventor of many instruments for use in sinus treatment and operations which have found wide favor in the profession and he has contributed largely to the development of operative technique in sinus surgery. In addition to numerous courses of lectures in the post-graduate department of the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, Dr. Faulkner has broadened his field of influence by several monographs on nose and throat diseases, and has contributed the section on sinus diseases to Dr. Chevalier Jackson's forthcoming work, "Diseases of the Nose and Throat" (Jackson and Coates, Philadelphia).

During the World War he served as a member of local draft boards in New York City, having been refused for military service as one of the first volunteers in Canada in 1914 because of illness. Dr. Faulkner holds membership in the leading medical associations, including the County and State bodies and the American Medical Association, and he is also a member of the American Laryngological Society. Golf and fishing are his chief recreations and he is a member of several golf clubs, among them the Garden City Golf Club.

Dr. Ebenezer R. Faulkner married, in New York, in 1915, Julia Forsythe, daughter of Robert Forsythe, her father, now deceased, having been a lawyer of New York.

PALACIOS, Alberto, LL. L.,

Consul-General of Bolivia.

A distinguished representative of his country, a writer and editor of note, Alberto Palacios, Consul-General of Bolivia in the city of New York, is well known and highly esteemed in the United States, especially in San Francisco and New York. With intimate and accurate information in reference to the financial,

productive and business activities of Bolivia, Mr. Palacios has enabled interested Americans throughout the States to obtain a better understanding of that growing and beautiful country. His arrival at the port of New York was received with considerable interest and acclaim by business men of importance. His executive ability, genial personality and business acumen will continue to attract to himself and to his native land a mutual good will and valuable cooperation.

Born at La Paz, Bolivia, in the year 1879, he received his education at La Paz and graduated from the University of St. Andrews in the year 1898, receiving his degree of LL. L. During the year of his graduation, Mr. Palacios began his business career, and soon became one of the most active citizens of Bolivia. He held important positions in the press and publishing fields before becoming a member of the consular service. For three years he held the office of editor-in-chief of the newspaper called "El Tiempo," of La Paz, and was also director of the Union Railroad Stations of Bolivia. He has written many authentic articles for the press, and is the owner and editor of a new magazine, the first issue of which appeared in New York in September, 1926. It is named "Bolivia" and is a quarterly survey of the industrial, commercial, financial and transportation statistics, with informative and entertaining data of the activities of that country. The contents of its initial number bespeak the variety and importance of its articles. In his editorial which opens the issue, Mr. Palacios terms the purpose of the magazine "to keep the American people informed regarding all that concerns the economic relations of both countries, the financial progress of Bolivia, and the opportunities which we can offer to capitalists interested in investment; to merchants who want to follow the pulsations of our acquisitive capacity and to the immigrants who search our prairies in order to build new homes." The first article is "Bolivia's Mineral Wealth," written by Mr. Palacios, on the raw products of great value—gold, silver, tin and copper; furs, chinchilla and vicuna from the Andean plateau; fine wools, alpaca, bark, rubber (Indian), coca, bismuth, tungsten, antimony, zinc and lead; also nickel, cobalt, molybdenum and asbestos, and lastly, petroleum. "The Prospect for Bolivian Antimony," is written by an eminent practicing chemical engineer, A. Law Voge, M. E., a Cornell University graduate, who also did postgraduate work at Dresden Hochschule, Leipsic University and Zurich, and a noted author. "Bolivian Rubber," is a summary of rubber production, in which is brought out the interesting fact that although Bolivia has sent to the world markets 110,043 tons of rubber since 1890, the United States Department of Commerce statistics do not credit her with any rubber exports because the port from which it is transported, through the offices of the American Consul, happens to be in a neighboring country, and therefore credited to that country. Mr. Palacios, as Consul of Bolivia in New York, is able to correct erroneous impressions for the benefit of importers and investors. Michel O'Shaughnessy, editor of "O'Shaughnessy's South American Oil Reports," has contributed an article on "Bolivia as an Oil Country," and Wolcott P. Chapman, associate editor of "Export Trade and Finance" has reported upon "Self-Interest and Progress," sketching a broad prospect of commercial advantages

in Bolivia from the viewpoint of a manufacturer of medical preparations. The policies of Dr. Hernando Siles, President of Bolivia, adds a distinguished note to the issue, stressing international relations, colonization and railroad building. Financial matters; air mail and postal service; farming news, especially upon the new agricultural schools opened in Bolivia; automobile road building; laws, foreign trade statistics, each have ample space in the magazine and a brief article is included on "Parasites, Motaqui and Cashew Trees of Santa Cruz, Bolivia," by Mariano Rivas. In this periodical Mr. Palacios is providing a medium for the distribution of lively and continuous information of his country through his office in the Consulate. He comes to the post of Consul in New York when that office is becoming a broader and more responsible position than it has ever been before; and he brings to it a thorough knowledge and a wide experience. From 1899 to 1907 he was connected with the principal rubber planting firm in Bolivia, Suarez & Company, Limited, of London. For that firm he accomplished a great amount of exploring in Northwestern Bolivia, on the River Manuripi, where he founded the furthermost outpost in the country, which is now called San Lorenzo. He constructed the first automobile cross-country road in that country, between Porvenir in the Tanuamanu River and Cobija on the river. It now serves as the main avenue of outlet for the rubber product which moves via the Amazon River route. As a result of that road, or channel, the capital of that entire region has been founded, situated at the end of the road, and named "Cobija," capital of "Colonial Territory." Mr. Palacios has contributed, with keen intelligence and foresight, to the advancement of Bolivia's development of Colonization. This question has been a most disturbing problem of the government, and the settlement of the land, through land grants, has engendered bitter discussions. Mr. Palacios, deeply interested in this matter, devoted considerable study to it; and when holding the office of Consul of Bolivia in San Francisco, California, where he had studied under Professor Davis Weeks of the University of California, suggested to the President of Bolivia, Dr. Hernando Siles, the feasibility of establishing small colonial centers at least in the regions traversed by the railroads where, nevertheless, the land would be undeveloped, and therefore cheap. His point was logically that of convenience to the settler, who would be attracted to those centers which were in the heart of the republic and near industrial sections, rather than to settle far away from the highways. Dr. Siles accepted this suggestion and plan of Mr. Palacios on the judgment of its practicability, and in his inaugural address, delivered at La Paz, January 10, 1925, said: "Mr. Palacios believes that it is a departmental duty to establish small colonization centers in their territories. He predicts American immigration. He believes that the Altiplano, where property is cheap, should be the first place to be tried. He estimates that with a credit of Bs. 150,000 this could be made possible. I give you notice, honorable gentlemen, that on the basis of the foregoing ideas the Government will present, for your consideration, a proposed law on this subject." The first step by the Government in this policy has been to organize a special committee to study the complex and numerous questions that are involved in a project of such great importance. The presiding member of

the committee is Professor Weeks of the Department of Agriculture, University of California, who will prepare complete scientific data, and will advise the Government of Bolivia as to the lands suitable for this purpose, the farming methods to be followed by the colonists, type of dwellings most appropriate, the most adaptable farming machinery, and coöperative marketing. Mr. Palacios is also the author of the new Consular Tariff, which has been accepted by the Bolivian Congress. He first came to this country in the year 1917 and from 1918 to 1926 held the Consular Post at San Francisco, California, being transferred to the city of New York in March, 1926. The limited duties of the South American Consul of a few years ago have developed into broader functions than the signing of shipping documents, giving attention to the dispute of sailors, issuing passports; today the Consulates are active offices with many and varied types of problems. Chief among all the duties is that of promoting international good will and trade, by the offer of their national products, and the calling of notice to the opportunities offered for foreign capital. New methods of activity include the wide field of publicity and advertising, in which the correct and vital data of the country are given. Each Consulate must keep abreast of the advancement in the fields of commerce and industry; import and export data; trade mark privileges; laws; as well as personal questions affecting property, travel, citizenship. Investments alone is a large item in the daily routine of consular service, and one of the first acts of Mr. Palacios upon assuming his position in New York was the acceptance of the request of "The Foreign Securities Investor," a financial magazine of influence and importance, to act as associate editor. In this p lication much of the hitherto unpublis information which Mr. Palacios brou with him, will give to American inves the knowledge they seek. He is a m ber of several clubs, including La Club; La Paz Bolivia Olympic Cl Commercial Club of San Francisco; Society of Consuls of New York.

Alberto Palacios married in Boli in 1910, Zoila Ibarguen, of La I daughter of the late Clement Ibargu rural property owner. Four children h been born to them: 1. Alberto, Jr. Maria Theresa. 3. Martha. 4. Nath The Consulate office is located at 233 Broadway, New York.

RUFFIO, Louis Charles Adolph,

Inventor and Manufacturer.

The basis of the remarkable suc which R. Louis has built for him lies wholly in the fact that success not come to him, after all, but rathe went abroad in the vast field of hairdr ing, seeking for his goal with all abundant mental energies, unusual ception and ability and discovered trophy, and returning with it in triun a prize-winner of the first degree. I the soldier who trains himself for ba he has devoted his career and so dire his forces that victory has joined his l ner as a result of his able strategies generalship. Possessing those inhe qualities of love of artistry and delic so characteristic of the French, f whom he is descended, R. Louis within a very short while, developed business to imposing proportions. is a thoughtful and generous emplo who, by his keen understanding of hu nature, inspires his associates and su

Louis Ruffin

dinates to their best efforts and coöperative efficiency. He is courteous and considerate in his attendance upon the desires of his clients and enjoys world-wide recognition of his standard of service. With all his business activities, he has always found time to maintain an interest in the community and has been an ardent and material supporter of his adopted country in the various national and patriotic campaigns which have been carried on in recent years. The romance in his business life is an incentive, showing the opportunities which lie in wait for those who seek with intelligent means, and the position he has won as a citizen of the United States is a credit and honor to the stock whence he came.

He was born Louis Charles Adolph Ruffio, a son of George and Adele (Joss) Ruffio, February 17, 1887, at Montbeldiad, France. He received his education in the public schools of Paris, France, and completed his primary studies. In his native land he learned his profession, and when he came to America fifteen years ago, he brought with him not only practical experience and thorough schooling, but tradition as well. Together with this, and even more important than his technical equipment, was his skill and shrewdness and business acumen far surpassing the average entrepreneur. Noah Webster has described this as the ability to form mental images and look ahead and calls it vision. Twelve years ago, R. Louis, as he is now known, was still a hairdresser working for others. This did not please him, and finding the means, he rented a small shop on Fifty-eighth Street near Sixth Avenue, New York City. His friends called him foolhardy and reckless, but R. Louis with firm confidence in his own judgment and ability began his upward path in the field. He visualized the future and foresaw the outcome of sincere service and satisfaction. His early clients were those whom he had treated elsewhere and who had learned to recognize the quality of his work. His patronage increased, the business grew and so did his security in his own actions. Within a short time, he sought quarters nearer Fifth Avenue at No. 10 West Fifty-eighth Street. Again, in the face of doleful warnings by his friends and in spite of predictions of disaster, he moved in, but quickly found that even this new location was too small, and then he rented a five-story building for a long term of years, of which he occupied the first two floors and refused to sub-let the other three for he needed them to take care of the future growth of the business. Today, R. Louis occupies three full floors for his beauty salon, a fourth for his office and wholesale department and the fifth has been turned over to his personal laboratory and research branches. Already he has produced several patents and innovations from which he draws handsome royalties, among which are "Covabob," an appliance to adjust on the hair which transforms the short hair of the day to long hair for the evening, and his "Waterwaving hood," a rubber attachment for drying the hair without the aid of the operator's hand. He now owns and operates two establishments, one at No. 683 Fifth Avenue, an exclusive hair goods shop and the only one of its kind on this thoroughfare, and the other at No. 26 West Fifty-eighth Street. He has also created an organization of forty-four wholesale dealers throughout the United States who distributes his "Waveasy," by which women can curl their hair with liquid instead of the iron, and many other preparations akin to the trade.

This then, is the account of the brief outline of the results of R. Louis' activities from the material point of view, which might be the true story of any one, but it has not told of the underlying motives and particular characteristics in which he differs from the rest and which have contributed to his rising above the others. Success and opportunity await claimants but few of us know where. R. Louis was a willing pioneer and gladly and enthusiastically blazed the trail and thereby found the rewards of his vision. His first shop was considered "too far up-town," but events proved that the friends he had made would follow him wherever he went, and Emerson has said: "If a man write a better book or preach a better sermon than his neighbors, the world will bring rat-traps to his door, though he live in a forest." From the start he recognized the value of expert service, and he knew that discriminating clients to whom he hoped to appeal, wanted none but the best. To compete with other shop-owners would only tend to increase wages and not ability, so he kept in close touch with the best artists abroad, and whenever an especially capable and artistic operator came to America, R. Louis soon found a place for him in his shop. With a view to sharing with his employees the income from their labors, he called them together and submitted a plan of a fifty per cent division of the proceeds which each took in a week in lieu of a straight salary. Of course, he could not hope that all would take kindly to this suggestion for none of them had the imagination or foresight which he possessed, nor was the speculative interest as appealing. However, within two months all the operators accepted this basis with enthusiasm and the shop has one of the largest employee rolls in the country, and each operator commands a larger income than he could earn elsewhere. Within a recent time, further concessions have been made, and now his associates share in the business on a sixty-forty basis in favor of the operators. In effect, this program has made each man unwittingly a good salesman, and makes him more conscientious to maintain his patronage who will return to him at regular intervals. Individuality is stressed and a zest in the work has thus been imbued in each operator which has created one of the finest corps in the city. Before leaving this point of the story it is interesting to note the perception R. Louis has displayed in the development of his enterprise. As each operator in the Fifth Avenue Salon has firmly developed his clientele, he is transferred to the Fifty-eighth Street Shop, and another takes his place on the Avenue. This plan has more than fulfilled the expectations and financial returns of the sponsor.

Practical planning and a thorough understanding of the requirements of a modern hairdressing salon are noticable in every department of the R. Louis establishment. The fittings are in no-wise elaborate, but is like "spotless town," refined as the private dressing room of a cultured woman. The booths are roomy, the chairs are comfortable, the lights are arranged for the ease of the patron and the convenience of the operator. Utility is the key word of the establishment and everything in the way of privacy, sanitation, efficiency and that elusive quality of atmosphere, has been effectual. Very few beauty parlors boast of their own laundry, and this has been designed especially from the plans of the owner. Everything is done by machinery and the best of materials and facilities are employed. Once again R. Louis' busi-

ness acumen is indicated for here is a vast opportunity and waste of money in farming out the job of laundering. Here, too, he leads the way in the modern development of the business which he has made his career. At the age of thirty-eight, R. Louis has been able to forsake the actual work with the shears and machine, delegating those activities to his associated experts, while he serves in the capacity of consulting artist and hairdresser. Keeping pace with the styles and vogues of the time, he has introduced new coiffures for his patrons, and just recently during the visit of Queen Marie of Roumania to this country, he created a mode—"Le-Bobb Distingue" in exact manner of Her Majesty. His clientele number among the best known women of New York City in the social, professional and business circles of the community.

During the World War, he generously contributed to the Liberty Loan, Red Cross and other patriotic campaigns and was a staunch supporter of all the drives to make things more comfortable and alleviate the hardships for the boys who were fighting for the principles of righteousness. He is a member of the Pelham Wood Association, the Fifth Avenue Association and many other commercial organizations. He is likewise affiliated with the Rye Country Club, and the Orienta Beach Club of Mamaroneck, New York. His political belief is with the Republican Party.

Mr. Ruffio married, in New York City, in 1919, Gertrude Leahy, a daughter of Edward Leahy, a prominent manufacturer of saddle and leather goods in this city. They are the parents of two sons: 1. Louis, Jr., born in 1920. 2. Raymond, born in 1925. His home is at Pelham, New York.

Van ETTEN, Royal Cornelius, A. B., M. D., F. A. C. S.,

Obstetrician and Gynecologist.

In what is said to be one of the most ancient branches of medicine, Dr. Van Etten has been established for the past ten years as a specialist in obstetrics and gynecology in New York City, and has gained wide recognition and esteem in his chosen field as a leading practitioner. He has been associated with the leading women's hospitals of the city, in twelve of which institutions he has professional courtesy privileges, and he has likewise been connected with the staff of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University for many years. He traces his ancestry to an illustrious family in Holland, of whom the progenitor of the branch bearing the name in America, Jacob Jansen Van Etten, emigrated from Holland about 1660 and settled first in what was then Esopus, Ulster County, New York, and thereafter went to Pennsylvania. Through this ancestor Dr. Van Etten is a member of the Holland Society of New York. From these early settlers many prominent families have descended, and have established themselves in various parts of the country.

Rev. Edwin Jan Van Etten, D. D., brother of Dr. R. C. Van Etten, was educated at Amherst College and the Divinity School at Cambridge, Massachusetts. For three years he was assistant at Trinity Church in Boston, under Dr. Alexander Mann, now Bishop of Pittsburgh. Later he was rector of Christ Church, New York City, and for more than ten years he has been rector of Calvary Church, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was the first clergyman to broadcast his service by radio in the United States, in January, 1921.

Dr. Royal Cornelius Van Etten was born at Rhinebeck, New York, August 2, 1886, a son of Dr. Cornelius Smith and Sarah Clarissa (Hill) Van Etten. The father was a well-known doctor of medicine and enjoyed an extensive practice during his active career. His death occurred in 1913 at the age of sixty-nine years. For more than forty years he had engaged in his profession in Rhinebeck, New York, and had won the esteem and confidence of those with whom he came in contact, socially and professionally. He was for years president of the Board of Education, and was trustee of both banks in the town. He was president of the Board of Health in the town for fifteen years, and was very active in the Masonic Lodge.

Dr. Royal Cornelius Van Etten received his early education at the local public school of Rhinebeck, and then at the Riverview Military Academy, Poughkeepsie, New York. He entered Amherst College in preparation for his medical studies, and upon his graduation from that institution in the year 1906, with degree of Bachelor of Arts, he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1910. For two years thereafter he served under appointment as surgical interne at the Roosevelt Hospital, and during 1912-13, Dr. Van Etten engaged in extensive and intensive post-graduate work at the universities in Berlin, Vienna, Rome, and in England. Returning to New York City, he was appointed resident surgeon for the Sloane Hospital for Women, and served in that capacity for two years, in association with the late Dr. E. B. Cragin. In 1915, he entered upon his professional activities and established his own practice in the fields of gynecology and obstetrics, the branches in which he has been specializing and studying for years. He soon became attending obstetrician and gynecologist at the Sloane Hospital for Women. He is also an adjunct gynecologist at the Lenox Hill Hospital. He has achieved distinguished and substantial success in the specialties which he has practiced and is recognized as one of the leading authorities on those subjects in the profession. He has written several monographs for technical and medical periodicals dealing with diseases of women and abdominal disorders. He is an associate in gynecology and obstetrics at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and has been identified with the institution for more than ten years, during which time he has done a great amount of lecturing before the assembled classes of the school.

With the entrance of the United States into the World War in 1917, Dr. Van Etten was selected as a medical examiner for the Selective Service Draft Board. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine, the New York County and New York State Medical societies, the American Medical Association, and the New York Obstetrical Society. He is also a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. Besides his professional affiliations, he is a member of the Holland Society, the Amherst Club of New York City and the Hudson River Country Club, where he goes in moments of leisure to play a round of golf, his favorite recreative pursuit. He is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, the Phi Beta Kappa and the corresponding medical fraternity, Alpha Omega Alpha; also of Nu Sigma Nu.

Dr. Van Etten married at Rome, New York, in 1916, Marie Louise Greenfield,

a daughter of De Linton Wing Greenfield, deceased, and Georgia (Schryver) Greenfield, also deceased, the former having been a director of two banks in that city. He was an expert real estate appraiser. Dr. and Mrs. Van Etten are the parents of a son, Royal Cornelius, Jr., born February 1, 1920.

LAMPE, Dr. Herman Ferdinand,

Surgeon.

The Lampe family, of which Dr. Herman Ferdinand Lampe is a member, have long been residents of Pennsylvania. The earliest American ancestor, Samuel Skeen, of Philadelphia, was born in 1746. He took part in the American Revolution, acting as lieutenant-sergeant in Captain John Edwards' Company of Militia of Philadelphia County. Dr. Lampe's maternal grandfather, who was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1820, came to the United States in 1830 and located at Orrstown, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. During the Civil War he served in the Union Army, with the rank of captain. His paternal grandfather, the Rev. Ferdinand Lampe, came to Pennsylvania from Bremen, Germany, in 1844.

Dr. Herman Ferdinand Lampe was born May 23, 1891, in Altoona, Pennsylvania, the eldest son of Herman Henry Lampe, a merchant. He received his early education at the public schools of Altoona, Mercersburg Academy, and at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, being graduated from that institution in 1915. At Jefferson he was a member of the Alpha Kappa Kappa Fraternity and the Loux Urological Society, and in his senior year was elected president of the James Wilson Medical Society.

Dr. Lampe began his medical career as assistant physician at the Blair County Hospital for the Insane at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, then, changing his residence from his native State, served for a year as an interne at the Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, New York. After this he decided to specialize in ear, nose and throat work, and took an internship at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.

In 1917 he enlisted in the United States Army for World War duty and was made a first lieutenant. He received preliminary training at Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and was later transferred to the Army Hospital at Cape May, New Jersey. Here he was advanced to the rank of captain, and assigned to the ear, nose and throat department. Complete service covered nineteen months.

Dr. Lampe started his practice in September, 1919, in New York City, and has since made notable progress. He is assistant surgeon at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, surgeon at the Tonsil Hospital, and aural surgeon at the Midtown Hospital. He formerly held the positions of assistant surgeon at the Polyclinic and New York hospitals, instructor at Bellevue Medical College, and attending surgeon at the West Side Hospital, and has written numerous valuable articles for professional journals.

Dr. Lampe holds membership in the American Medical Association, the County and State Medical societies, and the American Otological, Rhinological and Laryngological Society, as well as in the Blue Lodge, No. 616, Free and Accepted Masons, of Altoona; Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Crescent Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Dr. Lampe was married in New York, in 1922, to Dorothy Scarborough, daughter of George Scarborough, a New York playwright.

Dr. Lampe is very fond of outdoor life, and hunting and fishing are his principal diversions.

HAMILL, John Dunlop, M. D.,

Specialist.

One of the most notable names in the list of physicians dealing specifically with diseases of the nose, throat, and chest, representing at the same time some of the most common and most menacing attacks on human life and health, is that of John Dunlop Hamill, M. D., of New York City. Besides his private practice, he has devoted himself effectively to research along his special line and has published authoritative articles which are a distinct contribution to professional literature.

Dr. Hamill was born in New York, in 1878, son of James and Rosella (McIlhargey) Hamill. The father, born in Ballymoney, Ireland, was the most prominent veterinary surgeon in New York City after he came to this country in 1863. He died in New York in 1896, at the age of fifty-four. The son was educated at the College of the City of New York, and graduated from Cornell in 1901 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He immediately entered on the practice of his profession in New York City and assured himself of a practical as well as theoretical preparation by eighteen months as interne at Montefiore Hospital.

One of Dr. Hamill's chief contributions to medical lore has been in the line of research on fleuroscopic examination of the lungs, for the most part conducted while he was a pupil of the late Dr. P. L. Anderson. He has attained great success in diagnosing lung diseases, particularly pulmonary tuberculosis, by fleuroscopy. He was at one time assistant instructor of Rectal Diseases at Post-Graduate Hospital, as assistant to Dr. S. G. Gant, in 1903-04. His present offices are at No. 137 East Thirty-fifth Street, New York City. He has written for the medical journal articles on special nasal treatment, evolved in his own practice, which have had a wide reading. Dr. Hamill finds pleasure in bowling and swimming and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Owl Club, and the Veterans' Association, Seventy-first Regiment, New York National Guard. He speaks, reads and writes German and Italian fluently. He was on the Amateur Athletic Union Championship Team in 1898, at the Twenty-third Street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Dr. John Dunlop Hamill married Freda Wagner, of Hoboken, New Jersey, daughter of Robert Wagner, a restaurateur. Dr. Hamill has one daughter, Kathryn, born in 1905.

HAMMOND, John Henry,

Lawyer and Corporation Official.

Prominently identified in the legal fraternity, Mr. Hammond has been engaged in the practice of the law for more than thirty years during which time he has devoted his whole-hearted efforts and attention in maintaining the standard of probity and integrity of his time-honored profession. Specializing in corporation law, he has gained distinction in this field and is affiliated with several important and influential corporate bodies

as a member of the directorates. Having made a study of the tax problem, he is the author of the work, "Hammond on Taxation of Business Corporations." He is the son of the late General John Henry Hammond and Sophia Vernon (Wolfe) Hammond of Louisville, Kentucky.

John Henry Hammond was born in Louisville, Kentucky, October 3, 1871. He attended the local public and high schools of St. Paul, Minnesota, and entered Phillips-Exeter Academy in 1887, graduating in 1889. Determining upon a legal career, he entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in preparation for his study of law. He was duly graduated with his degree of Bachelor of Philosophy with the class of 1892. Thereafter he matriculated at the Law School of Columbia University, where he completed his courses in 1895, at which time he was given his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He passed his examinations before the bar, and was qualified to practice in the same year. Establishing himself in his profession, Mr. Hammond soon won wide recognition for his ability and faithful adherence to the principles embodied in the law. In 1899, he was appointed deputy attorney-general to carry on the investigations of the election fraud cases of that year. He preferred charges against Asa B. Gardiner, the district attorney of New York County, which resulted in the latter's removal from office by Governor Roosevelt. He was also a prominent member of the Republican party and during 1907 and 1908, he served as a member of the Republican County Committee as Executive member from the 29th Assembly District. For many years Mr. Hammond was a member of the legal firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham and Taft, but became a member of the banking firm of Brown Brothers & Company in 1916, in New York City.

Mr. Hammond is a director and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Company; director of the Northern Telegraph Company, the Van Buren Bridge Company, All American Cables, the Hoboken Land Company, W. &. J. Sloane, Incorporated, W. & J. Sloane Manufacturing Company, the Broadway Improvement Company, and the Burden Iron Company; a trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank, and was formerly a director in the Lackawanna Steel Company, until it was absorbed by the Bethlehem Steel Company. He was also formerly a director of the Eastern Steel Company, the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railroad Company, the Rio Grande Junction Railroad Company, the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, the St. Louis Coke & Iron Company, the American Coke & Chemical Company, the Foreign Bond and Share Corporation and the New York Trust Company; he was formerly a trustee of the New York Public Library and of the Woman's Hospital. He is chairman of the local board of trustees of the Royal Exchange Assurance of London. He was also chairman of the bondholders protective committee of the United Railroads of San Francisco, and chairman of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad First Refunding Bondholders Committee. During the war, Mr. Hammond was actively engaged as director of the Bureau of Enemy Trade of the War Trade Board. From 1911 until 1919, he was a member of the board of trustees of the New York Public Library and is a member of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. He is affiliated with the County and the State Bar associations and has been

influential in their movements for bettering the conditions relating to legal matters which those organizations have sponsored. His clubs number the Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, University, Yale, St. Anthony, Republican, Midday and Down Town. He is likewise a member of the Jekyl Island Club and the Mount Kisco Golf Club, of which he is the president.

Mr. Hammond married in New York City, April 5, 1899, Emily V. Sloane, and they are the parents of the following children: 1. Mrs. Emily Franklin. 2. Adele Sloane. 3. Alice Frances. 4. Rachel. 5. John Henry, Jr. The family makes its home at No. 9 East Ninety-first Street, New York City.

DUNCAN, Samuel White,

Insurance Broker.

To the insurance business Samuel White Duncan has devoted his exceptional mentality and energies for many years, his objective being service to his fellow-man, the high type of service which the insurance profession represents. Mr. Duncan was long associated with the firm of Patterson, Wilde and Wilson, and his residence was in Newton, Massachusetts. Success came to him; and popularity, due to his companionable and stimulating personality, made him the center of a large and loyal circle of friends.

Samuel White Duncan was born in Cleveland, Ohio, February 14, 1873, son of Rev. Samuel White Duncan, a Baptist minister, who long served as secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of his church. His American progenitor was James (or George) Duncan, who resided in Londonderry, Ireland, before coming to this country in the early part of the eighteenth century. The mother of the subject of this record was Sarah Margaret Fuller (Greene) Duncan, daughter of Judge Albert Gorton Greene, author of "Old Grimes Is Dead."

The son was well educated in the Haverhill High School, at Brown University, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1895, by two years of attendance at the Harvard Medical School, and by a course in geology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A student unflagging in interest and of brilliant mentality, he won the Phi Beta Kappa key because of the excellence of his scholastic record, and was also elected to Alpha Delta Phi.

It was in 1900 that Mr. Duncan began his business career. His interest in his fellow-man was paramount from the beginning, together with an ease in winning his confidence and making new acquaintances which was of great value to him in the profession he adopted. He saw that teaching thrift and a sense of responsibility to men and protecting the comfort and happiness of helpless women and children was a very essential sort of social service, and he adopted the profession. As a business man he was astute, forceful, and highly effective, of a personality that attracted all to him, a frankness of purpose and the soul of honor. He was a member of the University and Harvard clubs, and his favorite recreation was motoring. He was affiliated with the Episcopal Church.

In Portland, Maine, October 9, 1915, Samuel White Duncan married Mary Eastburn Shaw, daughter of George Franklin Shaw, a realtor of that city. Mrs. Duncan survives her husband and resides in Newton.

Death came to Samuel White Duncan on January 29, 1924, ending prematurely

a successful and honorable career. His life was such that the story of it should go out with its kindly message to all who rejoice in idealism and gallantry and strength.

STETTEN, DeWitt, M. D.,

Surgeon.

A New York surgeon, specializing largely in abdominal surgery is DeWitt Stetten, M. D., probably better known for his work in gall bladder surgery and for the method of operation for hernia, which bears his name, than for many of his other valuable contributions to medical and surgical science. The Stetten operation has been pronounced the operation of choice for direct or indirect inguinal hernia in the adult male, or for recurrence.

Born in the city of New York, January 22, 1881, Dr. Stetten is the son of the late Joseph and Bella (Rosenthal) Stetten. His father was born at Fürth, Bavaria, and came to the United States in the year 1870, from his home in Frankfurt, Germany. He settled in New York City and lived there up to the time of his death in 1911, at the age of sixty-four. On the maternal side of his family, Dr. Stetten's grandfather, Leopold Rosenthal, came to America in 1853 from Heinzfurt, Bavaria. He first went to Salmon Falls, New Hampshire, later to Kinderhook, New York, and finally made New York City his home.

Dr. Stetten received his education in the public schools of New York City, Horace Mann High School, New York, and College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, where he graduated in the year 1901 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. On his graduation from the public schools Dr. Stetten received, in competitive examination, one of the Pulitzer Scholarships under which he studied at the Horace Mann High School and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Between the years of 1901-1904, he was interne at the German Hospital in New York. He was a student in the Medical Department of the University of Vienna, Austria, in 1904, and also Voluntary Assistant at the Pathological Institute at the University of Prague, Austria, under Professor H. Chiari, during that same year. He was Voluntary Assistant at the Surgical Clinic, at the University of Breslau, Germany, under Professor J. von Mikulicz, during the semester of 1904 to 1905. Dr. Stetten began his practice in the city of New York in May, 1905, and served as Assistant Surgeon and Attending Surgeon to the Germany Dispensary from 1905 to 1911. He acted as Anesthetist to the German Hospital from 1905 to 1908. He was Associate Surgeon to the German Hospital, now called the Lenox Hill Hospital, from 1908 to 1922; Instructor in Clinical Surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, 1909 to 1918. He has been Attending Surgeon at the Lenox Hill Hospital since 1922. Dr. Stetten served with the United States Army during the World War, first as Captain, and then as Major, Medical Corps, from September 17, 1917, to July 2, 1919; and was Assistant Chief and Acting Chief of the Surgical Service at United States Army General Hospital No. 1, Williamsbridge, New York, and later was Chief of the Surgical Service at the United States Army Embarkation Hospital, No. 4, New York. He was a member of the Board of Censors of the Medical Society of the County of New York from 1920 to 1926, serv-

ing as Chairman of the Board from 1922. He is now the second vice-President of the Society. He is also a member of the American Medical Association; Medical Society of the State of New York; American College of Surgeons; American Association for Thoracic Surgery; American Gastro-Enterological Association; New York Academy of Medicine; New York Surgical Society; New York Pathological Society and many others. Dr. Stetten travels widely and designates traveling as his choice of recreation. He belongs to the Lotos Club, New York, and the Army and Navy Club of America, of the city of New York.

Dr. Stetton married, in 1906, in New York City, Magdalen Ernst, daughter of Carl Ernst, a retired real estate operator of New York. Dr. and Mrs. Stetten are the parents of two children: 1. Margaret, born in 1907. 2. DeWitt, Jr., born in 1909, who entered Harvard College in 1926.

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TIMM, Alexander Berthold, B. A., M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

Dr. Alexander Berthold Timm, a prominent physician and surgeon of New York City, and a man who served long and valiantly during the turbulent period of the World War, was born on November 27, 1887, at Lyons, New York. Doctor Timm is a son of John A. and Emma (Stein) Timm, and a direct descendant of John Timme, who came to this country from Germany about 1785. John Arend Timm, the grandfather of Dr. Timm, was born in Hanover, Germany, August 16, 1838, and died January 19, 1906. He married Anna Kunigunde Brickwedel, who was also born in Hanover, Germany. They lived in Bayonne, New Jersey, and among their children was John A., a clergyman in New Haven, Connecticut, for more than twenty-five years, born in 1861 in New York City and died in 1915 at the age of fifty-four years. He graduated from Wartburg College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and later received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity from Yale. He was ordained at the age of twenty in the Lutheran faith, his first church being in Rome, New York. After a year's service in that charge, he located in Lyons, New York, remaining there about twelve years, then removing to New Haven, Connecticut. Rev. Dr. Timm was president of the Lutheran Synod in the New England States. He published several religious monographs, and was chiefly instrumen-

tal in the erection of the Ives Memorial Library in New Haven, and served as chairman of the board under five mayors. He was the instigator of the branch library system in that city. He had a reputation as a Sanskrit scholar. His wife was a graduate of Hunter College, New York City.

Dr. Alexander B. Timm received his early education in the public and high schools of the community in which he was reared, and later attended Yale University, where he completed the academic courses there provided, being graduated with the class of 1910, and at that time received his degree of Bachelor of Arts. He later received his medical training at New York University, from which he graduated with the class of 1915, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Being a most thorough individual, Dr. Timm, served three years as interne at Bellevue Hospital in New York City and not until this period of apprenticeship was successfully completed did he commence his practice. When he did finally branch out for himself, during the year 1921, in New York City, he then had a long period of war service to his credit, for he enlisted in the United States Army early in 1917, and was sent overseas with the rank of first lieutenant in the United States Medical Corps, after a short period of training here in this country. Once a part of the American Expeditionary Forces, he was assigned to duty with the Twentieth Engineers, with which unit he saw much active service at the front. He was promoted to the rank of captain during the month of November, 1918; and major during the month of May, 1919. He served as district surgeon for both the Thirteenth and the Second Battalions of the Twentieth Regiment of Engineers. On April 19, 1918, he received an Army Citation from General Headquarters.

Since his return, however, Dr. Timm has rapidly achieved a noteworthy success in New York City, where he is now practicing. Besides his general practice, he is also serving as chief of clinic of the New York Hospital and Bellevue Medical College, and he is consulting gynecologist of the Riverside Hospital. It is, for that matter, in the latter work that Dr. Timm has been most active, for he is now devoting the larger part of his time to gynecological surgery.

He is, of course, a member of the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Association, and the New York County Medical Association. He has also kept up his membership in the Yale Club, Alpha Kappa Kappa and Acacia (Yale) fraternities. He is affiliated fraternally with the Wooster Lodge, No. 79, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Franklin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Harmony Council, Royal and Select Masters; New Haven Commandery, Knights Templar; Connecticut Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and the Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Military Order of the World War, and the American Legion. His favorite recreation, it is interesting to note, is tennis.

Dr. Alexander Berthold Timm married, during the year 1913, in New York City, Renee Hubinger, a daughter of Joseph Hubinger, the president of the People's National Bank of New Haven, Connecticut, president of the Elastic Starch Company, the Yale Tire Company and Eastern Machine Screw Corporation. He was at one time police commissioner of New Haven and president of the Union League Club there, and a man

prominent in the manufacturing worlds of both New York and Connecticut. Dr. and Mrs. Timm are the parents of the following children: 1. Alexander Berthold, Jr., born in 1913. 2. Renee, born in 1920. The family resides at No. 101 East Fifty-fourth Street, in New York City, at which address the doctor has his office.

Dr. Timm has a sister, Vera Timm, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1906; private secretary of Professor Henry Farnum, of Yale College. Since her graduation she has been active in economics. He also has a brother, John A. Timm, who served as first lieutenant of artillery in the World War. He graduated from Yale Sheffield Scientific School in 1920, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy and three years later received the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy in Chemistry.

RICHMAN, Alfred A., M. D.,

Physician.

Of English birth, coming to the United States as a boy, where he acquired his medical education, and began his professional practice, Alfred A. Richman, M. D., has become one of the outstanding factors in orthopedic work, and is the successful director of a well-known sanitarium in the city of New York. He has contributed several papers of importance in his branch of medical science and is considered an authority in his subject.

Born in London, England, in the year 1892, he is the son of Isaac and Sarah (Gladstone) Richman. His father came to the United States from London in 1904 and established himself as a merchant in the city of New York, where he is now living in retirement, at the age of sixty-five years. Dr. Richman received his education in the public schools of London, England, and entered New York University in the city of New York for advanced work. After his graduation he entered the New York Homœopathic Medical College, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine in the year 1914. He began his professional career in 1916 as interne at the Sea View Tuberculosis Hospital on Staten Island, New York; and was also interne at the Metropolitan Hospital on Welfare Island, formerly known as Blackwell's Island, named for the head of the famous and honorable family who owned and lived upon it many years ago. Dr. Richman held the position of Clinical Instructor in the subject of Orthopedic Surgery at the Metropolitan Hospital for the period of two years; was assistant visiting orthopedic surgeon at the Metropolitan Hospital; clinical assistant at the Vanderbilt Clinic, the Cornell Clinic, Brooklyn Hospital, and the Ruptured and Crippled Hospital; and was at one time Professor of the subject at the Nurses' Training School at the Laura Franklin Children's Hospital, which is now affiliated with the Fifth Avenue Hospital. His experiences have been unusual and the great variety of cases which seep through these hospitals are rich material for the development and the better understanding of orthopedic work. His results in the practice of his specialties have given to Dr. Richman the unqualified esteem and respect of his fellow-practitioners; and in his papers on the subjects of infantile paralysis, and tubercular bone conditions, and arthritis deformans, his remarks and conclusions are the matured knowledge of a broad study and practice. He is the owner and director of the No. 50 West Seventy-fourth Street Sanatorium, in New York City, which has a capacity for

thirty patients, and is one of the important institutes in the large city.

Dr. Richman is also a veteran of the World War, and served overseas for thirteen months. Entering the United States Army service, he was appointed Orthopedic Surgeon with Base Hospital No. 48, and was with the Twenty-sixth Division, as Battalion Aid Surgeon and Liaison Officer and Litter Bearer Officer, ambulance company and infantry; he served with that division in the Chateau-Thierry Drive, St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne, and was gassed and wounded in action.

Dr. Richman is not interested in political or civil offices, and has never held positions of that type; he is affiliated with several of the learned societies in the medical profession and is a member of the American Medical Association; County and State Society; County Homœopathic Medical Society; New York Physicians Association; Eastern Medical Society; Surgical and Gynecological Society; Academy of Pathological Science; and the Brooklyn Diagnostic Society. Hunting is his favorite sport, and in fraternal organizations he is a member of the Phi Delta Upsilon Fraternity and Club, Military Order of the World War, the Association of Military Surgeons; captain of the Reserve Officers' Association; and member of the Men's League for Crippled Children.

Dr. Alfred A. Richman married, in the city of New York, in 1915, Frances Isaacson, from whom he has since been divorced. Two children were born to them: 1. Robert. 2. Edward.

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